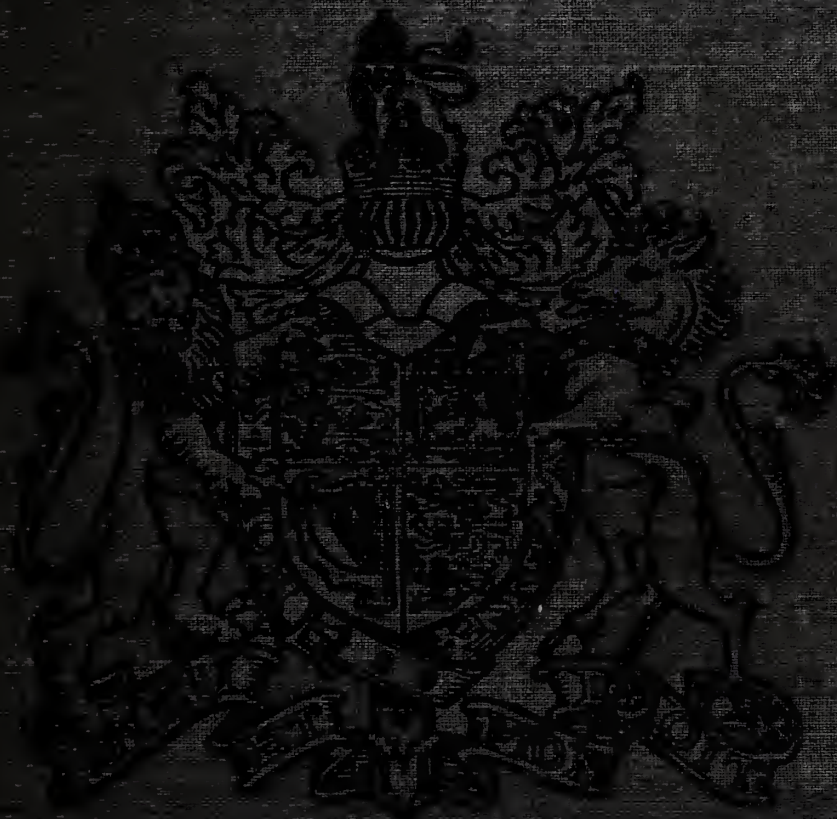


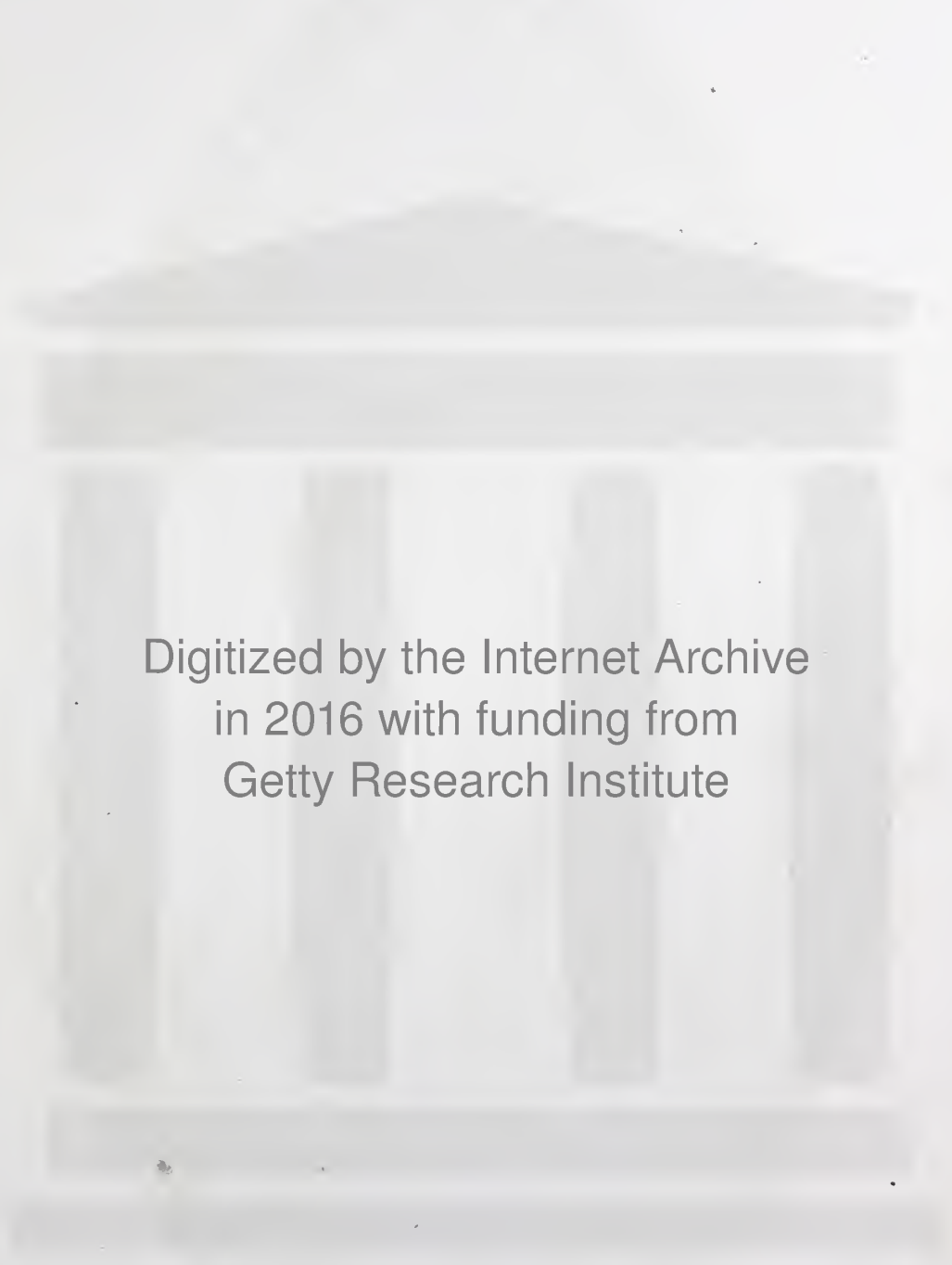
ROYAL COMMISSION
— ON —
HISTORICAL MONUMENTS
(ENGLAND)



BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
(NORTH)



Undifferenced Grave claiming descent
from John Grave of Cleckheaton
Yorkshire vix: VI Edward IV
FRANCIS GRAVE



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CHETWODE.
CHURCH OF
ST. MARY AND
SAINT NICHOLAS.

PANEL OF GLASS
25 INS. BY 13³/₄ INS. IN
SE. WINDOW
CIRCA 1250.

G.G. DURSTON.

JUNE 1912

ROYAL COMMISSION ON
HISTORICAL MONUMENTS
(*ENGLAND.*)
AN INVENTORY
OF THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS
in
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
VOLUME TWO



∞ ANNO DÑI · M · C · M · X · I · I · ∞

A.S. Carter fecit 1911.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - - -	iv
CHAIRMAN'S PREFACE - - - - - - -	xi
TERMS OF APPOINTMENT - - - - - - -	xiii
REPORT - - - - - - -	xvii
HISTORICAL SUMMARY - - - - - - -	1
SECTIONAL PREFACE - - - - - - -	36
LIST OF HUNDREDS AND PARISHES - - - - - - -	51
MAP SHOWING THE DIVISION OF THE COUNTY BY HUNDREDS - -	52
SCHEDULE A: An Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments in North Buckinghamshire accredited to a date anterior to 1700, arranged by Parishes - - - - - - -	53
SCHEDULE B: A List of Monuments selected by the Commission as especially worthy of preservation - - - - - - -	349
GLOSSARY - - - - - - -	354
COMBINED INDEX OF VOLS. I. AND II. - - - - - - -	362
MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE MONUMENTS SCHEDULED - -	458

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
BEACHAMPTON.	
Hall Farm : exterior	61
„ „ Staircase	62
BLETCHLEY.	
The Church : South Doorway	64
„ Effigy	46
BRADWELL.	
The Church : Capital in South Arcade	39
BRADWELL ABBEY.	
Chapel	24
BROUGHTON.	
The Church : Painting on North wall of Nave	71
„ „ South „ „	72
BUCKINGHAM.	
The Church : Seats in South Aisle	48
The Town : plan	73
Latin School, formerly Chapel of St. John the Baptist : South Doorway, etc.	24
Castle House : Great Parlour, with Ceiling-beams and Fireplace	76
Manor House : Chimney Stack	74
House in Rumbolds Lane	112
CALVERTON.	
The Manor House	78
CASTLE THORPE.	
The Church : plan	80
Castle Thorpe : plan	81
Castle Yard	61
CHEDDINGTON.	
The Church : Communion Table	50
„ „ Pulpit and Canopy	48
Lynchets on Southend Hill	84
CHENIES (S. Buckinghamshire).	
Roman Villa : plan	9
CHETWODE.	
The Church : plan	85
„ „ interior	86
„ „ Panel of Painted Glass	<i>Frontispiece</i>
The Manor House : Fireplace	71

	PAGE
CHICHELEY.	
The Church : Monument in North Aisle ...	43
Grange Farm : Doorway ...	24
CLIFTON REYNES.	
The Church : plan ...	91
" " exterior ...	89
" " interior, with Effigies ...	92
" " Font ...	45
" " Wooden Effigies ...	43
Dove-cot : East of the Church ...	145
CRESLOW.	
The Manor House : plan ...	95
" " " from the North West ...	95
" " " " South East... ..	96
" " " Crypt ...	98
" " " Chapel ...	103
" " " Garden Wall ...	74
CUBLINGTON.	
The Church : Chest ...	50
DINTON (S. Buckinghamshire).	
The Church : Tympanum in South Doorway ...	14
DRAYTON PARSLOW.	
The Church : Font ...	45
EAST CLAYDON.	
The Village ...	103
White House : Porch ...	24
EDLESBOROUGH.	
The Church : plan ...	107
" " exterior ...	105
" " interior ...	108
" " Screen and Pulpit ...	110
" " Quire Stalls ...	160
Church Farm : Barn ...	112
The Village Green Inn ...	112
EMBERTON.	
The Church : Font ...	45
FENNY STRATFORD.	
The Bazaar ...	74
GAYHURST.	
Gayhurst House : South-east Front ...	117
" " Garden, with Stone Pillars ...	74
GRANDBOROUGH.	
The Church : Chrismatory ...	50

	PAGE
GREAT HORWOOD.	
The Village : plan	125
GREAT LINFORD.	
Almshouses and Schoolhouse	61
GRENDON UNDERWOOD.	
The Church : South Doorway	220
HAMBLEDEN (S. Buckinghamshire).	
Romano-British Farm, Yewden : Barn or Walled Yard	9
" " " Furnaces and Flues	10
HANSLOPE.	
The Church : plan	134
" " from the South-west	133
" " South wall of Chancel	136
" " Roof of Nave	41
Rectory Farm	61
HAVERSHAM.	
The Church : plan	144
The Manor House : Dovecot	145
HILLESDEN.	
The Church : plan	147
" " exterior	148
" " interior	150
" " Stair-turret from Roof of Vestry	39
HOGGESTON.	
The Manor House	74
IVINGHOE.	
The Church : plan	155
" " interior	156
" " Capital in North Arcade	39
LATHBURY.	
The Church : plan	159
" " interior	160
" " Tympanum of Doorway, re-set in South Aisle	14
LAVENDON.	
The Church : plan	162
" " West Tower	330
Lavendon Castle : plan	164
LECKHAMPSTEAD.	
The Church : plan	166
" " from the North-west	165
" " South Doorway	163
" " Tympanum of South Doorway	14
" " interior	166
" " Font	45
" " Effigy	46

	PAGE
LILLINGSTONE DAYRELL.	
The Church : plan	168
,, ,, interior with Chancel Arch, etc.	168
LILLINGSTONE LOVELL.	
The Church : plan	171
,, ,, interior	172
LINSLADE.	
The Church : Font	45
LITTLE HORWOOD.	
The Church : Paintings in Nave	176
Cottage at Wood End	112
LITTLE LINFORD	
The Church : exterior	178
Little Linford Hall : Fireplace	24
LITTLE WOOLSTONE.	
The Church : Font	45
LOUGHTON.	
The Manor House : exterior	61
,, ,, Painting on wall	178
MAIDS' MORETON.	
The Church : plan	185
,, from the North-west	186
MARSH GIBBON.	
The Church : Capital in arch of North Transept	39
The Village : plan	190
The Manor House	192
Inns in the Village	192
MENTMORE.	
The Church : Pillar with reversed capital	39
MIDDLE CLAYDON.	
The Church : Tomb and Brasses in Chancel	197
,, ,, Effigy	46
MILTON KEYNES.	
The Church : plan	200
,, ,, South side of Nave, etc.	199
,, ,, South Doorway	200
,, ,, Piscina in North Chapel	39
,, ,, Sedilia and Piscina in Chancel	39
NEWPORT PAGNELL.	
The Church : Roof of Nave	41
NEWTON BLOSSOMVILLE.	
House, dated 1588	61

	PAGE
NEWTON LONGVILLE.	
The Church : interior	214
The Village : plan	216
Cottages in Village	224
Cottage in Village	112
The Smithy and a Farmhouse	112
NORTH CRAWLEY.	
The Church : plan	220
„ „ exterior of Chancel	219
„ „ interior with Rood-screen and Roof	220
Crawley Grange	223
Moat Farm	224
NORTH MARSTON.	
The Church : North Vestry	22
OLNEY.	
The Church : South side of Chancel	227
OVING.	
Cottage in Village	257
PADBURY.	
The Church : North side showing Clearstorey	246
„ „ Communion Table	50
The Village : plan	234
PITSTONE.	
The Church : interior with Font and Seats	238
QUAINTON.	
The Church : Remains of painted Screen	48
The Village : plan	244
The Winwood Almshouses	246
Cottage in Village	257
Village Cross and Cottages	24
RAVENSTONE.	
The Church : Effigy	46
SHENLEY CHURCH END.	
The Church : plan	255
„ „ Monument in North Aisle	43
The Toot (Fortified Mount and Moated Enclosures) : plan	258
Farmhouse	257
SHERINGTON.	
The Church : plan	260
„ „ exterior... ..	260
„ „ Font	45
SIMPSON.	
The Church : plan	262
Rectory Farm	257

	PAGE
SOULBURY.	
Liscombe House : Chapel	268
STANTONBURY.	
Stanton Low Church : plan	270
„ „ exterior... ..	22
„ „ interior	272
STEEPLE CLAYDON.	
The Village : plan	273
STEWKLEY.	
The Church : plan	276
„ „ exterior	275
„ „ West Doorway, etc.	276
„ „ Tympanum of West Doorway	14
„ „ interior	278
„ „ Piscina and Seat in Chancel	39
The Village : plan	278
Cottages in Village, S. of Church, now rebuilt	257
Dovecote Farm	280
Cottage in Village, N. of Church	257
STOKE HAMMOND.	
The Church : Communion Table	50
STOWE.	
The Church : West Doorway and Niche	22
SWANBOURNE.	
The Village : plan	290
The Manor House	292
THORNBOROUGH.	
Thornborough Bridge	297
Cottages in Village	280
Thornborough Mounds... ..	36
THORNTON.	
The Church : Effigy of Knight	298
„ „ „ Lady	43
TWYFORD.	
The Church : plan	303
„ „ South Doorway	306
„ „ interior	303
„ „ Tomb and Effigy in South Aisle	304
„ „ Effigy	46
„ „ Roof of Nave	41
WATER STRATFORD.	
The Church : South Doorway	310
„ „ Tympana in Doorways	14
WAVENDON.	
Danesborough (Contour Fort) : plan	313

	PAGE
WESTON UNDERWOOD.	
Houses in Main Street...	317
Weston Manor: Gate-posts	74
WHADDON.	
The Church: plan	319
WHITCHURCH.	
The Church: plan	323
„ „ Font and Cover	45
Bolebec Castle: plan	325
The Village: plan	327
Houses in High Street...	317
House, W. side of High Street: Fireplace	327
House on Market Hill	61
WILLEN.	
The Church: West Tower	330
„ „ Font	45
„ „ Organ-case, etc.	48
WING.	
The Church: Plan	332
„ „ exterior from South-east	332
„ „ interior	334
„ „ Crypt	336
„ „ Roof of Nave	41
„ „ Monument in Chancel	43
„ „ „ North Aisle...	43
„ „ „ „ detail of carving	43
„ „ Effigies, three	46
WINGRAVE.	
Chancel Screen, now in shed opposite church	48
WINSLOW.	
Winslow Hall	342
WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN.	
The Church: Paten	50

P R E F A C E.

A FEW informal words will not, I trust, be out of place by way of introduction to this Inventory, and may help to explain both the arrangement of these pages and the manner in which the monuments have been recorded.

The volume contains (in addition to the terms of appointment and official report) an Historical Summary covering the whole of the County; a Sectional Preface which, under subject headings, calls attention to any particularly interesting examples mentioned in the Inventory; an illustrated Inventory, with a concise account of the monuments visited; a list of monuments that the Commissioners have selected as especially worthy of preservation; a glossary of architectural, heraldic and archæological terms; a map showing the topographical distribution of the scheduled monuments, and an index.

Under the heads of parishes, arranged alphabetically, will be found a list of their respective monuments. The chronological sequence chosen is not perhaps scientifically perfect, but it has been found a workable basis for classification. The order adopted is as follows :—

- (1) Prehistoric monuments and earthworks.
- (2) Roman monuments and Roman earthworks.
- (3) English ecclesiastical monuments.
- (4) English secular monuments.
- (5) Unclassified monuments.

In addition to dwelling houses, the English secular class (4) includes all such earthworks as mount and bailey castles, homestead moats, etc. To the section of unclassified monuments (5) are assigned all undatable earthworks.

Each category of monuments has been under the care of separate Sub-Commissions, with Lord Plymouth, Lord Crawford and Balcarres, Professor Haverfield, and myself as Chairmen.

The descriptions of the monuments are of necessity much compressed, but the underlying principle on which accounts of any importance are based is the same throughout. Thus, in the case of ecclesiastical monuments, the description begins with a few words on the situation and material of the monument, together with a statement as to the historical development of its various parts. A second paragraph calls attention, when necessary, to its more remarkable features. This is followed by a concise description, mainly architectural, of its details. A fourth paragraph deals with the fittings of churches in alphabetical order, while the concluding sentence gives

a general statement as to structural condition. The accounts of less important buildings, whether secular or ecclesiastical, are still further compressed, and, in the case of secular monuments, consist sometimes of a single paragraph.

The illustrations are derived from photographs taken expressly for the Commission, and reproduced by H.M.'s Stationery Office, whose work, I think, deserves special recognition. They have been chosen rather for their educational than for their æsthetic value. Had appearance alone been made the test of selection, many more might have been easily included. The map at the end of the Inventory shows the distribution of the monuments, and incidentally throws some light on the concentration of population in the country at various times before the year 1700.

The Glossary has been edited by Mr. C. R. Peers, M.A., F.S.A., Mr. St. John Hope, M.A., and Mr. Oswald Barron, F.S.A.

The Index, which is combined with the index of Vol. i, follows the rules laid down by a small Committee of the Commission, whose members, with a view to assisting in the co-ordination and correlation of archæological indices generally, adopted in a great measure the conclusions of the Index Committee of the Congress of Archæological Societies.

In conclusion I may add that no monument has been or will be included in our Inventories that has not been actually inspected and the account checked *in situ* by a member of our own investigating staff. It may also be well to draw further attention to the fact that our Record cards may now be consulted by any properly accredited persons at our office in Scotland House. The cards contain drawings of tracery and mouldings as well as plans and sketches of the monuments—forming in truth the complete National Inventory—and will ultimately be deposited for public reference in the Record Office.

In a work of such intricate detail there must be mistakes. But I hope these are neither numerous nor serious. Each account has been carefully checked, and nothing is mentioned that has not been personally examined. A further guarantee of accuracy lies in the fact that Mr. W. Page (General Editor of the Victoria County History) has served as a member of each Sub-Commission, and that Mr. C. R. Peers (Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries) has himself revised the reports of our investigators. I should also add that the heraldry of the Inventory has been supervised by the Rev. E. E. Dorling, M.A., F.S.A., and the spelling of names and description of costumes by Mr. Oswald Barron. Nevertheless, I shall heartily welcome any corrections that may be sent to me, with a view to their possible inclusion in some future edition of this volume.

BURGHCLERE.

TERMS OF APPOINTMENT AND OFFICIAL REPORT.

WHITEHALL, 28TH OCTOBER, 1908.

The KING has been pleased to issue a Commission under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the following effect :—

EDWARD, *R. & I.*

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to

Our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor HERBERT COULSTOUN, BARON BURGHCLERE ;

Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor ROBERT GEORGE, EARL OF PLYMOUTH, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath ;

Our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin HAROLD ARTHUR, VISCOUNT DILLON ; and

Our trusty and well-beloved :—

DAVID ALEXANDER EDWARD LINDSAY, Esquire, commonly called Lord Balcarres ;

SIR HENRY HOYLE HOWORTH, Knight Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, President of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland ;

SIR JOHN FRANCIS FORTESCUE HORNER, Knight Commander of Our Royal Victorian Order ;

JAMES FITZGERALD, Esquire, Companion of the Imperial Service Order, Assistant Secretary in the Office of the Commissioners of Our Works and Public Buildings ;

JOHN GEORGE NEILSON CLIFT, Esquire, Honorary Secretary of the British Archæological Association ;

FRANCIS JOHN HAVERFIELD, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford ;

EMSLIE JOHN HORNIMAN, Esquire ; and

LEONARD STOKES, Esquire, Vice-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects ;

GREETING !

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilization and conditions of life of the people in England, excluding Monmouthshire, from the earliest times to the year 1700, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation :

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint you, the said Herbert Coulstoun, Baron Burghclere (Chairman); Robert George, Earl of Plymouth; Harold Arthur, Viscount Dillon; David Alexander Edward Lindsay (Lord Balcarras); Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth; Sir John Francis Fortescue Horner; James Fitzgerald; John George Neilson Clift; Francis John Haverfield; Emslie John Horniman, and Leonard Stokes, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes of the said enquiry ;

And for the better enabling you to carry out the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these Presents authorise you to call in the aid and co-operation of owners of ancient monuments, inviting them to assist you in furthering the objects of the Commission ; and to invite the possessors of such papers as you may deem it desirable to inspect to produce them before you.

And We do further give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission ; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever :

And We do by these Presents authorise and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid :

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment :

And We do further ordain that you, or any three or more of you, have liberty to report your proceedings under this our Commission from time to time if you shall judge it expedient so to do :

And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us, under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three

or more of you, your opinion upon the matters herein submitted for your consideration.

And for the purpose of aiding you in your enquiries We hereby appoint Our trusty and well-beloved George Herbert Duckworth, Esquire, to be Secretary to this Our Commission.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the twenty-seventh day of *October*, one thousand nine hundred and eight, in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

H. J. GLADSTONE.

EDWARD, R. & I.

Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King, Defender of the Faith, To Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Schomberg Kerr McDonnell (commonly called the Honourable Sir Schomberg Kerr McDonnell), Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander of Our Royal Victorian Order, Secretary to Our Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings,

GREETING !

Whereas We did by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual bearing date the twenty-seventh day of *October*, one thousand nine hundred and eight, appoint Commissioners to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilization and conditions of life of the people in England, excluding Monmouthshire, from the earliest times to the year 1700, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation :

And Whereas a vacancy has been caused in the body of Commissioners appointed as aforesaid, by the death of James Fitzgerald, Esquire :

Now know ye that We, reposing great confidence in you, do by these Presents appoint you the said Sir Schomberg Kerr McDonnell to be one of Our Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid, in the room of the said James Fitzgerald, deceased.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the tenth day of *April*, 1909 ;
in the ninth year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

H. J. GLADSTONE.

WHITEHALL, 30TH MAY, 1910.

The KING has been pleased to issue a Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the following effect :—

GEORGE, R. I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these Presents shall come,

GREETING !

Whereas it pleased His late Majesty from time to time to issue Royal Commissions of Enquiry for various purposes therein specified :

And whereas, in the case of certain of these Commissions, namely, those known as—

The Ancient Monuments (England) Commission,

.....

the Commissioners appointed by His late Majesty, or such of them as were then acting as Commissioners, were at the late Demise of the Crown still engaged upon the business entrusted to them :

And whereas we deem it expedient that the said Commissioners should continue their labours in connection with the said Enquiries notwithstanding the late Demise of the Crown :

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in the zeal, discretion and ability of the present Members of each of the said Commissions, do by these Presents authorize them to continue their labours, and do hereby in every essential particular ratify and confirm the terms of the said several Commissions.

And We do further ordain that the said Commissioners do report to Us under their hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of such of their number as may be specified in the said Commissions respectively, their opinion upon the matters presented for their consideration ; and that any proceedings which they or any of them may have taken under and in pursuance of the said Commissions since the late Demise of the Crown and before the issue of these Presents shall be deemed and adjudged to have been taken under and in virtue of this Our Commission.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the twenty-sixth day of *May*, one thousand nine hundred and ten, in the first year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

R. B. HALDANE.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CONSTRUCTIONS OF ENGLAND.

REPORT

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed to make an Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilization and conditions of life of the people in England, excluding Monmouthshire, from the earliest times to the year 1700, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation, humbly submit to Your Majesty the following Third Interim Report on the work of the Commission since its appointment.

2. We desire in the first place to submit to Your Majesty our humble thanks for the renewed encouragement given to the work of the Commission by the gracious words which accompanied Your Majesty's acceptance of our Inventory of South Buckinghamshire.

3. The subject of the present Report is the Northern half of the County of Buckingham, which contains 126 parishes and 1,222 monuments as compared with 102 parishes and 1,535 monuments in the Southern half.

4. We append to the Report a list (Schedule A) of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions in this portion of Buckinghamshire which may be reasonably accredited to a date anterior to 1700.

5. We further append a list (Schedule B) of those of the Monuments in the County which, in our opinion, are especially worthy of preservation.

6. The Inventory of North Buckinghamshire, which concludes our Review of the County, is preceded by an Historical Summary dealing with Buckinghamshire as a whole, for which the Commission is principally indebted to Mr. W. Page, F.S.A., one of the Assistant Commissioners; and by a Sectional Preface confined to the Monuments of the Northern half of the County which is the work of our investigators.

7. The index in this volume has been combined with the index of the volume on South Buckinghamshire in order to secure greater ease of reference.

8. We desire to call special attention to the assistance given to the work of the Commission by the members of the Buckinghamshire Archæological Society, who have revised and checked our lists of Monuments in the County.

9. We have pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy and hospitality extended to ourselves and to our investigators by the clergy and owners of houses in the County.

10. We desire further to acknowledge our indebtedness,

- (1) To Mr. W. Page, F.S.A., General Editor of the Victoria County Histories and an Assistant Commissioner, for his special work in connection with the Historical Summary.
- (2) To Mr. C. R. Peers, M.A., F.S.A., Official Inspector of Ancient Monuments under Your Majesty's Office of Works, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, and an Assistant Commissioner, who has served as a member both of the Ecclesiastical and Secular Sub-Commissions, and has himself visited the principal Ecclesiastical and Secular Monuments recorded in our Inventory.
- (3) To Mr. D. H. Montgomerie, F.S.A., an Assistant Commissioner, who has supervised the Reports on the Earthworks of the County.
- (4) To the Rev. E. E. Dorling, M.A., F.S.A., who has supervised the heraldry of our Inventory.
- (5) To Mr. Oswald Barron, F.S.A., who has supervised the descriptions of costume, the spelling of names and the records of families.
- (6) To the late Bishop of Oxford, who courteously gave us a general introduction by letter to all the clergy in his diocese.
- (7) To the clergy, who have freely opened their churches to our inspection.
- (8) To the parochial schoolmasters, who have given us special assistance in the revision of our preliminary lists.
- (9) To Mr. H. E. Luxmoore, M.A., for his assistance in preparing the account of the Church and College of the Blessed Mary of Eton, both for the purposes of the Inventory of South Buckinghamshire and the Historical Summary in this volume.
- (10) To the members of the Buckinghamshire Archæological Society for the loan of a complete set of the valuable records of the Society and to Mr. W. Bradbrook, Honorary Secretary of the Society.

11. We desire further to express our acknowledgment of the good work accomplished by our executive staff in the persons of Mr. J. Murray Kendall, Mr. J. W. Bloe, Mr. C. C. Durston, Mr. W. Byde Liebert; and to Miss G. Duncan, Miss E. M. Keate, and Miss M. V. Taylor.

12. The work in London under the supervision of Mr. Philip Norman, LL.D., F.S.A., and Mr. Walter Godfrey has proceeded steadily during the year, and during

the winter a portion of it has been checked and prepared for publication by the Staff of the Commission.

13. Our investigating staff is now engaged on the Monuments of Essex.

14. We have once more to record our unanimous acknowledgment of the high services rendered to the Commission by our Secretary, Mr. George Herbert Duckworth, whose energy, ability and resourcefulness have never failed us in his ever increasing responsibilities.

Signed :

BURGHCLERE (*Chairman*).

PLYMOUTH.

CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES.

DILLON.

SCHOMBERG K. McDONNELL.

HENRY H. HOWORTH.

J. F. F. HORNER.

J. G. N. CLIFT.

F. HAVERFIELD.

E. J. HORNIMAN.

LEONARD STOKES.

GEORGE H. DUCKWORTH

(*Secretary*).

18th July, 1913.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY.

UNLIKE the other home counties Buckinghamshire retained an existence independent of London until recent developments of railway systems made it more accessible to strangers ; the length of Middlesex, much of which till after the Norman Conquest was uncultivated forest, acted as a barrier between it and the metropolis. Thus Buckinghamshire for long continued a secluded county, little known to those living outside its borders.

The scenery, following the geology of the county, shows well-wooded land in the valley of the Thames, rising gradually in the east, but steeply in the west to the more barren chalk lands of the Chilterns, where a height of over 800 feet is reached. These hills, which are well covered with beech trees in the less exposed parts, continue northward, and end abruptly along a line running north-east and south-west nearly midway across the county. The sudden change from the high lands of the Chilterns to the low plain of the Vale of Aylesbury is remarkable, producing fine effects of scenery and extensive views. The Vale of Aylesbury is gently undulating, and has a wide expanse of open pasture land with hedges well marked by elm and ash trees. Northward, the land rises again about Cublington and Whaddon Chase, but falls in the valleys of the Ouse and Ouzel in the extreme north of the county.

Buckinghamshire can boast of little industrial activity beyond chair-making at Wycombe and in the neighbourhood, established there on account of the supply of beech wood ; boat-building on the banks of the Thames ; brick-making and a little quarrying in the north ; pottery and brick kilns at Brill, Slough and Burnham ; and such home industries as lace-making, established in the 17th century, about Newport Pagnell, High Wycombe and Aylesbury ; straw-plaiting, introduced in the 18th century, on the eastern side of the county ; and, from the latter part of the 16th century to the earlier part of the 19th century, needle-making at Long Crendon, where the disused needle factory still exists. The high chalk lands in the south supply a certain quantity of corn, but are better suited to pasture, while the gault and clays northward are mainly given up to grass. Indeed, Buckinghamshire is so much a pastoral county that four-fifths of its area are devoted to grazing. The Vale of Aylesbury was formerly famed for sheep-farming, but is now better known for its dairy-farming and duck-breeding, and the Thames valley is becoming a district for market gardening.

Altogether, Buckinghamshire is a pleasant quiet land, a land of competence without great wealth. The lack of industrial opportunities, and the prevalence of pasture, which requires less labour than agriculture, have had the effect of maintaining a small and unexpanding population. Hence many of the towns and villages have been in the past but slightly tempted to increase, and consequently have altered little as regards their general plan.

LINE OF COMMUNICATION AND SETTLEMENTS.

The lines of communication are the principal factors in the settlement of a district. In the pre-historic period the rivers were the common highways. Buckinghamshire is fairly well provided with water transit, having the Thames on the south,

with the Chess, Misbourne, Wycombe River and Thame all eventually draining into it ; the Ouse on the north ; and its tributary the Ouzel on the east. That the Thames on its southern boundary was used as a highway is sufficiently indicated by the evidence of the ' dug-out ' boats of the Bronze Age, found at Marlow and Bourne End, while the settlements along the Thames Valley, to which reference is hereafter made, show that the waterway attracted pre-historic man. It is probable that other rivers which drain the county were utilised in a like manner and that their banks similarly attracted settlers. The earliest road in this district is probably the so-called Icknield Way, which ran from Cambridgeshire in a south-westerly direction to Dunstable, thence to Ivinghoe, Little Kimble, and so out of the county into Oxfordshire ; this road, which runs at the foot of the Chilterns, was in parts used and possibly constructed in the Celtic Age. Akeman Street, which has but slight characteristics of a Roman road, is possibly of British origin ; it comes from Cirencester, where it joins the Fosseway and forms the main road from Bicester to Aylesbury and on to Berkhamstead, possibly joining Stane Street to Colchester at Braughing in Hertfordshire. Early in the Roman occupation Watling Street was definitely laid out by Roman engineers, its course, through Fenny and Stony Stratford, on to Towcester, being well known. From the position of the Roman settlements it would appear that some of the rivers as well as the roads were still used as lines of communication.

The Saxons in the early part of their occupation of this country, although not discarding the Roman highways, used waterways probably in preference, but as their population and settlements increased, tracks were worn from one village to another, which eventually became roads. The lines of these trackways, not having been originally laid out definitely like Roman roads, were governed by the necessities of avoiding obstructions, such as woodland, marsh, rivers, proprietary rights, unevenness of ground, and generally by the tendency of the traveller, as can be seen in most field paths at the present day, to diverge from the straight course. Hence it is that roads surviving from this date are serpentine in their character, an inconvenience which has become emphasized in these days of motor traffic. In the Chiltern district the rivers and streams all flow from the north-west to the south-east, directly or indirectly, into the Thames ; consequently the roads generally run in the same direction, either in the river valleys or along the ridgeways at the top of the hills. Thus the main road from Rickmansworth to Chesham and Tring follows the valley of the Chess, and a series of ridgeways or roads run almost parallel to one another about half a mile apart at Hawridge, Bellington, Ashridge, Chartridge and Hundridge. The road from Uxbridge to Amersham and Wendover follows the valley of the Misbourne, which is the principal pass over the Chiltern Hills, and the road from London to Aylesbury takes the valley of the Wycombe River by Beaconsfield and High Wycombe. Thus the roads in the south part of the county are fixed by the physical features, but north of the Chiltern Hills no such considerations apply.

Probably the earliest form of settlement of the Saxon period is the ' nucleated ' village, as Professor Maitland describes it, which usually lies on rising ground a little way off a road or river, in order that the settlement may be in the middle of its territory. In Buckinghamshire this type is more frequent in the north than in the south ; it may be found in the valleys of the Ouse and Ouzel at Thornton, Haversham, Little Linford, Gayhurst and elsewhere, and in the valley of the Thames at Hitcham and Hedsor, and has the hall or manor house with the adjoining church standing on high ground at one extremity of the settlement. In some instances the village has migrated to the road, leaving the manor house and church at some distance. Another type of settlement, and the most common in the county, is the somewhat straggling

road settlement as at Stewkley¹ and Haddenham²; this type is indicative perhaps of a later date and altered conditions, when the advantage of an isolated position for defensive and organizing purposes had ceased and the convenience of communication for trade had become more important. A third type is that around a returning road forming a three or four-sided figure which is usually to be found in forest districts, and is frequent in Middlesex and the woodland parts of Sussex. The church is at an angle of the road, and the village sometimes comprises two or more settlements. Instances of this type will be found in the inset maps given in the Inventory of this Report for Cuddington,³ Newton Longville⁴ (with three settlements:—London End, Westbrook End and Moor End), and Swanbourne⁵ (with three settlements:—Smithfield End, Duck End and Nearton End). In all these types of villages there still survive in some instances, the mill, the smithy, the green, the pound and the dovecot, and, occasionally, the stocks and cage or lock-up, all relics of a now departed manorial or parish organization.

The bounds of the settlements would coincide approximately with those of the later parishes, forming the areas from which the tithe was allotted by the lord of the settlement to the parochial church or other ecclesiastical body. These bounds, where convenient, follow the lines of rivers, but frequently they follow roads, indicating that such roads existed when the boundaries were ascertained; thus Hedgerley and Ashley Green are for the greater part bounded by roads. On the other hand, by the yearly process of beating the bounds, tracks were formed which occasionally developed into roads.

It is interesting to notice that, as on the South Downs, the parishes along the escarpment of the Chiltern Hills, Drayton Beauchamp, Buckland, Aston Clinton, Ellesborough, Great and Little Kimble, Monks Risborough, Princes Risborough, Horsenden, Saunderton and Bledlow are peculiarly long and narrow, having a length from north-east to south-west of about 6 miles, but ranging from half a mile to a mile and a half only in width. The same arrangement will be found in the cases of Taplow, Hitcham and Farnham Royal in the southern escarpment of the Chilterns⁶; the villages of these parishes lie a little below the chalk escarpment, where water is plentiful and the soil fertile. The reason for this formation is that each settlement may have a share of the different soils suitable for arable and pasture at various times of the year.

Except Buckingham, which grew up at the fortifications established there in the 10th century, the towns in the county have arisen at cross roads or under the shadow of a castle. Aylesbury, perhaps the oldest town in the county, reference being made to it as early as 571,⁷ probably arose in this way; it lies on Akeman Street, and is crossed by the roads from London and Wendover to Winslow and Buckingham, and from Thame to Leighton Buzzard and Bedford. The town clusters round the market-place, which originally extended apparently into Kingsbury, but has been much encroached upon, the island row of houses on the east side of Kingsbury being a typical early encroachment which occurs at many places, notably at St. Albans and Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire; the church stands on the north-west side, and the inns, houses and shops of the burgesses fill up the other sides. The roads

¹ *R. Com. Hist. Mon.*, North Bucks, p. 278.

² *Ibid.*, South Bucks, p. 179.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 112.

⁴ *Ibid.*, North Bucks, p. 216.

⁵ *Ibid.*, North Bucks, p. 290.

⁶ See map accompanying *R. Com. Hist. Mon.* South Bucks.

⁷ *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* (ed. Earle & Plummer), I, 19.

are so arranged that all travellers by the routes mentioned must pass through the length of the market-place ; this was for the purpose of attracting as much traffic as possible to the market for trade and for the collection of toll.

Wendover lies at the crossing of the roads from London to Aylesbury and on the Upper Icknield Way going from Princes Risborough to Tring, and is just at the entrance of the former road to the pass through the Chiltern Hills. The town clusters round the market-place in the High Street, which has also been encroached upon by an island row of houses¹ ; here, again, the road from London to Aylesbury takes a double elbow bend, as frequently found elsewhere, in order to bring all the traffic through the market-place ; an interesting point is that the manor house and parish church lie a third of a mile or more from the Icknield Way and the present town, which suggests that the original settlement, 'a nucleated village', was here, and that the population migrated to the road when Wendover obtained a market and burghal rights in the 12th century. Other towns in Buckinghamshire show similar arrangement of market-place and roads, but at Beaconsfield, which is possibly of later formation as a borough, the roads cross almost at right angles ; each road widens out towards the crossing, suggesting that the market-place originally extended up all the roads, although it is now confined to that leading to Aylesbury ; the church is at the south-west angle, and the part of each road in the town is called after the place to which it leads, as Windsor End, Aylesbury End, Wycombe End and London End.

Whitchurch as a market town and small borough grew up on the road under the shadow of Bolebec Castle.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, 1086, Buckingham was the only borough mentioned separately, though Newport Pagnell had burgesses. Like Hertford, a town of similar foundation, Buckingham fell into decay shortly after the time of the Domesday Survey, and Aylesbury again became the most important town. There is no indication of burghal rights at any other town till the 12th or early part of the 13th century. At that date Aylesbury, Wendover and Wycombe probably obtained the liberties of self-government essential to a borough, and then, or a little later, Great Marlow, Chesham, Long Crendon, Brill, Princes Risborough and several other Buckinghamshire towns secured very varying degrees of municipal freedom.

FORMATION OF THE COUNTY.

Buckinghamshire was originally formed for military purposes, like other counties taking their names from their county towns. In 915 Edward the Elder went with the forces he had collected against the Danes to Buckingham "and sat there four weeks and wrought both the burghs on each side of the river before he went thence."² Buckingham thus became a military centre, and to it were subsequently assigned a number of adjoining hundreds, perhaps the eighteen of which the county consisted in 1086. This aggregation of pre-existing hundreds may be the reason that the county has such unsymmetrical boundaries, which seldom follow the physical features of the land.³ From being the military centre Buckingham soon became the administrative capital of the district, forming the county for which a separate sheriff and county court were appointed.

¹ *R. Com. Hist. Mon.*, South Bucks, 307.

² *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), II, 80.

³ See A. Morley Davies in *Records of Bucks*, IX, 104 et seq. ; *Home Counties Magazine*, VI, 134. This, however, is not the view of J. W. Corbett in his paper on 'The Tribal Hidage' in *Transactions of Royal Historical Soc.* (new series), XIV, 187-230.

THE HUNDREDS IN THE COUNTY.

The origin of hundreds is unknown, but the system among Teutonic nations of supplying a hundred warriors from each canton is mentioned by Tacitus in the 1st century.¹ The earliest reference to the hundred as a judicial area in this country is in the Laws of Edgar in 970,² and by the time of Ethelred, or possibly before, it was adopted as an area of a hundred hides for purposes of taxation.³ For many centuries afterwards the hundred continued to be both a fiscal and judicial, and sometimes a military, district. Thus for fiscal purposes it was a unit for the collection of the Danegeld and later for subsidies, and in its judicial aspect its courts, which were held originally every month, then in the time of Henry II every fortnight, and finally, after 1234 every three weeks,⁴ took cognizance of both civil and criminal matters. Twice yearly the sheriff held his 'tourn' or progress through the hundreds to hear special complaints. The court or meeting was held in the open air at some well-known and easily recognised landmark such as an earthwork, tumulus or tree, and sometimes, particularly when the hundred was of later formation, at a town or village. Thus in Buckinghamshire the meeting places of the hundreds of Cottesloe, Rolowe, Sigehow (old form Sigelowe) were at the barrows or 'lows', from which they take their names, and those of the hundreds of Desborough and Risborough⁵ at the ancient earthworks of those names. Each township within the hundred was nominally represented at the meetings or courts.

Detached portions of counties and hundreds usually originated by reason of "the connection between property and jurisdiction."⁶ A powerful lord having an outlying estate would withdraw the suit or attendance of his tenants at the county or hundred court, in whose jurisdiction it lay, and attach it to his own court elsewhere. Possibly in this way there were in Buckinghamshire several detached parts of counties. Lillingstone Lovell and Ackhampstead were isolated parts of Oxfordshire in Buckinghamshire, while Coleshill in Amersham parish was a similar part of Hertfordshire, and Caversfield and Studley hamlet in Beckley parish were parts of Buckinghamshire locally in Oxfordshire.⁷ Detached parts of hundreds were more numerous than those of counties. The origin of most of these detached parts, certainly in the cases of Coleshill and Caversfield, must be sought for before the time of the Domesday Survey (1086). It has been suggested that before the hundred was adopted as a unit for the collection of the Danegeld its extent was more fluid, and would more easily permit the detachment of a township from one hundred to another, and therefore in some instances from one county to another.⁸

There were eighteen hundreds in Buckinghamshire at the time of the Domesday Survey (1086), which possibly as early as that date had become grouped into threes, a system which is found also in Worcestershire, Yorkshire, and elsewhere. By the beginning of the 14th century these groups, with one exception, had each become a complete hundred, thus reducing the total to eight, the number which remains at the present day. The Domesday hundreds were Stone, Risborough and Aylesbury (which together became Aylesbury Hundred), Burnham, Desborough and Stoke (which

¹ Tacitus, *Germania*, cap. VI.

² Stubbs, *Constitutional History*, I, 106.

³ *Ibid.* 118.

⁴ Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, I, 557.

⁵ Although there is now no ancient camp visible at either Monks Risborough or Princes Risborough, the name implies such a camp.

⁶ Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, 556, 557.

⁷ They were annexed to the latter county by Stat. 7 and 8 Victoria, Cap. 61.

⁸ A. Morley Davies in *Home Counties Magazine*, VI, 140, 141.

continued three separate hundreds known as the Three Hundreds of Chiltern), Ickeshull or Ticheshale, Ashendon and Waddesdon (which became Ashendon Hundred), Yardley or Erle, Cottesloe and Mursley (which became Cottesloe Hundred), Stodfold, Rolowe and Laimmua (which became Buckingham Hundred), and Bonstowe, Segehowe and Moulsoe (which became Newport Hundred).

The practice of conferring the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, as 'an office of honour and profit', upon members of Parliament to enable them to vacate their seats, apparently came into use after the passing of the Place Act of 1742.¹

ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

When the district now known as Buckinghamshire became Christian in the 7th century it was no doubt under the rule of the short-lived Wessex bishopric of Dorchester, afterwards transferred to Winchester; after its conquest by Offa of Mercia it was brought within the Mercian bishopric refounded at Dorchester, and so continued till that see was transferred to Lincoln in 1072. Although Henry VIII proposed to place Buckinghamshire in his new diocese of Oxford, it remained in the bishopric of Lincoln till 1837, when it was transferred to Oxford, in which diocese it remains. From the 11th century the county has formed an archdeaconry; the parishes of Winslow, Grandborough, Aston Abbots, and Little Horwood, belonging to the abbot of St. Albans, however, were part of the archdeaconry of St. Albans, and after the Dissolution were, with that archdeaconry, attached to the diocese of London till 1837, when they were transferred to Oxford. Risborough Deanery, comprising lands belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, was a peculiar in the jurisdiction of the archbishop. From the 13th century there were eight deaneries, Buckingham, Newport, Wendover, Burnham, Wycombe, Mursley, Risborough and Waddesdon, but many changes were made in the 19th century.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

PALÆOLITHIC AGE.

The earliest evidences of man are mainly flint implements, of which a common form are flakes used as knives and scrapers, but carefully-made oval, ovate and pointed implements, to be held in the hand without handle or shaft, were also employed for various purposes. Men at this time lived in caves or rudely-built tree huts; their chief occupation was hunting, and so far as we know they neither reared cattle nor tilled the soil. In Buckinghamshire the remains of this period have, as yet, been found only on the Chiltern Hills and in the Thames Valley; they are scarce, however, even there, and those connected with the drift gravels may have come from outside the county. Our knowledge therefore of this obscure epoch is perhaps even less with regard to Buckinghamshire than for many other parts of Britain.

NEOLITHIC AGE.

Hitherto it has been generally thought that there was a complete hiatus between the Palæolithic and Neolithic periods, caused by geological and climatic conditions. Evidence, however, is now being collected on the high lands of the Chiltern Hills in Buckinghamshire and on the South Downs in Sussex which may possibly demonstrate the continuity of these periods. During the Neolithic period, which covered a very considerable time, there were distinct improvements in the conditions of life; towards the end of it at all events men lived in "pile dwellings" and "pit dwellings".

¹ Stat. 15 Geo. II, cap. 22. For particulars of appointment see *Accounts and Papers*, 1846, xxxiii, 143. The offices of the stewardship of the manors of East Hendred (Berks), Northstead (in Scalby, Yorks N.R.) and Hempholme (Yorks E.R.) are conferred for the like purpose.

A group of pit dwellings has been found at *Hitcham in the south part of the county. Each of the dwellings was formed by digging a hole in the ground 3 feet to 7 feet in depth and 14 feet to 20 feet in diameter, the earth being thrown up so as to make a bank round the hole or pit; into this bank stakes, leaning towards the centre, were driven, and against them ferns, turf, or other such materials were piled to form a roof. Associated with these dwellings were Neolithic implements, but from the evidence of other objects found, the village was evidently inhabited well into the Bronze Age. Similar dwellings have been found at Clifton Reynes and on the golf course at *Ellesborough.¹ Neolithic man also reared cattle and built camps for his own and their protection; he tilled the ground, wove the material for his garments, and made pottery; his implements were still of stone, many of them ground and polished, and his tools and weapons (which included the bow) were far more varied than those of his predecessor of the Palæolithic age; he buried his dead in long chambered barrows.

The physical conditions of the country were assuming the aspect which subsequently prevailed, but the forests were more dense and covered a greater area, and the number of inhabitants was necessarily small. From the flint implements found, however, it would appear that the population, although sparse, was fairly well distributed over the county. The principal centres were Taplow, Hitcham and Princes Risborough.

BRONZE AGE.

The metal implements of this period were better adapted to clear the forest land and so gave more facilities for settling this district and opening it up by means of roads. For this reason probably more evidence of the Bronze Age than of the preceding periods has been found in Buckinghamshire. The conditions of life naturally improved with the use of metal tools and weapons; objects of greater comfort could be made, and a more civilized form of warfare could be maintained. The people of this period undoubtedly had a high appreciation of form, for it would be difficult to surpass in artistic merit some of their weapons and personal ornaments. They buried their dead in round barrows instead of in the long barrows used by the Neolithic people.

It may be that the metal-working people were invaders who overpowered the Neolithic inhabitants, and it is generally reckoned that their age began in Britain approximately about B.C. 1800. In Buckinghamshire the Bronze Age people apparently made their settlements principally along the banks of the River Thames, which, it is clear, was used for purposes of communication. Two 'dug-out' boats, considered to be of this date, have been found in the county, one at Marlow and the other at Bourne End; each of them was made in the ordinary manner of primitive people by hollowing out a tree trunk. The boat from Bourne End² measured 25 feet 3 inches in length and 3 feet 4 inches in width. Several bronze implements have been found at Datchett and at Taplow, where a very elegantly formed bronze spear-head 17½ inches long has been discovered, together with some leaf-shaped spear-heads. At Hitcham the settlement made by the Neolithic people continued to be occupied by the Bronze Age people; higher up the river remains were found at Hedsor and Medmenham. Cinerary urns of the Bronze Age have been discovered at High Wycombe and a bronze sword at Hawridge, while in the Vale of Aylesbury some bronze celts have been found at Waddesdon, and an important hoard of bronze implements, including celts, spear-heads and a sword at New Bradwell.

¹ A. Heneage Cocks in *Records of Bucks*, IX, 349.

² This boat was presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum by Mr. A. H. Cocks, F.S.A.

* No remains visible when the parishes were visited by the Commission's investigators.

LATE CELTIC AGE.

One of the distinctive features of this period was the introduction of the use of iron ; the date at which this occurred is uncertain, but it is attributed to about B.C. 500. For some time, however, bronze continued to be the metal principally employed, and it was in this metal and in pottery that the native art for which this period is so justly famed was practised ; the chief characteristic in the work was the mastery of line, and although the modelling of human and animal forms was weak, the boldness of the design approached the Classic. Good specimens are a bronze sword scabbard found at Amerden a little below Taplow on the Thames, and now in the British Museum, and some pottery found at Aston Clinton, now in the Aylesbury Museum.

The conditions of living no doubt showed an advance on the previous age. A pile dwelling of this period was discovered at Hedsor and excavations were made on the site in 1894 ; the oak or beech piles about 9 inches in diameter and 5 feet apart, with intermediate piles of less diameter, were found to support a floor of oak about 4 inches thick ; on this floor were apparently some slight remains of a hut-dwelling consisting of sticks and twigs. Although these pile dwellings originated probably in the Late Celtic period, they extended into the Roman occupation, as the principal objects found associated with them were of the latter time.¹ The people of this age organized a road system. The great crosses cut in the turf on the chalk sides of the Chiltern Hills at Monks Risborough and Bledlow may be of this date ; at present, however, we know little or nothing of such hill-side figures, and the evidence regarding them has yet to be collected.

It was during the latter part of this period, possibly about B.C. 200, that all south-east Britain, including the greater part, if not all, of Buckinghamshire, was over-run by Belgic tribes from north-east Gaul. The tribe that occupied this district was the Catuvellauni, miscalled in MSS. of Ptolemy 'Catyeuchlani,' the boundary of whose territory, it has been suggested, was Grim's Ditch which passes across Buckinghamshire. The chief town of this tribe was at Verulamium near St. Albans, but so far as discoveries have gone there were no important settlements in Buckinghamshire. This people were the first to introduce coinage, and several of their coins have been found in the county, but in no quantity at any one place, except at Whaddon Chase, where a hoard of 400 gold coins of this period was discovered in 1849. It is clear that after Cæsar's second invasion (B.C. 54) these Belgic tribes adopted much of the civilization of Rome and inscribed their coins in Latin.

ROMAN PERIOD.²

In the Roman period the area now called Buckinghamshire must have counted for very little ; its southern part seems to have been pastoral and woodland region, ill-watered and sparsely populated ; its northern part, though somewhat better watered and less heavily wooded, was no more thickly occupied. Naturally enough, Roman Buckinghamshire included no large towns, no dense rural population, and no vigorous industries ; it provides us rather with a typical example of a scantily inhabited rural district, resembling most of central Britain under the Roman rule. The details summarized in the Sectional Prefaces and set out more fully in the Inventory show one small town or posting-village (in Little Brickhill), planted on the line of the Roman road now called Watling Street at the southern skirt of the present

¹ A. Heneage Cocks in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* (ser. 2), XVI, 7, and *Records of Bucks*, VII, 538.

² This section has been contributed by Prof. F. Haverfield, LL.D., F.S.A.



[Photo. T. P. Barton, Hales]

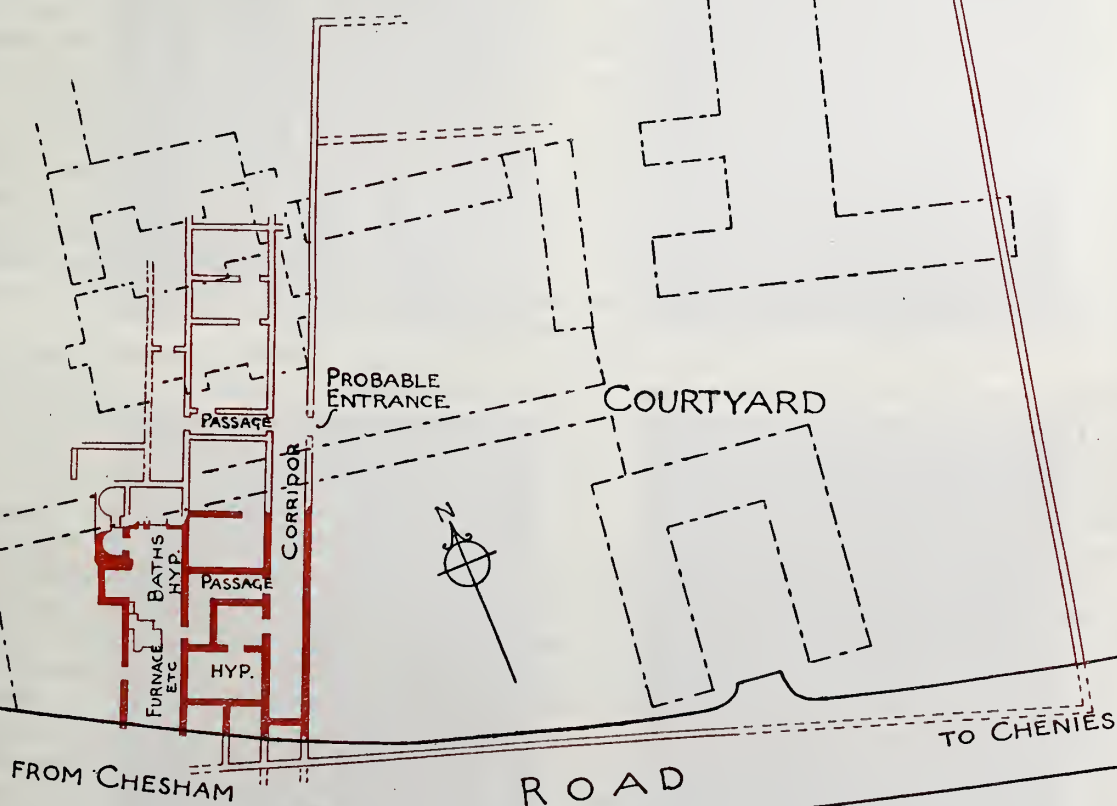
HAMBLEDEN : Romano-British Farm Buildings at Yewden.

View of a Barn or Walled Yard, with Underground Flues and Furnaces.

town of Fenny Stratford, and in addition about a dozen farms or country-houses of varying sizes, and several stretches of Roman road, all (with the exception of Watling Street) of little more than local importance. Only one of the country-houses seems to have been large or luxuriously fitted, the 'Villa' found in 1722 on the south edge of High Wycombe,¹ and this is so imperfectly recorded that we cannot be quite sure of its character or the wealth of its occupants.

CHENIES. ROMAN VILLA AT DELL FARM.

10 0 20 40 60 80 100 120
SCALE OF FEET.



EXCAVATED WALLS NOW SHEWING ———
EXCAVATED WALLS NOW COVERED UP =
PROBABLE LINES OF WALLS
MODERN BUILDINGS AND FENCES - - - - -

FROM PLANS BY
W. CALCOTT STOKES
A. MORAY WILLIAMS
AND C. C. DURSTON.

A smaller 'Villa', at Chenies (see plan shown above), which was perhaps rather a commodious farm than a landowner's 'château', may serve as an example of the general features of the few rural dwellings in our area. The ruins of this house stand

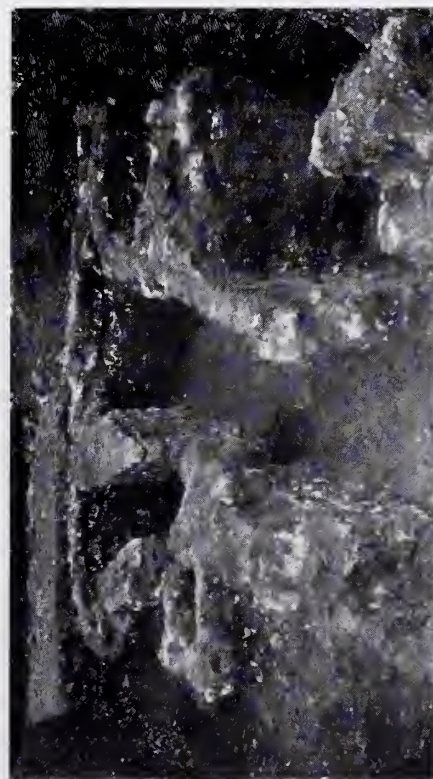
¹ *R. Com. Hist. Mon.*, South Bucks, p. 194.

at the bottom of the sheltered valley of the Chess, close to the Hertfordshire boundary, about half-way between Chesham and Rickmansworth, and near Dell Farm. It was partly uncovered in 1863-4, and has been more recently and carefully examined by Mr. W. Calcott Stokes and Mr. A. M. Williams. [If we may judge by the plans and details which they have very kindly supplied to us, it was a moderate sized house, built along one side or more of a yard which covered some 80 feet by 90 feet in extent. The principal part of the house seems to have been the central block, occupying the west side of the site; here we have a row of rooms grouped along a corridor 140 feet long or more, which looked on to the courtyard and in which was an entrance. Most of these rooms were paved with red and white tessellation of simple character, while the walls were plastered and coloured with graceful patterns; some of the rooms at the south-west end contained arrangements for heating and for baths. Two wings seem to have run eastwards from this central block. These have not been fully explored; they lie under the modern highway on the one side and under modern buildings on the other and are not open to complete search. There seems, however, no reason to doubt that such wings once existed, even though their extent and character cannot be fixed. The analogy of other Romano-British houses suggests that the western or central block, which has been almost wholly uncovered, formed the residence of the farmer, while the wings may have been used for servants or farm-buildings, and the yard was no doubt used like farmyards elsewhere. If one may judge by the coins and potsherds, the house may have been occupied from the end of the second to the middle of the fourth century. By the courtesy and kindness of Mr. Stokes, we are able to give a plan, brought up to date (February, 1913), of these typical remains.

One other Romano-British structural remain in Buckinghamshire may be noticed here, as adding colour to the picture of the region. A little to the north-west of Yewden Manor Farm, 400 yards from the Thames, in the parish of Hambleden,¹ extensive remains of buildings were noticed in 1911 and were excavated in 1912 at the expense of the landowner, the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, under the superintendence of Mr. A. H. Cocks, F.S.A., and Mr. A. G. K. Hayter, with the assistance of Dr. Peake. Apparently the area covered was large, perhaps 11 or 12 acres or more, enclosed by a wall and contained several buildings. One was a smallish 'corridor house' of normal type (about 80 ft. by 90 ft.), intended rather for a farmer than for a wealthy landowner, but furnished with tessellated flooring in blue-gray, red and white. Another building seems to have been a small cottage. Another, again, apparently a large barn or a walled yard, contained underground flues and furnaces which yielded a little iron slag (probably accidental), much wood ash and some charred grain, while other similar flues were uncovered close by. Somewhat similar flues and furnaces have been found on various other sites in Britain, though nowhere else in such concentrated abundance. In each case, the peculiarity of the flues consists in a T-shaped arrangement of the end of the flue, the furnace being at the base of the T, while the chimneys or smoke-exits must have occupied the horizontal crossbar at the top of the T. It has been suggested by Professor Gowland that they were used for warming floors on which, according to an intelligible fashion, still practised in the East, grain gathered unripe in wet seasons could be dried in large quantities.² If this conjecture be right, it is likely enough that the Yewden buildings belonged economically to the

¹ *R. Com. Hist. Mon.*, South Bucks, p. 184.

² Roman writers, Pliny, Columella and others, allude to the drying of grain before grinding, and though they do not actually state that it was the practice in rainy seasons to gather it unripe and to ripen it artificially, such a custom may well have prevailed in a province with the British climate.



HAMBLEDEN : Furnaces and Flues at Romano-British Farm, Yewden.

[Photo T. P. Barlow, Henley.]

other bank of the Thames. The narrow Hambleden valley can never have grown any very great amount of corn ; on the other hand, wood must have always been common near it, and it is therefore probable that the grain may have been brought by water from better cornlands a little higher up the river and across it. The Yewden site seems to have been occupied from the end of the 1st till the opening of the 5th century A.D., that is till the end of the Roman period in this country, but it does not of course follow that these drying sheds were in continuous use for three centuries.¹

THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

It has been considered generally that the district now known as Buckinghamshire was conquered from the Britons by the West Saxons in 571, in accordance with the statement in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.² An alternative theory has been put forward that the West Saxon campaign of that date under Ceawlin was not against the Britons,³ but against the Angles, who had conquered this district in the 5th century. So far as it goes, however, the archaeological evidence is against this suggestion, as the objects associated with pre-Christian burials of this period in the neighbourhood are rather Wessex than Anglian in type.⁴ It is uncertain whether the northern part of the present county was annexed to Wessex by Ceawlin or belonged to the Middle Anglian territory. According to the most recent interpretation of the Tribal Hidage,⁵ a document originating in the middle of the 7th century, the southern part of the county was occupied by the Cilternsaetas or dwellers in the Chilterns who belonged to the West Saxon race, while in the north-east were the Middle Angles and in the north-west the Herefinna, a tribe belonging to the Middle Angles. In the latter part of the 7th century the whole district was probably conquered by Æthelred of Mercia, but was reconquered a few years later by Caedwalla of Wessex ; it remained with Wessex probably till Offa restored the supremacy of Mercia by the defeat of Cynewulf at the Battle of Bensington near Dorchester in 777, and so it continued a part of Mercia till all England was brought under the rule of Alfred.

THE DANISH INVASIONS.

The Danes did not arrive in this part of England till the end of the 9th or early in the 10th century. In 906 they made peace with Edward the Elder at 'Yttingaforda', possibly near Linslade in Buckinghamshire,⁶ and in 921 they raided the county from the north to Aylesbury.⁷ They are thought to have settled around Bernwood Forest where there is a group of places with the Danish termination 'thorp', Tythorpe, Eythorpe, Bexthorpe and Southorpe ; besides which there are Westhorpe in Little Marlow, Colstrop in Hambleden and Castle Thorpe elsewhere in the county.⁸

¹ For our illustrations, prepared from photographs by Mr. T. Barlow, of Henley, we are indebted to the courtesy of the proprietors and editors of the *Graphic* newspaper. We are glad to be able to add that Mr. W. F. D. Smith intends to build a museum to contain these finds, and that Mr. A. H. Cocks, F.S.A., has in preparation a full report on the excavations.

² *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* (ed. Earle and Plummer), I, 19.

³ Oman, *England before the Norman Conquest*, 230 et seq. See also Sir Henry Howorth 'The Beginnings of Wessex.' *English Hist. Rev.*, XIII, 671.

⁴ R. A. Smith in *V. C. H. Bucks*, I, 205.

⁵ John Brownbill, 'The Tribal Hidage' in *English Historical Review* (Oct., 1912), cviii, 625.

⁶ *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* (ed. Earle and Plummer), I, 94, and identification II, 463. It has also been identified with Ickford in Bucks and Hitchin in Herts. *Ibid.* (Rolls Ser.), II, 77.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ R. S. Downs in *Records of Bucks*, V, 262, and information from Mr. A. H. Cocks, F.S.A.

The Danes passed through the Chiltern district to Oxford, which they sacked after mid-winter 1009-10, and again in the following year the county was plundered.¹

EARLY ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

There is no evidence of any Celtic or Roman Christianity in this sparsely populated district. If it ever existed, all vestige of it would have been lost with the fall of Verulamium in the 5th century. The conversion of the Saxon settlers is attributed to the monks of St. Berinus at Dorchester in the middle of the 7th century.² At first no doubt the conversion was not very deep-rooted ; tribal feeling was strong, and when the king adopted Christianity, he was followed by his thegns and they by their subordinates. Hence the relapse of a king into heathenism, which occasionally occurred, meant that the whole of his kingdom became pagan. The missionary organization of the church from Dorchester or Winchester would therefore probably have sufficed for the district now comprised in Buckinghamshire during the first few years of the conversion. Within the diocese however there must shortly have been formed other centres of ecclesiastical organization, either monasteries of professed monks, or minsters with communities of canons or priests, for as yet parish churches were unknown. From these centres priests were sent out to minister and preach to the people in the surrounding districts or parishes as they were sometimes called. Bede³ tells us that in the 7th century it was the custom of the English people to collect together when a clerk or priest came into their township, and at his call they listened to the Word of God and his preaching. Although the priests travelled over the country in this way, ministering and preaching, yet the people had on certain occasions to attend the church of the monastery or minster of the district, at which also were performed the rites of baptism and burial ; hence for their convenience most of the monasteries of pre-Conquest foundation are on ancient roads.

With regard to the monasteries or minsters which were probably founded to serve the district now known as Buckinghamshire, it seems highly probable there was a minster at Aylesbury shortly after the missionary efforts of St. Berinus. The position of the town on Akeman Street, with another ancient road going north and south passing through it, and the fact that it was the most important town in the district, with apparently a royal residence and later a mint, made it a particularly appropriate site.⁴ Moreover we have the legends that St. Oswyth and her sister St. Edburga, grand-daughters of Penda, were brought up here in the 7th century by their aunt Edith, who presided over a religious house. The strongest evidence however comes from a surer source. From the Domesday Survey we learn that Stoke Mandeville had belonged to Aylesbury church, afterwards passing to Wulfwig Bishop of Dorchester, and then to Bishop Remigius, when the see was transferred to Lincoln, and that the socmen of the eight hundreds around Aylesbury had made contributions in corn to the church, endowments far beyond the requirements or what was usual for a parochial church. We also know that Aylesbury was a prebendal church held by the Bishop, and the ancient chapelries of Stoke Mandeville, Bierton, Buckland and Quarrendon were appendent to it. Taking these facts into consideration it would seem probable that a minster existed at Aylesbury, which became im-

¹ Anglo-Saxon Chron. under date.

² Berinus died c. 642.

³ Bede, *Ecclesiastical History*, Book IV, cap. 27.

⁴ From c. 978 to c. 1066.

poverished during the Danish invasions, and was discountenanced as a secular house and suppressed under the influence of the reforms of Ethelwold, Dunstan and Oswald ; it then probably became a prebendal church and its endowments were appropriated by the Bishop.¹

At Buckingham the legends of St. Rumbold may suggest the existence of a religious house in early times which would have served the north-east part of the area now forming the county. At Staines in Middlesex there was possibly a similar small community of priests who may have served the surrounding district extending into the south of Buckinghamshire, for the church is called in Domesday a minster and received payments from lands at East Burnham in Buckinghamshire.² The church of St. Firmin of North Crawley is also described as a minster in the Domesday Survey, and may previously have had a small community of priests. The term minster, however, has so wide an interpretation that it would be unwise to lay too much stress on the point. At the same time it is obvious that there must have been many more small minsters to serve the country than we now know of.

The Abbot of St. Albans probably provided for the spiritual needs of his tenants on the large estates which he held in the county. In like manner the Archbishop of Canterbury and other ecclesiastics who had properties in the county would supply proper ministration for their tenants.

The practice of establishing manorial or parish churches, which was eventually to change completely the organization of the church, was of gradual growth. Its origin is of particular interest, as a very large number, and perhaps the most interesting of the monuments scheduled by this Commission, are parish churches. The system began with the building of private chapels or oratories adjoining the residences of the lords of the districts, which in France was becoming common among the nobility by the middle of the 9th century.³ Although such churches were then doubtless occasionally founded in this country it was not till after the destruction of many religious houses during the Danish invasions, and the reformation of the Benedictine monasteries and suppression of the smaller secular houses by Dunstan and his contemporaries in the 10th century, that these foundations became necessary. The earliest reference to them, as regards this country, is perhaps in the ordinances of Edgar of 970,⁴ and although manorial churches were built about this time the great period of their erection was in the 11th and 12th centuries.

The evidence forthcoming with regard to the building of the churches in Buckinghamshire is more scanty than it is in many other counties. Four churches contain the remains of pre-Conquest work ; that at Wing is probably of a date not later than the 10th century ; the other three churches date probably from about 1025, and are at Iver, held in 1066 by Tochi, a thegn of Edward the Confessor ; at Hardwick, then held by Saxi, a thegn of the same king ; and at Lavendon, which great manor was then held by eight thegns of whom Alli, a thegn of the king, was the chief ; it is quite conceivable that these men or their immediate predecessors built and endowed the churches on their demesnes. Domesday does not add much to our knowledge on this subject. At Haddenham (Nedreham), which was given to the

¹ Dorchester was originally a minster of secular canons, with six churches and two chapels appendent, and became a prebendal church with the Bishop as patron (*V. C. H. Oxford*, II, 87). At Eynsham, when the monastery was abandoned at the Conquest the Bishop took the endowments. (*Ibid.* 65.)

² Domesday Translation in *V. C. H. Bucks*, I, 242.

³ Baluze, *Capit.*, II, p. 352, quoted by Lord Selborne ; *Ancient Facts and Fictions concerning Churches and Tithes*, p. 60.

⁴ Thorpe, *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England* (Rec. Com.), 111.

Archbishop of Canterbury between 1066 and 1086, Gilbert the priest held three hides and a church with its tithes ; at Boveney, a chapelry in Burnham, which was held by the church of Cookham, Rainbald the priest held a hide in alms of the king ; at Wingrave, Turstin the priest held half a hide of Miles Crispin, which before the Conquest was in lay hands, so that if the half hide was an ecclesiastical endowment it must have been given and the church probably founded after 1066. Godwin the priest held lands at Aston, Tyringham and Wavendon, and Wulmar the priest at Hartwell, but from the nature of the entries, they appear to have held their lands in their own right and not as an endowment of a church.

Between 1072 and 1092, Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester, by consent of the Bishop of Lincoln, consecrated the church of High Wycombe, which had been built by a wealthy townsman,¹ and was possibly the first church erected in the town.²

Nearly all the churches in Buckinghamshire are dedicated to the honour of the Virgin or the Apostolic Saints, which is not suggestive of early foundation and may be the result of re-dedication. Bradenham was dedicated to the honour of St. Botolph, and Maids' Moreton to St. Edmund. At Monks Risborough, which belonged to the church of Canterbury before 995 and where the archbishops had a residence and therefore probably a church as early as the 11th century, the church is dedicated to the honour of St. Dunstan who died in 988, and must therefore have been dedicated after that date. At Shalstone the church is dedicated to the honour of Edward the Confessor, and cannot therefore have received its dedication before 1066. There are thirteen churches in the county dedicated to the honour of St. Nicholas, whose cult is supposed to be unknown in this country till towards the end of the 11th century ; in eight of these there is 11th or 12th-century work, and therefore, unless the dedications were changed, the early work remaining would probably belong to the original churches.

Six churches (Bradenham, Lillingstone Dayrell, Newton Blossomville, Ravenstone, Shabbington and Thornborough) show signs of having been built immediately after the Conquest, and 116 churches were apparently built in the 12th century.

Although the evidence as to the date of the adoption of parochial or manorial churches in Buckinghamshire is not very satisfactory, it points on the whole, as it does elsewhere, to the practice of building such churches having become common in the 11th and 12th centuries. In many instances, therefore, the present parish churches, often greatly altered and enlarged, are substantially the churches of the original founders.

THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

According to Mr. F. Baring, the Conqueror's main army crossed the Thames at Wallingford and kept on the west side of the Chiltern range, while a detachment went eastward and encamped at Slough.³ The main army seems later to have split up into two or more divisions, but their routes are not very clear. They wasted the county as they passed through it to Lavendon and into Bedfordshire, and across it into Hertfordshire by Wigginton.

So soon as William had been recognised as king, the English landowners were for the most part dispossessed of their property and replaced by the Conqueror's

¹ John Parker, *Hist. of Wycombe*, 7, quoting Harl. MS. 322.

² In the Inventory of S. Bucks. the church, before rebuilding, is ascribed to the 12th century ; the date should have been the 11th century. .

³ *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XIII, 20, 21.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

INCHES 12 9 6 3 0 1 2 FEET



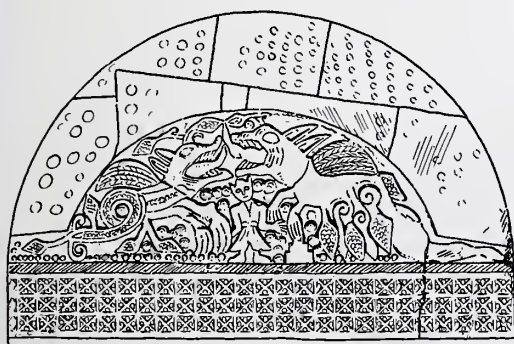
IN SOUTH DOORWAY
DINTON CHURCH



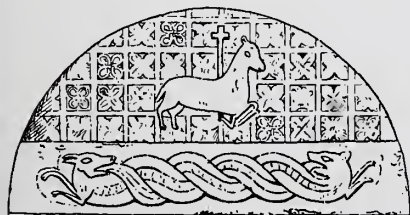
RE-SET IN SOUTH AISLE
LATHBURY CHURCH



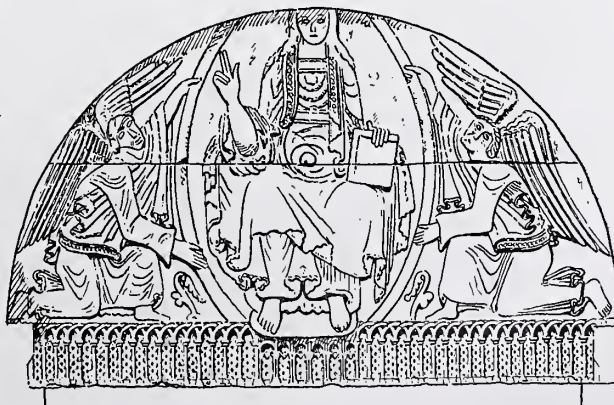
IN WEST DOORWAY
STEWKLEY CHURCH



IN SOUTH DOORWAY
LECKHAMSTEAD CHURCH



IN NORTH DOORWAY
OF CHANCEL



IN SOUTH DOORWAY OF NAVE

WATER STRATFORD CHURCH

THE CARVED TYMPANA OF 12TH CENTURY DOORWAYS IN THE COUNTY.

Measured & drawn by J.W. Bloe, 1912.

followers. These, as shown by the Domesday for Buckinghamshire, were not exclusively Normans; some of them, such as Walter the Fleming and Winemar the Fleming, or Maino the Breton and Gozelin the Breton, evidently brought large contingents of soldiers from elsewhere than Normandy and were rewarded with considerable grants of land in Buckinghamshire.¹ The practice of the Conqueror was to give the lands of an English landowner, often somewhat scattered, to one of his retainers. He retained, however, in his own hands the lands which had belonged to Edward the Confessor and 'Earl' Harold, as the Domesday Survey describes him; they consisted of most of the important places in the county, such as Buckingham, Aylesbury, Wendover, Princes Risborough, Swanbourne, Upton, Brill and Biddlesden. To his Queen, Matilda, William gave Marlow and Hambleden, and his kinswoman Countess Judith, widow of Earl Waltheof, was allowed to retain her husband's lands. To his half-brothers he gave large estates in the county; on the Count of Mortain he bestowed property in the south and middle parts of the county, including lands in Amersham, Bledlow, Wycombe and Wing, and to the Bishop of Bayeux he gave other lands in Amersham and Wycombe, and property in Chalfont St. Peter, Chesham and elsewhere, mostly in the north part of the county. Outside the royal family the largest grantee was Walter Giffard, ancestor of the earls of Buckingham, to whom William gave the lands of several of King Edward's thegns; a part of these estates Walter retained in his own hands, making his residence probably at Long Crendon where he had his park; the rest he distributed among his retainers, the largest shares going to his kinsmen Hugh de Bolebec and to Turstin son of Rolf, both of whom held other lands directly of the king, and smaller holdings he gave to some nine other followers.

William Peverel was granted the lands of Alwin, a thegn of King Edward, and those of Guerth, the wife of the rebellious Ralph Earl of Hereford. The Domesday fief in the county which remained longest in the family of the Domesday holder was that of Walter son of Other, ancestor of the Lords Windsor whose descendants held Eton as late as 1668.

Of the more important English landowners in the county we can glean something from the Domesday Survey. Edith, queen of Edward the Confessor, and her brothers Harold, Lewin and Tostig, held much land scattered over the county, some of which, as Mr. Round suggests,² may have belonged to their father Earl Godwin, and Mr. Freeman thinks that the county was within the Earldom of Lewin.³ The avaricious Archbishop Stigand held some little property in Buckinghamshire, as he did in many other counties. The other pre-Conquest lords are little known to fame; Alsi, son-in-law of Wulfward White, a wealthy Englishman, seems to have earned the good-will of Queen Edith by his marriage with Wulfward's daughter, and so continued to hold some of his lands. Like Alsi a few of the English landowners were allowed to retain their holdings, and it is interesting to note that Miles Crispin, successor by marriage, it is supposed, to some of the great estates of another wealthy Englishman, Wygod of Wallingford, who made his peace with the Conqueror, kept most of the English tenants on his lands in Buckinghamshire. The Bishops of Bayeux and Coutance also allowed a few of the former English tenants to remain, while Lewin of Nuneham and Morcar, two Englishmen, must have been reconciled to the king and continued to hold their lands in the county. But the main body of English thegns

¹ J. H. Round in *V. C. H. Bucks*, I, 215.

² *Ibid.*, 218.

³ *Norman Conquest*, 560, 567. Mr. Round, however, points out that there is not much evidence of this in Domesday; *V. C. H. Bucks*, I, 210.

and landowners undoubtedly suffered great poverty and wretchedness. One of the more fortunate perhaps was Ethelric who was permitted to retain his land at Marsh Gibbon 'at farm' of the Norman, William Fitz Ansculf, and held it, as it is expressed in the Domesday Book, 'in heaviness and misery' (*graviter et miserabiliter*) which, as Mr. Round observes, 'is one of the most graphic touches that the Survey contains.' It was the Norman lords who thus took possession of the Englishmen's lands, and their near descendants who built the monasteries, churches and castles, the remains of which are described in these reports.

NORMAN CASTLES.

It is now generally admitted that the castles of 'the mount and bailey' and 'moated mount' types were mainly introduced by the Normans. The former consisted of a 'motte' (mount or mound), raised to a height of from 10 feet to 100 feet, and a bailey (court) or baileys of varying size. The 'motte' was usually surrounded by a fosse or ditch and on the top of it at first stood a timber tower or keep called a 'bretashe', to which access was obtained by a steep bridge over the fosse. The baileys were also surrounded by one fosse or more, and these fosses were often further defended by stockades. Masonry could not be erected till the newly thrown-up earth had sufficiently settled, which would take possibly about fifty years, and in many instances masonry was never used. Around the castle was frequently an outer and larger enclosure which included the church, and the 'burgus' or borough that sometimes arose under the more important castles. The moated mount type consisted of the 'motte' without baileys.

With the exception of Buckingham, which was probably erected for military purposes, all the Norman castles in the county, of which there were some twenty-two in number, were merely manorial strongholds. Their positions were usually chosen because they happened to be the sites of the residences of the lords who required a secure habitation for defensive or offensive purposes during disturbed times, such as those which followed the Conquest or during the 'Anarchy' in Stephen's reign or the Barons' Wars of the 13th century. Many of these strongholds were destroyed as 'adulterine' or unlicensed castles by order of Henry II, and those which had not received masonry works had probably been abandoned by the close of the 13th century. Ordericus Vitalis refers to the oppression of the lawless barons of the 'Anarchy' who 'cruelly oppressed the wretched men of the land with castle works.'² Special mention is made by Pope Eugenius in 1147 of three Buckinghamshire barons holding castles in the county, namely William Mantel, Hugh de Bolbec and William Beauchamp, who robbed men and wrongfully exacted castle works from them.³

Of Buckingham Castle, which lay in the middle of the town, little now remains. It was probably one of the castles of the Conquest period and is said to have belonged to Ivo de Taillebois and subsequently became the head of the fief of the Giffards, Earls of Buckingham. Nothing is known of its masonry works, which seem to have been demolished at a comparatively early date; there was no trace of them above ground in 1670, and in 1777 the earthworks were partially levelled for the site of a church. In 1821 however some of the foundations of the castle were found in digging for a cellar on the slope of the hill, and lately traces of masonry were found in Well Street.

¹ *V. C. H. Bucks*, I, 217.

² J. H. Round, *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 416.

³ *Chron. Mon. de Abingdon* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 200.

Some of the castles of the mount and bailey type were the heads of Buckinghamshire baronies; thus Wolverton Castle was the head of the Buckinghamshire barony of Wolverton; this fief was granted by the Conqueror to Maino the Breton and was the largest of the Buckinghamshire baronies. Maino's descendants, the Barons of Wolverton, held the manor of Wolverton till the middle of the 14th century.

The castle of Bolebec in Whitchurch parish was the head of the Buckinghamshire barony of Bolebec. This may have been the castle for the erection of which complaint was made against Hugh de Bolebec in the middle of the 12th century for the wrongful exaction of castle works. It was later apparently defended by a masonry keep, and remains of foundations still exist on the mount. The manor was held at the time of the Domesday Survey and for long afterwards by the Bolebec family. The castle, which followed the descent of the manor, is said to have been finally destroyed at the end of the Civil Wars of the 17th century, but had then long been in ruins.¹

Castle Thorpe, where considerable remains of the earthworks still remain, was the head of the little Buckinghamshire barony of Hanslope held by the Mauduits, afterwards Earls of Warwick. During the Barons' Wars it was besieged and destroyed by the infamous Faulkes de Brèauté in the autumn of 1215, when it was held against the king by William Mauduit. William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to whom the property descended, seems to have had a fortified house here, the garden (viridarium) of which he had licence to fortify with an embattled wall in 1291.² Possibly the fortified house and garden are represented by the remains of the rectangular enclosure south-west of the castle.³

At Lavendon Castle foundations are said to have been discovered, but there is no masonry work now above ground. The manor belonged in the 12th century to the baronial family of Bidon, founders of Lavendon Abbey, who possibly built the castle. It contained a chapel, which in the 13th century was served by the vicar of the parish.⁴

The Castle Tower, Little Missenden, was probably the seat of the lords of Mantels manor in Little Missenden and it may have been for it that William Mantel wrongfully exacted castle works in the middle of the 12th century. The manor was held at the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) by Turstin Mantel and continued in the possession of the Mantel family till the 15th century. It was held by the serjeanty of being the king's naperer.⁵

Weston Turville was from the end of the 12th century, and perhaps before that time, the seat of the Turville family, who held it till early in the 14th century and probably erected the castle there. In 1333 John de Molyns had licence to crenellate or fortify the site of his manor house which was probably to take the place of the castle as his residence.⁶

Nothing is known of the little mount and bailey castle in Little Kimble beyond the fact that the manor was held in 1086 by Turstin son of Rolf; nor of Cymbeline's Mount in Chequers Park, Ellesborough, except that the

¹ Mackenzie, *Castles of England*, I, 145.

² *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1281-92, p. 497.

³ *R. Com. Hist. Mon.*, North Bucks, p. 80.

⁴ *Canterbury and York Soc.* Rolls of Hugh of Wells, II, 86.

⁵ *V. C. H. Bucks*, II, 356.

⁶ *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1330-4, p. 493.

manor in which it lies was held at the same date of William Fitz Ansculf by one Ralph ; nor of the castle at Saunderton except that the lands there were held partly by a family bearing the name of Saunderton and partly by the Sandfords and Beauchamps ; nor of the castle at Bradwell except that the manor was apparently held by Miles Crispin in 1086.

Of the 'moated mount' type of castles there are several in the county, but in some instances it is uncertain whether the existing mount is not the sole surviving remains of a mount and bailey type of castle. The castle at High Wycombe was the head of the Doyley barony in Buckinghamshire and was held by Miles Crispin in right of his wife Maud, daughter of Robert Doyley, and later passed to Brian Fitz Count, one of 'the three constant companions' of the Empress Maud in her struggles with King Stephen.

Of the castle mount called the Beacon at Cublington little is known. The manor was held in 1086 by Gozelin the Breton whose descendants took the name of Chesney and continued to hold the manor as of the honour of Gloucester till the end of the 12th century. It then passed, by the marriage of a Chesney coheirress, to the Lucys. Geoffrey de Lucy joined the barons against Henry III and forfeited the manor, which was however later restored to him.

Castle Hill in Wing parish was possibly a stronghold of a branch of the Talbot family who held the manor from the end of the 12th to the middle of the 13th century. At the time of the Domesday Survey the manor of Wing formed a part of great estates granted by the Conqueror to his half-brother Robert Count of Mortain, and was forfeited by his son William, who joined in the rebellion against Henry I in 1104.

At Drayton Parslow, where there was a mount, the manor and probably the mount was held by the family of Passelewe.

There were possibly other small castle mounts in the county of which little or nothing is known. It is difficult sometimes to distinguish fortified from burial mounds.

HOMESTEAD MOATS.

In Buckinghamshire, homestead moats are found mostly in the middle and northern parts of the county, where they occur in great numbers, but a few exist in the valleys of the Thames and Misbourne in the south. As the moats were always wet, they are less frequent in hilly country, and so there are none on the higher parts of the Chiltern Hills. The shape of the moats was usually four-sided, but they vary considerably in this respect. The earth from the moat was thrown inside and spread over the island thus formed, on which was built the house with its barns and cattle sheds. The majority of the makers of the homestead moats were members of the wealthy middle class that arose at the end of the 12th century and in the 13th century, whose demand for land was met by subinfeudation by the larger landowners impoverished in consequence of the Barons' Wars. The owners of the new manors thus created, required security for their possessions in disturbed times and therefore defended their homesteads with moats. The system of subinfeudation however brought confusion with regard to the services due from the land and led to the enactment of the Statute of 'Quia Emptores' in 1290. It is quite possible that some of the homestead moats are earlier than the end of the 12th century and many of them are undoubtedly later than the 13th century as this system of defence continued into the 16th century.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

There were no great monasteries in Buckinghamshire to match St. Albans in the neighbouring county of Hertford or Abingdon or Reading in Berkshire, and although much land was held by the church, no religious house existed in the county after the Norman Conquest till the 12th century. At this time the barons and wealthier lords, following the fashion of the day, founded monasteries, but except Notley Abbey they were all poorly endowed and constantly in pecuniary straits; none of them except Notley, Missenden and Biddlesden, had an income of £80 a year at the time of the Dissolution, and the incomes of four of them were under £25 each. Notley Abbey in Long Crendon parish, the wealthiest of the monasteries in the county, was a house of Austin Canons founded by Walter Giffard early in the 12th century. Many of the conventual buildings of this monastery, now converted into a large farmhouse,¹ still remain, and some idea of the monastic arrangements of a house of the Augustinian order can be obtained from them. Missenden, another abbey of Austin Canons, was founded about 1133 by William de Missenden; a house now occupies the site of the abbey,² and some of the monastic buildings have been incorporated in it. The other houses of Austin Canons in the county were not established till the 13th century, and were small and poor. Chetwode Priory, which was founded in 1245 by Ralph de Norwich, had only three or four canons; the church became parochial in the 15th century, and remains of it survive in the present church, but none of the monastic buildings now exist. Of the little priory of Ravenstone, founded in 1255 by Peter Chacepore and supporting only two canons, nothing apparently remains. Burnham Abbey for Austin nuns was not founded till 1266 by Richard King of the Romans; parts of the conventual buildings of this monastery exist and, like Notley, they give a good idea of the plan of an Austin house, but it will be noticed that the cloister was on the north side of the church. The eastern range, comprising the chapter house, sacristy, parlour and warming house; the inner wall of the frater forming the north range; and parts of the infirmary and gardrobe still remain, but the church and western range have been destroyed.³

The monasteries of the Benedictine order in the county were of still less importance than those of the Austin Canons. Luffield Priory, founded before 1133 by Robert de Bossu, Earl of Leicester, was so much impoverished in 1493 that Henry VII obtained papal permission to suppress it, and to transfer its endowment at first to the Canons of Windsor and later to his chapel at Westminster. At the time of its suppression it could only support three monks, and the buildings were in ruins so that nothing now remains of them. The small Benedictine priories of Bradwell, founded about 1155 by Meinfelin, Lord of Wolverton, and of Snelshall, founded about 1219 by Ralph Martel, had only provision for some five or six monks, and nothing now remains of their buildings, except some re-set details and possibly part of one wall at Bradwell Abbey. The Benedictine nuns had three small and poor houses in the county, namely at Ivinghoe,⁴ founded before 1129 by the Bishop of Winchester, at Ankerwick in Wyrardisbury parish, founded about 1160 by Gilbert de Montfichet, Lord of Wyrardisbury, and at Little Marlow, founded in the 12th century. These

¹ *R. Com. Hist. Mon.*, South Bucks, pp. xxv, 244-6. Notley and Missenden Abbeys followed the Arrouasion reform of the Austin rule.

² *Ibid.* p. xxv, 173.

³ *Ibid.* 72.

⁴ The site of Ivinghoe Priory is in Nettledean, now transferred to Hertfordshire.

houses had very few inmates. Some ruins at Ankerwick and Little Marlow indicate their sites, and in the case of Little Marlow the plan of the house has been recovered by excavation.¹

The two Cistercian houses in the county were Biddlesden and Medmenham Abbeys. The former was founded in 1147 by Arnold de Bois, steward of the Earl of Leicester. Nothing but some worked stones now remain of the abbey buildings. Medmenham Abbey was founded in 1204 by Isabel de Bolebec, Countess of Oxford; it maintained only the abbot and one canon at the time of the Dissolution; some of the walling of the buildings may be incorporated in the house now standing on the site, but few details remain, except a column of the church which is not probably in its original position.²

There was a priory of Cluniac monks known as Tickford or Newport Pagnell Priory, founded by Fulk Paynel before 1154, which was dissolved in 1524, before the general dissolution, and its endowments given to Wolsey's College or Christ Church, Oxford. Only a few stones and a fragment of glass remain of this monastery, and are now incorporated in the house built on the site.

There was also one house of ten or eleven Premonstratensian Canons at Lavendon, founded in the 12th century by John de Bidun, but nothing remains of its buildings.

Ashridge College, the principal of the two houses of Bonhommes in this country, was founded in 1283 by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, and followed a rule similar to that of the Austin Canons. The site of this house, however, although formerly partly in Buckinghamshire, has been transferred to Hertfordshire.

The military orders had a commandery of the Knights Hospitallers at Hogshaw, founded in the 12th century by William Peverel, and a preceptory of the Knights Templars at Bulstrode, to which the earliest reference is in 1276.

The friars arrived in the country in the first half of the 13th century, but their work lay, as a rule, in the larger towns. Aylesbury was the only place in the county which could claim that designation, and here a Franciscan friary was founded in 1386 by James Butler, Earl of Ormond. It was a small house, and accommodated only some seven friars.

The alien houses at Newton Longville, founded about 1150 by Walter Giffard, and at Wing, the earliest mention of which is in 1271, were dissolved with the other alien houses in the country in 1414.

Hospitals were not generally established till the 13th century, but there were two leper houses at Aylesbury, St. John the Baptist and St. Leonard, founded in the reign of Henry I, and a hospital at Ludgershall, founded before 1156. The Hospital of St. John the Baptist at High Wycombe was founded apparently late in the 12th century, as the considerable remains³ which still exist are of c. 1180. The leper houses of St. Margaret and of St. Giles at High Wycombe were founded in the 13th century, as were also the leper house of St. Lawrence and the Hospital of St. John the Baptist at Buckingham. The hospital of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, and the hospital of St. Margaret at Newport Pagnell were both founded in the 13th century. The earliest mention of the hospital of St. John the Baptist, which stood on the bridge at Stony Stratford, and the hospital of St. John the Baptist at Wendover, is in the early part of the 14th century.

¹ *Records of Bucks*, viii, 419.

² *R. Com. Hist. Mon.*, South Bucks, 255.

³ *Ibid.* 197.

THE BLACK DEATH AND PEASANTS' REVOLT.

Buckinghamshire suffered much from the pestilence known as the Black Death which spread over England in 1349. At Salden near Winslow all the tenants save one died of it. Seventy-seven of the clergy and the heads of three religious houses succumbed to it, and some of the smaller monasteries such as Luffield, Bradwell and Chetewode never recovered from its effects. Notwithstanding the grave results of the plague, which elsewhere formed a contributory cause for the social unrest of the time, the tenantry of Buckinghamshire took little or no part in the Peasants' Revolt of 1381, although the adjoining county of Hertford was a centre of the disturbances. The probable reason for this is that the demand for labour, which was the chief cause of the disaffection, was not so great in a pastoral district such as Buckinghamshire as in more agricultural parts where labour was much required.

This tranquillity continued through the period of Civil War which followed in the next century, for the Wars of the Roses had little effect on the county beyond the inconveniences common to all subjects of a nation during internal warfare.

ORDINATION OF VICARAGES.

Although Buckinghamshire could boast of few monasteries, yet a very large proportion of its lands and churches was held by ecclesiastical corporations, most of which had their head-quarters outside the county. In 1291 more than half the parish churches which then existed in the county were held by religious houses and some few of them by alien and foreign monasteries. There was undoubtedly a tendency for the religious houses to starve the parish churches in their patronage by taking the revenues and providing for the cures in the most economical manner possible. In order to put a stop to this growing scandal, the bishops of Lincoln endeavoured to compel the patrons to make proper provision for the maintenance of the clergy by the ordination of vicarages, whereby a house and a proportion of the tithes and offerings were allotted to the vicar and the religious house as rector took the other profits. In Buckinghamshire this system began in the middle of the 12th century, some time before the Third Lateran Council of 1179, at which the matter was brought forward. The obligation by the rector to maintain the fabric of the chancel probably arose about this time and later evidence of the unwillingness to fulfil this obligation is found in the episcopal visitations preserved at Lincoln. It is remarkable that, in consequence probably of the energetic administration of Bishop John Dalderby of Lincoln, the chancels of no less than sixty-six churches in Buckinghamshire were rebuilt or repaired during the first half of the 14th century.

SUPERSTITIONS.

Another difficulty with which the Bishops of Lincoln had to contend was superstition which seems to have been peculiarly prevalent in Buckinghamshire. In 1296 Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, was forbidden to allow superstitious objects to be venerated and pilgrimages to be made at his chapel of Hambleton where pretended miracles were performed.¹ A like order was made against superstitions at the church of North Crawley. Pilgrimages to a well at Linslade, where miracles were said to have been effected, were also forbidden. The best known superstition however of this nature refers to Master John Schorne, rector of North Marston, who died in 1314. Several miracles are related of him, one that a well, which is said to have remained till recently, appeared in the place where he struck his staff; but the

¹ Lincoln Episcopal Registers, Bishop Sutton, fol. 146 d.

chief miracle for which he was renowned was the conjuring the devil into a boot, from which that evil spirit could not escape whilst Schorne's hand was raised in benediction. A shrine was erected over his body in North Marston Church, to which pilgrims flocked in great numbers, especially those afflicted with ague. The shrine became so famous and profitable that the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, the patrons of the living, removed it to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, leaving an image in North Marston Church which possibly stood in the elaborate niche still remaining outside the chancel.

CHANTRIES AND CHAPELS.

Chantryes were a very popular form of religious foundation and existed in most of the more important parishes in the county ; their foundation followed that of the monasteries and began about the 13th century, continued through the 14th and 15th centuries and ended in the first half of the 16th century. They were sometimes founded at existing altars in a church, or new chapels were built for them, either attached to the church, usually on the north or south side of the chancel, or in the churchyard or in some distant hamlet. The primary object of their foundation was that of ensuring perpetual service for the healthful estate of the founders and their families and for the repose of their souls after death ; but other duties were imposed upon the chantry priests, such as those of assisting the parish priest in the services of the church and the teaching of the children of the neighbourhood, as at Aston in Ivinghoe and at Thornton. Some of the foundations which come under the general term of chantries were established by the inhabitants of outlying hamlets and were more in the nature of district chapels ; such for instance were the chapels at Dagnel in the parish of Edlesborough which ' did great ease to the most part of the said parish because many dwell four miles from the church ' ; or at Colnbrook in Langley Marish and Horton parishes, or Aston in Ivinghoe parish where the people could not get to their parish church in winter. The difficulty of communication in many parts of the county necessitated the establishment of many such chapels, few of which now survive, though the remains of some still exist and are catalogued in the Inventories of the Commission ; amongst them may be mentioned Hundridge chapel in Chesham parish, Ackhampstead and Widmer Chapels in Great Marlow, and the Chapels in Quarrendon and Lillingstone Dayrell.

LOLLARDY.

As a result possibly of the inefficiency of the parochial clergy caused by absentee patrons and pluralities, Lollardy obtained a firm hold in the county ; the existence also of so many small houses of Austin Canons, who were often favourable to ecclesiastical reform, may have tended in the same direction. Although Wicliff probably had little personal influence in the county, yet from the time that he held the living of Ludgershall (1368 to 1374) a spirit of religious unrest existed in Buckinghamshire. Sir John Cheyne, a large landowner in the county, was a follower of Wicliff and is said to have been a friend of Sir John Oldcastle ; he and his relative Thomas Cheyne, Thomas Drayton, rector of Drayton Beauchamp, and John Agret, parson of Latimer, all suffered imprisonment for Lollardy early in the 15th century. Other clergy in the county were tainted with heretical opinions, and about this time several men of Amersham, High Wycombe and Little Missenden were condemned for heresy, some being executed and others pardoned. The Lollard doctrines spread rapidly in the county, particularly in the south ; by the middle of the 15th century the county had become a centre of Lollardy and contributed a long list of martyrs for their



STANTONBURY: CHURCH OF ST. PETER, STANTON LOW.
12th-century and later.



STOWE: CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
Doorway and Niche in W. Tower; c. 1330.



NORTH MARSTON: CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
North Vestry; 15th-century.

religious opinions. With the sixteenth century the Lollards merged into the reformers of that date who maintained the spirit of ecclesiastical reform in the county.

INCLOSURES.

Buckinghamshire being naturally a pastoral county, there was not that temptation to convert arable land into pasture which, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, threw such hardships upon the labouring classes elsewhere. The Depopulation Returns, however, show some evictions for this cause in the middle part of the county. At Doddershall, in Quainton, 24 houses were destroyed and some 120 persons evicted; at Littlecote, in Stewkley, 84 persons were evicted; at Birdstane, in Aston Abbots, 400 acres were enclosed and 60 people, the whole population of the hamlet were evicted; at Hogshaw also practically all the inhabitants were turned out; at Castle Thorpe 100 acres were enclosed and 88 inhabitants evicted. Altogether some five villages were destroyed.¹

In the time of the Inclosure Riots of the middle of the sixteenth century, although there were tumults in 1549, they were soon suppressed and the agitation which spread over the south of England did not materially affect Buckinghamshire.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE MONASTERIES AND RELIGIOUS CHANGES.

The suppression of the monasteries did not influence Buckinghamshire as it did many other counties. The religious houses in it were small, and had not much property, so that neither they nor the possessions of monasteries outside the county provided estates for the founding of families by wealthy merchants and others, as occurred in Hertfordshire and elsewhere.

In the parish churches the dissolution of the chantries in 1547 could not involve the destruction of the chapels attached to the churches, although it did so in the case of detached chapels unless they were specially recommended for continuance.

The changes in religious observances of the middle of the 16th century caused the destruction of many of the ritual fittings of the parish churches, but they did not, as a rule, affect the actual fabrics. The stone altars, images and coloured glass were destroyed early in the reign of Edward VI, and the roods, with the accompanying figures, were then taken down, but the rood-lofts remained till 1561,² when an order for their removal was issued by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the stairs to them were blocked. The rood-screens were allowed to remain, and some of them adorn the churches of Buckinghamshire at the present day. By the Injunctions of 1547, pulpits were to be provided for such churches as did not already possess them, but no pulpits of this date exist in the county. The 'Poor man's Box', which had to be provided by the same Injunctions, occasionally survives; one remains at Loughton, and the smaller chest at Amersham is possibly also such a box. Other ancient church fittings are noted in the Sectional Prefaces to each division of the county.

SCHOOLS.

The earliest school in the county of which we have evidence is that at Buckingham; it was in existence in 1423,³ and was probably founded by John Barton, recorder of the City of London. Some forty-five years later a chantry to which a school was attached was founded by the widow of a brother of John Barton in

¹ Leadam, *Domesday of Inclosures* (Royal Hist. Soc.).

² H. Gee, *The Elizabethan Prayer Book*, p. 185-6.

³ A. F. Leach. in *V. C. H. Bucks*, II, 145 n.

Thornton. Buckingham School was re-endowed by Dame Isabel Denton in 1540, the Thornton School being afterwards merged in it, and the schools became known as the Royal Latin School, Buckingham ; it was held in the ancient chapel of St. John the Baptist and St. Thomas of Acon until 1902, when it was removed to a new site.

The next school in order of date is Eton College which, like all the great public schools, belongs to the empire rather than to the county. The earliest foundation charter, which was granted in 1440, incorporated it under the name of the 'Provost and King's College of the Blessed Mary of Eton by Windsor' and named a provost, three priest fellows, four choristers and two 'needy scholars'. In 1443 William of Waynflete, head-master of Winchester, was appointed provost of Eton. Statutes modelled on those of Winchester were drawn up whereby the college was to consist of a provost, seventy scholars, ten fellows and sixteen choristers, ten chaplains, ten chapel clerks, thirteen poor scholars and thirteen almsmen, a parish clerk, a vestry clerk and four gentlemen clerks ; in addition the sons of noble and powerful persons to the number of twenty might be educated at the College, and outsiders were also to be admitted.

Henry VI.¹ selected his site, acquired the property with the advowson of the parish church, and planned the buildings. There was to be a gateway flanked apparently by an almshouse where Weston's House now stands. The almshouse was built in 1446, and apparently part of it was cased in Weston's until the late alterations there. Mr. Leach,² however, places correctly an almshouse near the site of Upper School, but there is no reason to identify that with the original. The almsmen were soon suppressed, and the building probably diverted to other uses. The present almshouses for ten old women were founded by Provost Godolphin in 1714.

From the Great Gateway a road was to lead to the Great Court where now are the Cloisters, and the Cloisters were to be on the site of the present School Yard. The entire area was to be surrounded with a wall, 3,690 feet long, with towers at intervals, all carefully laid out and measured in the King's 'Avyse.' In 1441 they set to work on the Chapel raised on 13 feet of solid 'enhancement', and made such progress that in 1443 Bishop Bekynton celebrated his first Mass on the site of the High Altar, and entertained visitors in a building on the north, now Lower School and perhaps Long Chamber. The King altered the dimensions of his Chapel more than once and finally a second building rose on the same spot 47 feet longer and 8 feet broader, according to the King's 'Avyse' which altered the King's previous 'Will'. This alteration accounts probably for the faulty outlines of the arch of the great east window. Meanwhile the cellar, hall, buttery, cloisters and kitchen were being built, the hall of stone, the rest of brick with stone dressings. The cloisters were built in two storeys with the rare feature of an upper gallery corresponding to the cloisters below. A very elaborate system of sewers and flushing was also arranged by the founder.

When the House of York usurped the throne, every attempt was made to suppress Eton College and transfer the endowments to Windsor. This was hardly averted by Provost Westbury and Bishop Waynflete. The latter abandoned Henry's scheme for a vast nave 168 feet long (which would have stretched across the Slough Road and would have been of the same length as, but broader than, the nave of Lincoln Cathedral), and built, at his own cost, the present ante-chapel, similar to those at New College and Magdalen ; it was begun in 1479 and probably finished about

¹ This account of Eton College has been kindly supplied by H. E. Luxmoore, Esq., formerly an Assistant Master.

² *V. C. H. Bucks*, ii, 173 n.



BUCKINGHAM.
Chapel, afterwards the Royal Latin School.
Late 12th-century; rebuilt c. 1475.



BRADWELL ABBEY: Chapel.
Early 17th-century, with re-used material of the 14th century.



QUAINTON.
(39). Village Cross, 15th-century, and (20) Cottages, 17th-century.



CHICHELEY: Grange Farm.
Doorway, dated 1601.



EAST CLAYDON: White House Farm.
Porch; c. 1650.



LITTLE LINFORD: Linford Hall.
Marble Fireplace and Overmantel;
late 17th-century.

1482. During the first quarter of the 16th century, when the Wars of the Roses had ended, Provost Lupton altered the west side of the cloisters into a fine suite of state rooms with a brick tower, carried on a groined stone vault, in the centre, and a façade of unsurpassed beauty of design fronting the school yard.

There had been damage and decay during the Yorkist supremacy, and Lupton no doubt repaired the Long Chamber range and the roofing of College Hall. Election Hall, which contains fragments of the fine original glass, was to be a library, and Election Chamber gave access to the Provost's lodgings west of College Hall. Lupton also added to the north side of the chapel the chantry which bears his name and contains his tomb.

In 1475 the old parish church, which stood in the churchyard south of the chapel, was partly dismantled, and in spite of some subsequent repairs its destruction was complete in 1517. Thenceforth the ante-chapel became the parish church (as at Merton College, Oxford). The present parish church was dedicated in 1854.

In 1547 Sir Thomas Smith, the first married Provost, was residing at the north-west angle of the Cloisters with the 'magna parlura' for his 'summer dining room' and annexed for his kitchen, part of the ground floor of the collegers' wing and apparently claimed Election Hall as 'Mr. Provost's Hall'. From that time the Provost's Lodge has slowly increased till now it absorbs the whole of Lupton's front, a large northern wing and part of the Fellows' rooms in the north cloister.

An Upper School was built by the liberality of Allestree in his Provostship (1665-1689), closing the west side of School yard which had till then remained open to the road. This room, figured by Hollar and Loggan, was of faulty construction and was replaced between 1689 and 1691 by the present room, built by subscription.

This quadrangle thus completed presents buildings of three different centuries and each of very high excellence. Upper School is dignified and well proportioned. The north side with Long Chamber and Lower School is even simpler in design, but of extreme beauty. Lupton's buildings on the east side are of very subtly varied design and great stateliness, probably the best specimen of Tudor brickwork in England, while the north side of the chapel, forming the south side of the quadrangle, is hardly less varied and certainly more magnificent; it surpasses the external design of King's as much as it is surpassed internally by King's, and perhaps the massive grandeur of its south elevation is the most beautiful and impressive of all.

Between 1726 and 1729 College library was built, from Mr. Rowland's plans, on the south side of the cloisters, taking in a strip of the green court, and the cloister arcade was protected by a 'dwarf wall and railings of solid design. In 1759 an attic storey was added to the north and east sides of the cloister buildings. This storey was faced with Headington stone and the slender buttresses were pared away from the wall plate of the gallery, which was stuccoed to harmonise with the stone.

Of other ancient schools in the county High Wycombe School was founded in 1550 by George Juncklyn out of the endowments of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist and refounded by Queen Elizabeth in 1562. The school was held in a part of the 12th-century hospital buildings¹ till the present century.

Stony Stratford Grammar School, founded in 1609 by Michael Hipwell, was at first held in a barn behind the Rose and Crown Inn.

At Amersham the Grammar School was founded under the will of the Rev. Robert Challoner, D.D., the rector, about 1621. It was at first held in the

¹ *R. Com. Hist. Mon.*, South Bucks, 197.

church house, a much older building, on the north side of the High Street,¹ and remained there until buildings were provided in 1905.

Sir William Borlase's School at Marlow, founded in 1624, has been considerably enlarged, but retains the old front, and the Aylesbury Grammar School, founded in 1687 by Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley, in what was supposed to be a chantry chapel, was removed to new buildings in 1718 and again in 1907.

Several smaller schools were founded during the 17th century, as Beachampton in 1648, Iver in 1688, Lord Cheyne's writing school at Amersham in 1699, and many more in the 18th century.

THE CIVIL WAR.

In the 17th century Buckinghamshire rose to a position of political importance which it never attained either before or afterwards ; this was principally owing to the fact that it was the home of many of the most prominent persons engaged in the political struggles of that date. First amongst the principal residents in the county at the time was the patriot John Hampden of Great Hampden, who, from the beginning of Charles' reign, had opposed the Court party in Parliament while representing Buckinghamshire constituencies. It was in respect of his property at Stoke Mandeville that the legality of the Ship Money was tested and the famous judgment was given against him in 1638 ; he took up the question again in the Short Parliament of 1640 and in the Long Parliament of the same year. Although bitterly opposed to the Court, he was not an opponent to monarchy, and, when he was mortally wounded in the engagement at Chalgrove field near Chinnor in 1643, the King, it is said, offered to send his own surgeon to attend him. In Great Hampden church a monument was erected to his memory by his grandson.

Cromwell was related to the Hampdens and to the Russells of Chequers Court, and his wife and daughters lived for some time at Woodrow High House in Amersham. John Milton, at one time Cromwell's Latin secretary, although a Londoner, was connected with the county ; in 1632 his father retired to a house now destroyed, at Horton, near Colnbrook, where Milton resided with him for six years and about this time wrote 'l'Allegro', 'il Penseroso', 'Comus', 'Lycidas' and other works. After 1639 his connection with the county seems to have ceased till 1665 when during the plague in London his friend Thomas Ellwood, the quaker, took 'a pretty box' for him at Chalfont St. Giles ; the house known as Milton's Cottage is described in the Inventory of South Buckinghamshire. He was there only for a short time, but it was at Chalfont that he gave Ellwood the completed manuscript of 'Paradise Lost' and, as a result of a remark then made by Ellwood, he determined to write 'Paradise Regained'.

Many of the regicides were Buckinghamshire men. Among them were Thomas Challoner and James his brother, of Steeple Claydon ; Colonel George Fleetwood, of the Vache, in Chalfont St. Giles ; Thomas Lord Grey, of Bletchley ; Robert Hammond of Stony Stratford ; Cornelius Holland, lessee of the Creslow estate ; Sir Richard Ingoldsby, of Lenborough ; Henry Martin, of Stoke Poges ; Simon Mayne, of Dinton Hall, near Aylesbury ; Thomas Scott, of Aylesbury ; and Isaac Penington, of Chalfont.² The Bekes of Haddenham, the Temples of Stowe and many other families were also actively engaged in favour of the Parliament. On the other side Buckinghamshire was not so strong, but there were several who suffered much in consequence

¹ *R. Com. Hist. Mon.*, South Bucks, 3.

² *R. Gibbs in Records of Bucks*, V, 74.

of their devotion to the cause of the King, such as Sir Alexander Denton of Hillesden, Sir John Packington and a few others.

Although Buckinghamshire sustained considerable damage from the constant movement of the troops of both parties throughout the Civil War, the chief engagements in the neighbourhood took place outside its borders.

The first disturbances were apparently at Aylesbury, where, in 1640, thirty houses were burnt by the undisciplined Scotch troops.¹ In August, 1642, Amersham, described by a Parliamentary trooper to a friend as "the sweetest country that ever I saw; and as is the country so also is the people",² had not accommodation enough for the troops and a halt was made at Great Missenden. There the soldiers had noble entertainment from the whole town, especially from Sir Brian Treson and the minister. The next day they passed through Wendover to Aylesbury, where a pulpit was set up³; they stayed several days at Aylesbury, ransacking the Papists' houses for meat and money, and sending six delinquents to London. After a mutiny was quashed they marched on 20th August to Buckingham, where, owing to the presence of Lord Brooke's company which had raided Bourton House, the country houses around were forced to shelter the soldiers for two days.⁴

Prince Rupert, after the battle of Edgehill on 23rd October of this year, passed through Aylesbury on his way to London, but was driven back by the Parliamentarians on 1st November at Holman's Bridge, just outside the town, and retreated towards Oxford.⁵ Later in the month, however, the Royalists revenged themselves on the townspeople by plundering their houses, until they were repulsed by the inhabitants.⁶ It was probably at the former of these fights that the entrenchments at Quarrendon, still existing, were thrown up. Cromwell is said to have stayed at Chalfont St. Giles, after the Battle of Aylesbury, as it was called, with his friends the Ratcliffes, who lived there at 'The Stone'; his troops were at the same time quartered in Sibsdon mead and some shots found in the timber roof of the church are thought to have been fired by them.⁷

It was during his stay at Colnbrook, on 11th November of this year that Charles received the petition for peace presented by the Lords and Commons⁸; on the 29th November, Charles withdrew to Oxford, leaving a garrison at Brill,⁹ but Rupert's cavalry remained in the south of Buckinghamshire, where they plundered Colnbrook¹⁰; and we have evidence in the churchwardens' accounts of Great Marlow that the church there was used as a fortification, bulwarks being thrown up about it and at Duck Lane, and the soldiers lay in the church, which had to be cleaned out after their departure.¹¹

A detachment of Prince Rupert's troops under Sir John Byron was quartered about this time at Fawley Court, the seat of Bulstrode Whitelocke, Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal.¹² Although Sir John Byron gave strict orders that no plunder would

¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1640, p. 156.

² *Ibid.*, p. 372. Amersham was frequently the quarters of Parliamentary troops from 1644 to 1647. *Ibid.* 1644, pp. 415, 420, 429, 446, 514; *Ibid.* 1645-7, pp. 371, 522.

³ *Ibid.* 1641-3, p. 372.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 379. The details are given in great abundance in *Mercurius Rusticus* (1648), pp. 31-5.

⁵ *Good and Joyful News out of Buckinghamshire.*

⁶ *Abington's and Ailsburie's Present Miseries.* (B. M. Tracts. E. 128 (537).)

⁷ *Records of Bucks*, VI, 88.

⁸ *Cal. S. P. Dom.*, 1641-3, p. 405.

⁹ Clarendon, *History of the Rebellion*, bk. VI, par. 155.

¹⁰ *Thomason Tracts*, T. 190.

¹¹ *Records of Bucks*, VI, 156.

¹² R. H. Whitelocke, *Memoirs of Bulstrode Whitelocke* (ed. 1732), p. 65.

be allowed, Whitelocke says "there was no insolence or outrage usually committed by common soldiers on a reputed enemy, which was omitted by these brutish fellows at my house." He complained that his writings and MSS. were destroyed, the beds cut up, the coach with the four horses and the saddle horses carried away; the park pales pulled down and the deer killed, with the exception of a tame young stag which, with the hounds "which were extraordinary good", constituted an acceptable gift for Prince Rupert.¹ The house was so much damaged that it was afterwards pulled down and the present one is said to have been built in 1682 from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren.² Harleyford House apparently suffered at about the same time.³ On 23rd January, 1643, Hampden made an attempt upon Brill, "but without effect and with some considerable loss."⁴ Probably the entrenchments still visible north of the church were thrown up at this time.

In the abortive Proposals for the cessation of arms delivered to the King at Oxford on 1st March, it was suggested that the Royal forces in Buckinghamshire should advance no nearer to Aylesbury than Brill, and the Parliamentary forces should not approach nearer Oxford than Aylesbury, then garrisoned by Parliamentary troops.⁵ On 23rd March Prince Rupert appeared before Aylesbury, but did not attack it.⁶

In June the Royalists, under the command of the Earls of Cleveland and Carnarvon, burnt the village of Swanbourne.⁷ They were at Buckingham at the end of June and a skirmish occurred at East Claydon on 2nd July.⁸ In the west, round Thame (Oxon), there was skirmishing by the Earl of Essex. A "handsome smart conflict" at Padbury, on 2nd July, cost Essex with the Parliamentary forces 100 men in addition to some "prisoners of name";⁹ he thereupon fell back upon Aylesbury, but the boggy ground outside the town hampered his cavalry, who were also harassed by the Royalists from fields of standing wheat.¹⁰

At the beginning of the following October the Royalists appeared in the north part of the county, and Sir Lewis Dyves, a Royalist officer, began to fortify Newport Pagnell whilst Prince Rupert made a diversion to protect him by taking Bedford. Newport Pagnell was intended for a Royal garrison in order to establish a direct line of communication with the northern parts and to hinder commerce between London and the associated counties. Essex, hearing of the plan, moved from Windsor to St. Albans, the train bands of London joining him, whereupon Dyves, misreading orders from Oxford, drew off from Newport Pagnell on 28th October; greatly to the disappointment of the Royalists, Essex entered the town two days later, and it proved "a very useful garrison" in checking the movements of the Royal troops at Towcester.¹¹ In December of that year (1643) the Independents, treating secretly with Charles, offered Aylesbury, a town "much in the King's eye", as a pledge of good faith, which it was alleged, Colonel Mozeley, one of the garrison, was prepared

¹ Whitelocke, op. cit. p. 65.

² *Ibid.*, 171.

³ Langley, *Desborough Hundred*, 99.

⁴ Clarendon, op. cit. bk. vi, par. 316.

⁵ *Ibid.*, par. 322.

⁶ *The Perfect Diurnal*, 27 March, 1642-3.

⁷ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* X, app. i, p. 90.

⁸ Prince Rupert's Journal, *Eng. Hist. Rev.* xiii, 733.

⁹ Clarendon, op. cit., bk. vii, par. 122.

¹⁰ Barrington Correspondence, Egerton MS. 2647, fol. 16.

¹¹ Clarendon, op. cit. bk. vii, par. 288.

to betray.¹ Mozeley, however, revealed the plot to the Committee of Public Safety,² and when, on 21st January, 1644, Prince Rupert advanced to take the town, Mozeley refused to open the gates; a snowstorm completed the disaster, and Rupert lost about 400 soldiers in his retreat to Oxford.³

The year 1644 witnessed the most stirring events in Buckinghamshire during the civil war, and included the sieges of Hillesden and Greenlands and the first siege of Boarstall. Hillesden was the seat of Sir Alexander Denton, a Royalist, and held a garrison under the command of Colonel Smith.⁴ On 3rd March Cromwell slept the night at Camp Barn, Steeple Claydon, where a modern brick house, 'The Camp', and some entrenchments then thrown up, mark the site⁵; on the following day he advanced to the attack and, after capturing the church, he took Hillesden House. Colonel Smith and Sir Alexander Denton were made prisoners, and fire was set to the building.⁶ Denton wrote "Those officers that commanded that place were taken and some 150 men, and some 19 killed on both sides, the house pillaged, all my cattell and wine taken away, my house the next day burnt downe to the ground, and but one house left standinge in that end of the towne."⁷ Traces of the fight remain in the bullet holes made in the church doors, and in the uneven nature of the ground on the opposite side of the road at the west end of the church, which marks the defensive works of the Royalists. The house, though rebuilt, was pulled down in 1824, and now only parts of the garden walls, the garden terraces and ornamental lake remain to mark the site. After taking Hillesden House, Cromwell spent several weeks at Buckingham,⁸ but the forces went to Newport Pagnell,⁹ where, with the troops left by the Earl of Manchester, they formed a strong garrison which the Committee of both kingdoms thought necessary to maintain on account of the "great consequence of the town, the dangerous effects the loss thereof might produce as barring all intercourse with the north-west."¹⁰

About 25th June the Royalists "sat down before Aylesbury and played with their great guns against it."¹¹ They were compelled, however, to retire, that they might join the King at Buckingham, whither he had marched on 22nd June.¹²

In the meantime, preparations were being made in the south part of the county for the reduction of Greenlands House, in Hambleden, which was garrisoned for the King. The Royalists had sent Colonel Hawkins, "a very able soldier", on 15th May with his regiment to keep Greenlands House, and had provided him with sufficient ammunition and bread from Oxford.¹³ On 18th June the forces before Greenlands House were warned "to look to themselves, that they be not surprised."¹⁴ The siege was considered "to be of so great importance that it cannot without very great prejudice be deserted."¹⁵ On reaching Aylesbury, on 8th July, Major-General Browne,

¹ *A Secret Negotiation* (Camd. Misc. viii); *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1651, p. 143.

² *Ibid.*; *Com. Journ.* iii, 208, 225, 297, 334.

³ *Ibid.* iii, 378.

⁴ Verney, *Memoirs* (ed. 1892), ii, 195.

⁵ Recorded on brass in wall of wash-house.

⁶ Verney, *Memoirs* (ed. 1892), ii, 195.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Sheahan, *Bucks*, 222.

⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644, p. 134.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* p. 123.

¹¹ *Ibid.* p. 279.

¹² Clarendon, *op. cit.* bk. viii, par. 61.

¹³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644, p. 163.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* p. 245.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 1644, p. 304.

the Parliamentary general, received instructions to abandon the siege of Greenlands for the present and to attempt the reduction of Boarstall, "which the enemy lately took in, and are now fortifying." On representations, however, from Browne, the Committee reconsidered their decision and ordered him to march with great strength against Greenlands.¹ The soldiers made a forced march all night to Wycombe and rested there on the 10th July, news being brought to Browne that the enemy were gathering in force to prevent him reaching Greenlands.² He arrived there on the 11th without obstruction, and "drawing up my main body, faced the house, firing a few shots with our gun, which did good execution."³ Clarendon says that the house "could not possibly be longer defended, the whole structure being beaten down by the cannon";⁴ and the Governor capitulated on honourable terms. The garrison was to march away, officers with horses and swords and the soldiers with their arms and colours, leaving all the ordnance behind; they were to have a safe conduct as far as Wallingford.⁵ Browne wrote for instructions, whether to demolish the house or leave it standing,⁶ but getting impatient at not receiving an answer, he acceded to the general wish of the country side and commenced to 'slight' or destroy the fortifications.⁷ On the 18th, however, when too late, he received instructions to garrison Greenlands House against a possible siege, "if the enemy should look that way."⁸

Hillesden and Greenlands having fallen, the last stronghold of the Royalists in the county was Boarstall House; it had been abandoned by the Royalists in the spring of the year (1644), though reputed a strong place, and as the King did not want a number of small garrisons near Oxford, the garrison was ordered to destroy the works and to join the army. Their policy was, however, a mistake, for the Parliamentary garrison at Aylesbury immediately possessed themselves of the house and used it as a base for raids against Oxford.⁹ Colonel Gage, a Royalist officer, offered to reduce Boarstall, and was supplied with three pieces of cannon, a troop of horse and infantry.¹⁰ The Committee hastily sent down ammunition and arms,¹¹ and on 12th June, at the break of day, the siege was begun. Gage, "with little resistance, got possession of the church and the out-houses, and then battered the house itself with his cannon, which they within would not long endure, but desired a parley." The house was surrendered with one piece of ordnance and large stores of victuals, in return for free departure with horses and arms. The Royalists lost only one lesser officer and two or three men. Gage left a garrison in it to defend Oxford from incursions and his soldiers 'took prey' "from the very neighbourhood of Aylesbury."¹² It was to prevent these manœuvres that Sir William Waller appeared before Boarstall House about the 18th June with some horse and dragoons. The garrison refused to surrender owing to his lack of foot and artillery, and Waller, for the same reason, abstained from attacking.¹³ On 3rd August, Major-General Browne was

¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644, p. 330.

² *Ibid.* p. 334.

³ *Ibid.* p. 341.

⁴ Clarendon, *op. cit.* bk. viii, par. 126.

⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644, p. 341.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 350.

⁸ *Ibid.* pp. 346, 349.

⁹ Clarendon, *op. cit.* bk. viii, par. 58.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644, p. 216.

¹² Clarendon, *op. cit.*

¹³ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644, pp. 326, 330, 347, 362, 363.

ordered to send forces to Boarstall to hinder the fortifications and incursions of the Royalists,¹ and received instructions on the 10th to march with the main body under his command to Aylesbury.² The siege of Boarstall was abandoned with the approach of winter.

Brill was one of the winter quarters of the Parliamentary army ;³ Manchester's horse was quartered at Buckingham, some of his foot at Hillesden ;⁴ and Newport Pagnell, reputed one of the strongest places in the kingdom,⁵ was the head-quarters.⁶ The Royalists were by no means idle. Sir William Campion was appointed Governor at Boarstall and ordered to pull down the church and houses adjoining for the better defence of the house, and to cut down trees for "pallisadoes." Early in February, 1645, he was told to impress one cart out of every parish adjacent, to use for thirty days in the work of fortification, but on 29th March he was ordered to send his two brass pieces to Oxford.⁷ At the end of May or beginning of June, Fairfax made an attempt upon Boarstall, but was beaten off and retired towards Buckingham.⁸ The Committee wrote to him on the 5th June, "We desire that you would not amuse yourself about Boarstall House."⁹ Clarendon speaks of Fairfax as having "attempted to take a poor house that lay near (Oxford)", and as having "been beaten from thence with considerable loss and had drawn off . . . very little to his honour."¹⁰ Campion was not molested again that year, but was asked to send the bells from Boarstall Church to Oxford in the following July. On 28th August the King himself passed through Boarstall on his way from Wing to Oxford.¹¹

There is little record of the movement of the rival forces in Buckinghamshire for the rest of the year. Besides the chief Parliamentary garrisons, forces were quartered at Ivinghoe,¹² Beaconsfield,¹³ and High Wycombe.¹⁴ During the winter the Parliamentary forces seem to have remained quiet. On the 23rd March, 1646, Fleetwood was sent to quarter at Brill and worry Oxford from that side,¹⁵ and about this time some damage was done at Dorney Court by Parliamentary troops.

The siege of Boarstall was resumed with the spring, and on 4th May, Fairfax again attempted an assault.¹⁶ On 12th May, after nearly eight weeks' blockade, he summoned Campion to surrender,¹⁷ but without avail, and a mortar piece, lately at Banbury, was sent to his aid on the 20th ;¹⁸ this may have induced the defenders to come to terms, and they surrendered upon honourable conditions on 6th June.¹⁹ With Boarstall fell Charles' last support in the county. In July the Aylesbury

¹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* p. 394.

² *Ibid.* p. 415. On 13 August he was quartered at Great Marlow ; *ibid.* p. 427.

³ *Ibid.* 1644-5, p. 141.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 179.

⁵ *Ibid.* 189.

⁶ *Ibid.* 71.

⁷ Lipscomb, *Bucks*, i, 76-7, quoting original deeds.

⁸ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1644-5, p. 557 ; Clarendon, *op. cit.* bk. ix, par. 36.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 676.

¹⁰ Clarendon, *op. cit.* bk. ix, par. 34, 36.

¹¹ Lipscomb, *op. cit.* i, 80, 81.

¹² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1645-7, p. 97.

¹³ *Ibid.* p. 191.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* p. 233.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* p. 387.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* pp. 431, 432.

¹⁷ Lipscomb, *op. cit.* i, 83.

¹⁸ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1645-7, p. 437.

¹⁹ Lipscomb, *op. cit.* i, 85-6.

fortifications, being no longer necessary, were demolished and the garrison disbanded.¹ On 6th August an order was given for the demolition of the fortification at Newport Pagnell,² but for some reason it was not carried out, and on 6th May, 1648, a further order was given for the immediate destruction of the works. Their formidable nature made the place very dangerous, and, until the destruction was completed, a force was to remain in the neighbourhood.³

Charles went through the county in the following month on his way from Caversham to Wooburn, passing through Wycombe⁴ and staying the night of 22nd July at Latimers.⁵ He was at Caversham on the 30th, where "The Heads of Proposals" were submitted to him,⁶ Fairfax in the meanwhile having established his head-quarters at Colnbrook.⁷ In August Charles spent a night at Stoke Park as a prisoner on his removal from Moore Park.⁸

As a closing event of the Civil War, Cromwell, in 1651, received at Aylesbury the delegates sent by Parliament to congratulate him on his victory at Worcester.⁹

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AFTER THE RESTORATION.

Although the Civil War was answerable for much damage both to ecclesiastical and secular buildings, yet the condition of the former was anything but satisfactory before the war began. A visitation of 1637 shows the churches in the county¹⁰ to have been in a somewhat lamentable state; the windows of nearly all of them were broken and 'dammed up'; the roofs let in rain and at Thornton an elder tree grew out of the top of the 'steeple' or tower. The principal complaint, however, was regarding the great family pews which existed in every church and obscured the view of the chancel. At Dorney, Sir James Palmer's seat was '3 yards high or thereabouts', and pews of about the same height were reported from Wooburn, Brill and Penn, while seats of from 4 feet to 7 feet in height existed in almost every church in the county. Perhaps the most remarkable was that of Sir John Parsons in Langley Marish church, which was built on the roof of a vault nine steps above the level of the church and was 7 feet high; it was provided with eight lattice windows and a doorway into the church and another into the churchyard.

The condition of the churches became worse during the war. Boarstall was pulled down for military purposes, Hillesden and Great Marlow, and probably others, were fortified and used as barracks, while complaints of damage by the soldiers were made from Lillingstone Dayrell, Grandborough, Winslow, Hogshaw, East Claydon, Addington, Maids' Moreton and elsewhere.

With the Restoration the fabrics of the churches received some attention and important work was carried out, amongst other places, at Dorney, Ravenstone, Stoke Mandeville, Turville and Willen. It was not, however, till the early part of the eighteenth century that, largely under the influence of Browne Willis of Whaddon Hall, the historian of the county, repairs were generally undertaken. Willis was the

¹ *Com. Journ.* iv, 423, 440.

² *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1645-7, p. 463.

³ *Ibid.* 1648-9, p. 60.

⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* V, app. i, 555.

⁵ Gardner, *Civil War*, iii, p. 334.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 342.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 339.

⁸ Sir Thomas Herbert, *Memoirs of the two last years of Charles I* (ed. 1702), p. 31.

⁹ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1651, p. 414.

¹⁰ *Records of Bucks*, VI, 245, printed from State Papers, Domestic Charles I, vol. ccclxvi, 79, and ccclxix, 59.

patron of several livings in the county and expended much money on the churches in his gift; on Bletchley alone, he spent £1,200, a large sum at that time. Later in the same century churches were rebuilt; amongst others, Gayhurst in 1728, St. Giles, Stony Stratford, in 1776, and Loudwater in 1791, while many were repaired and restored, in most instances with somewhat disastrous results from the antiquarian and æsthetic point of view.

Nonconformity was always strong in the county. The same spirit that made Buckinghamshire conspicuous for Lollardy in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries caused Nonconformity to flourish in the sixteenth century and later. George Fox visited the county and had a large following of Quakers, numbering amongst them such well-known people as Isaac Penington, Thomas Ellwood, and later, William Penn. Jordan's Meeting house at Chalfont St. Giles was built in 1688, and Penington and Penn are both buried in its graveyard. The Presbyterians, Baptists and Independents, were also numerous and took advantage of the Toleration Act of 1689 to build chapels. It was under this Act probably that the Particular Baptist chapel at Winslow was built; it is the only surviving Nonconformist chapel of the seventeenth century in the county. In the eighteenth century the influence of Wesley was strongly felt, and Methodism and other forms of Nonconformity increased and chapels were built in many places.

It was a long time before the damage sustained by secular buildings during the Civil War was made good. The smaller houses burnt or otherwise destroyed at Aylesbury, Swanbourne, Hillesden, Boarstall and elsewhere were no doubt quickly replaced, but the owners of the larger houses were so much crippled in their resources that they were compelled to abandon or delay the rebuilding of their ruined homes. Boarstall House, Seymour Court and other houses were never rebuilt, and it was not till many years after the Restoration that Fawley Court, Hillesden and Greenlands were re-erected.

The eighteenth century was a great building era in the county. The most important houses of that date were perhaps Stowe—with its classic gardens, temples and statues, built by the Temples—Shardeloes, Cliveden, Chicheley, Harleyford, Langley and Dropmore, while in the following century Mentmore and Bulstrode were built. The Thames Valley was becoming a fashionable pleasure resort and smaller houses arose in the district, bringing prosperity and increased building to the towns.

With the eighteenth century, politics of a more peaceful nature were again becoming part of the life of the county. Lord Beaconsfield is reported to have remarked¹ that there was 'something in the air of Bucks favourable to political knowledge and vigour.' The Temples and Grenvilles of Stowe and Dropmore, Edmund Burke at Penn, and the less reputable John Wilkes at Aylesbury, and his sponsor for the Hell Fire Club, Sir Francis Dashwood of Medmenham Abbey, did much to maintain the reputation of the county for vigorous politicians. Indeed, there can be little doubt that the discussions among 'the Cobham cousins' at Stowe and, in the next century, the Sunday gatherings at Hughenden strongly influenced the destinies of the nation at two important epochs of its history.

THE ARCHITECTURAL STATUS OF THE COUNTY.

Buckinghamshire, generally, provides few local types of ecclesiastical architecture. There is nevertheless a considerable variation of design and material in its different quarters which becomes more marked as the borders of the neighbouring

¹ Lord Rosebery in *Records of Bucks*, IX, 96.

counties are reached. Thus the use of flint and clunch is mainly confined to the south and east, and the churches built of these materials bear a distinct affinity to the churches of Hertfordshire. Marked examples of this affinity occur at Ivinghoe and Pitstone, where there is 13th-century work which closely corresponds to work of the same date at Flamstead and Gaddesden in Hertfordshire. Again, the small lead-covered spirelets so typical of Hertfordshire are also met with along the southern and eastern borders. In the north and north-west, stone churches approximating to the Northamptonshire types occur, such as Leckhampstead and Tingewick, and the spires of Olney and Hanslope show the same influence ; while, along the Oxfordshire borders is a group of stone churches of a different type, of which Twyford, Marsh Gibbon and Ickford are examples. In the north-east, walling of ironstone with some pebbles, similar to that used in Bedfordshire, is not uncommon, and the churches at Linslade and Milton Keynes are more or less like those of Bedfordshire. The 14th-century chancels at Olney, Emberton and Milton Keynes form, however, a group which provides a style of work peculiar to this district. Another local peculiarity is shown in the foiled circular windows in the clearstoreys at Bletchley, Padbury, etc. But, taken as a whole, the ecclesiastical architecture of Buckinghamshire does not reach a high level. With comparatively few exceptions the churches are neither large nor of rich or fine design, and few would attract much attention in such counties as Northamptonshire or Norfolk.

The fittings of the churches also present few local characteristics, though five bells may be noted, which are the only known examples of the work of Michael of Wymbis, a London founder of c. 1300. Of local founders the most notable were the Attons of Buckingham and the Chandlers of Drayton Parslow, but the majority of the bells came from foundries in neighbouring counties. The 15th-century chrismary in Grandborough Church, the vestment cupboard of c. 1500, with swinging 'perks', in Aylesbury Church and the Boarstall Horn, probably of the 15th century, preserved at Dorton House, demand mention as rare survivals.

The only distinctively local fitting is the type of font found in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury, of which there are seven examples and the base of an eighth, all of late 12th-century date.

In a less degree the influence of neighbouring counties is visible in the secular architecture. This is especially noticeable along the Northamptonshire border, and stone rubble houses are common at such places as Calverton, Lavendon, Tingewick and Stoke Goldington. The majority of the houses, however, are of plastered timber ; but though this timber construction is common it never developed beyond a simple type and there is nothing that approaches the elaboration of the ornamental panelling, etc., of Lancashire and Cheshire. It is also noteworthy that, owing to its elastic qualities, timber-framing, here as elsewhere, is a marked characteristic of the clay districts. Plastering is usually quite plain, and the combed work and pargeting of Hertfordshire is very rare. Brickwork is not very common ; it is generally of fairly late date and offers no outstanding peculiarities ; the earliest use is at Eton where the brickwork, dating from the middle of the 15th century, is quite plain. Nevertheless, a considerable number of 16th-century chimney stacks have shafts ornamented with moulding or panelling ; the best perhaps are those at Chenies Manor House.

A purely local material is wichert, made of a white earth found in the Vale of Aylesbury, and chopped straw. It is used for the walls of simple structures.

Nor is the county rich in great houses, though such buildings as Creslow and Gayhurst would be notable in any district of England, and other good houses are

Chequers, Dorney, Dorton, Hartwell and Denham. Secular buildings of moderate size are much more thickly distributed over the southern than over the northern district, where there appear to have been considerable tracts of uncleared forest land to a comparatively late date.

In the Sectional Prefaces which introduce the Inventories of this volume and the volume dealing with South Buckinghamshire special attention is called to the best examples of ecclesiastical and secular architecture in the two divisions of the County. There also will be found a general statement as to the present structural condition of the various classes of monuments.

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NORTH BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

SECTIONAL PREFACE.

(i.) EARTHWORKS, ETC., PREHISTORIC AND LATER.

The earthworks of North Buckinghamshire are, with few exceptions, of no special interest. Sites suitable for camps of the hill top class are particularly rare, but the well watered lowlands are rich in homestead moats and provide some examples of other works with moats as their principal defence.

Of early earthworks the most notable are two contour camps. One, locally known as Danesborough, in Wavendon parish (Plan p. 313), overlooks Bedfordshire from the top of a steep hill; the other, not shown on the Ordnance Survey maps, crowns Beacon Hill near Ivinghoe.

Remains of a British pit village have also been recently discovered in the course of quarrying N.E. of Clifton Reynes Church, but have not been preserved.

The earthworks of five mount and bailey castles remain; in no instance is any masonry visible, but there are traces of foundations at Bolebec Castle in Whitchurch parish. Castle Thorpe (Plan p. 81), in addition to the normal mount and bailey, has outworks of uncertain origin; at Lavendon Castle (Plan p. 164) the plan of a mount and three baileys is almost complete.

The most perfect homestead moats are those at Church Farm, Edlesborough; at Moat Farm, North Crawley; at Marsworth Great Farm; at Church End, Pitstone; and those round Horton Hall, Slapton, and the Manor House, Sherington. There are two village enclosures, one round the present village of Hoggaston, and the other marking the site of the old village of Cublington.

Among miscellaneous earthworks the camp lying N. of Norbury Coppice, in Little Horwood parish, deserves special mention owing to the curious avenue, 45 yards long, formed by an extension of the rampart and ditch from the S.W. entrance. We may also note two large bowl barrows S.W. of Thornborough, some remains of water cultivation in Whaddon parish, the lynchets at Cheddington, a flood dyke at Lathbury, and a dam near Tingewick. The entrenchments at Steeple Claydon and Leckhampstead were probably thrown up during the Civil War of the 17th century.

(ii.) ROMAN REMAINS.

As in South Buckinghamshire, Roman remains are rare. The Inventory records one small town or large village, probably known as Magiovinium or Magiovinum in Romano-British days, which stood beside the Romano-British highway now called Watling Street; remains of this town or village have been unearthed on the S. side of the town of Fenny Stratford, at the hamlet called (from a vanished public-house) Dropshort, which is in the parish of Little Brickhill and on the E. bank of the river Ouzel. The exact size and character of the place cannot be determined without excavation; a beginning of search was made in 1911 by Mr. Bradbrook and



THORNBOROUGH.
Thornborough Mounds.

Mr. James Berry, and structural finds then made, such as roof-tiles, rough 'tesserae' from flooring and painted wall-plaster, suggest dwellings which were neither wholly rude nor elaborately civilised. (*Proceedings of the London Society of Antiquaries*, 1912, xxiv., 35.) The Inventory also mentions three country-houses or farms, all of which seem to have been fairly comfortable without reaching great size or splendour. One of these houses, partly uncovered in 1862, was near Grove Hill Farm, Tingewick. Another, also partly excavated, lay close to a tributary of the Ouse, at Foscott; it was provided with baths, mosaic floors, heating apparatus and other appurtenances of ordinary comfortable life; one of its mosaics is now at Stowe Park. A third house, much more unsatisfactorily recorded, was at Shenley Brook End, N.W. of Fenny Stratford. It is a brief list.

Roman Roads:—(I.) The road now called Watling Street ran across North Buckinghamshire for about 12 miles through Fenny Stratford and Stony Stratford; its course is apparently represented almost all the way by the modern highway. (II.) A road seems to have connected the Romano-British town or village at Alchester, near Bicester in Oxfordshire, with Watling Street at or near Towcester in Northants. It entered Buckinghamshire near Water Stratford, where it crossed the Ouse, and ran straight on N.E. through what is now Stowe Park; beyond that point its exact course is doubtful, but it doubtless fell into Watling Street as stated. (III.) The road now usually called Akeman Street runs along the S. edge of the district in its course from Alchester in Oxfordshire to Aylesbury and Tring, but only parts of the modern road seem to follow the Roman line. In general it belongs rather to the area allotted in this Report to South Buckinghamshire. (IV.) Two doubtful roads may also be noted. One is supposed to run westwards from the above-mentioned Romano-British town or village outside Fenny Stratford, through Bletchley and Whaddon Chase (past Six Lords' Inn and Lonetree Inn) towards Buckingham. A second road has been conjecturally traced through the district which lies between the villages of Quainton, East Claydon, Grandborough and Pitchcott; here an existing road follows in Roman fashion a fairly straight line for about four miles S.E. by S.; if actually a Roman road, it was presumably connected with Akeman Street. Neither of these roads can be accepted as Roman without further evidence; if Roman, they had apparently only local importance.

North Buckinghamshire, therefore, shows the same features as most of the Midlands in respect of its Romano-British remains. An important thoroughfare, Watling Street, which connected London and Verulam with Wroxeter (Viroconium) and Chester, ran through it and the traffic supported a small town or posting village. There were also one or two subsidiary roads. But the traces of rural life are few; in character, they do not differ from those found elsewhere; in amount they are very scanty. The reader may compare what Professor Haverfield has said on Warwickshire (*Victoria County History*, i, 228):—

"There existed in Warwickshire a Romano-British civilization of the normal type. But it was not normal in amount. Towns and villages were few and very small, and most of them hardly deserve such names at all. 'Villas' were even less abundant. Industries were wholly absent. Roads, though prominent and important, merely crossed the district and did not affect its character. The county has to be classed as one of the thinner spaces in Roman Britain."

These sentences are as true of North Buckinghamshire as of Warwickshire, and apply also to many other districts in the English Midlands.

(iii.) ECCLESIASTICAL AND SECULAR ARCHITECTURE.

BUILDING MATERIALS ; STONE, FLINT, BRICK, ETC.

Of the 100 churches in North Buckinghamshire built before 1700, all but two are entirely or partly of limestone, drawn probably from the quarries in the Great Oolite and Cornbrash beds in the N. and W. parts of the county or from the Portland and Purbeck beds near Oving and Whitchurch. Walls of early date are generally of rubble ; ashlar, i.e., "faced" stonework, was little used before the 14th century. Good examples of herringbone rubble-work of 11th or early 12th-century date are found at Lavendon, Newton Blossomville, Ravenstone and Thornborough churches.

Of the secular buildings about one-fifth are of limestone, and most of those are at the N. end of the county. In the other districts, where stone is rare and must be brought from elsewhere, only the large Manor houses or halls are, as a rule, built of that material. The best of the stone buildings are, Creslow Manor House, of c. 1330 (Plate p. 95), and Gayhurst House (Plate p. 117), Hall Farm at Beachampton (Plate p. 61), and the Manor Houses at Marsh Gibbon (Plate p. 192) and Swanbourne (Plate p. 292), all of the 16th or 17th century. Dated examples of stone buildings are the N.W. block of the Manor House, Barton Hartshorn, of 1635, the Vicarage at Westbury, of 1661, and Deverell's Farm, Swanbourne, of 1632 ; also almshouses at Wing, founded in 1569, and at Shenley Church End, of 1654 ; and dovecots at Tathall End Farm, Hanslope, of 1602, and at Haversham Manor House, of 1665 (Plate p. 145). The largest groups of stone buildings are the villages of Marsh Gibbon and Thornborough, on the Cornbrash beds, and Hanslope on the Great Oolite beds.

Ironstone is found in churches on the E. border of the county, between Stewkley and Walton, and also in Chelmscott Manor House, Soulbury, all near the Lower Greensand beds, where ironstone has been quarried apparently since the 12th century. A few churches further N. and W. have dressings of ironstone, which was probably imported from the Northamptonshire quarries ; most of it is in 15th-century work, but two windows at Twyford Church are of the 13th century.

Sandstone occurs also in the eastern churches near the Greensand district.

Clunch or chalk is found at Wing Church (pre-Conquest) and at Ivinghoe Church (13th-century), on the chalk formation, and in a few scattered churches built on the Oxford Clay and Great Oolite beds, where it apparently occurs in pockets.

Flint is seen only in two churches, Marsworth and Ivinghoe, both on the Chiltern Hills, and near to the flint churches of South Buckinghamshire. But many churches in this neighbourhood—which are covered externally with cement—are probably built partly of flint and clunch. The only instance of the use of flint elsewhere is at Tattenhoe Church on the Oxford Clay.

Brick, except for repairs, is used only in one church built before 1700 ; this is at Willen, and is of late 17th-century date. The Baptist chapel at Winslow probably of the same date, is also built of brick. Only a few of the secular monuments are entirely of brick, and except as filling in the walls of timber-framed buildings, its use was reserved chiefly to the larger houses, and occurs especially on the Oxford clay. The best examples are Crawley Grange at North Crawley (Plate p. 223),



BRADWELL CHURCH.
Capital in S. Arcade; c. 1210.



IVINGHOE CHURCH.
Capital in N. Arcade; c. 1230.



MARSH GIBBON CHURCH.
Capital between Nave and N. Transept; c. 1260.



MILTON KEYNES CHURCH.
Piscina in N. Chapel; c. 1330.



MENTMORE CHURCH.
Pillar, re-cut c. 1490, with inverted
Capital, 13th-century, re-used
as Base.



HILLESDEN CHURCH.
Stair turret from roof of vestry;
late 15th-century.



STEWKLEY CHURCH.
Piscina and Seat in Chancel; 13th-century.



MILTON KEYNES CHURCH.
Sedilia and Piscina in Chancel; c. 1330.

ECCLESIASTICAL STONEWORK.

Newton Longville Manor House, both of the 16th century, Hoggston Manor House, of c. 1620, the Old Tile House at Lillingstone Dayrell, of late 17th-century date, and Winslow Hall, dated 1700; a 16th-century barn at Addington Manor House, a school dated 1656, now part of the Public Library, at Steeple Claydon, and the almshouses dated 1687 at Quainton (Plate p. 246), and those of late 17th-century date at Ravenstone, should also be noted. Two large buildings, Doddershall House at Quainton, and Liscombe House at Soulbury, both dating from the 16th century, are of brick, but now covered with roughcast. The smaller buildings of brick are principally of late 17th-century date, with patterns in red and black bricks. Chimney stacks of all periods are almost invariably built entirely or partly of brick.

Timber-framing is rare in churches. The only instances are the enclosed belfries at Little Woolstone, of the 14th century, and Hoggston, of the 16th century. But most of the surviving secular buildings are timber-framed, and it is noteworthy that the village groups at Newton Longville, Stewkley, Swanbourne, Great and Little Horwood, East and Steeple Claydon, Quainton and Winslow stand on clay, a witness to the enduring qualities of timber-framed buildings under the expansion and contraction of clay soils. There are no good examples of large timber-framed buildings. Of the smaller buildings attention may be called to the Moat Farm, of early 16th-century date, at North Crawley (Plate p. 224), the late 16th-century wing at Dovecote Farm, Stewkley (Plate p. 280), and Brise's Farm, of late 16th-century date, at Swanbourne. When in or near the stone districts many of the timber-framed houses and cottages have stone used in the foundations of walls, and in the chimney stacks and fireplaces.

ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS.

The churches of North Buckinghamshire do not reach a high level of architectural merit. There are, however, a few outstanding examples at Wing, Ivinghoe, Stewkley, Hillesden, Maids' Moreton and Edlesborough that are distinctly noteworthy, and Wing Church would be of especial interest even in the richest counties.

Only three churches contain definitely pre-Conquest remains, though the plans of many of the later buildings may be based on existing pre-Conquest foundations. Wing possesses an extremely interesting and practically complete church of the 10th century or even earlier date, with a polygonal chancel and crypt (Plates pp. 332, 336). In Lavendon Church, the original Saxon tower (Plate p. 330), nave and part of the chancel, are of mid 11th-century date. Hardwick Church has an original double-splay window, much restored.

Of the post-Conquest churches, four date from the second half of the 11th or the beginning of the 12th century, at Lillingstone Dayrell, Newton Blossomville, Ravenstone and Thornborough. Of these Lillingstone Dayrell which retains an original nave with arches opening into the chancel and tower, is the most important. Stewkley furnishes the most complete example of a mid 12th-century church and is particularly rich in detail; the tympanum of the W. doorway with its long central keystone is possibly unique (Plates pp. 14, 276). Shenley Church End, with its cruciform plan, and the chancel at Hanslope (Plate p. 136) are also fine examples of mid and late 12th-century work. The chancel at Wingrave, with

a small vaulted chamber on the N. side, is of c. 1190. Good examples of 12th-century detail are to be seen in the N. and S. doorways at Leckhampstead (Plates pp. 14, 163), in the S. doorway at Twyford (Plate p. 306), in two doorways at Water Stratford (Plate pp. 14, 310), and in the re-set tympanum at Lathbury (Plate p. 14), the N. arcades of Castle Thorpe, Turweston and Whaddon, the N. and S. arcades of Newton Longville, and the S. arcade of Lathbury also have interesting detail of the same period, the last three having similar animals and foliage carved on some of the capitals (Plate pp. 214, 160). The chancel arch at Stantonbury should also be noted (Plate p. 272). The chapel of St. John the Baptist and St. Thomas of Acon, at Buckingham, has a late 12th-century doorway, and the chapel at the Creslow Manor House has remains of a doorway of the same century.

The large cruciform church at Ivinghoe is an excellent example of 13th-century work, and the foliated capitals of the nave arcades are beautifully carved (Plates pp. 39; 156); Marsh Gibbon is also a cruciform building of this period with carved capitals to the transept arches (Plate p. 39). The chancel and nave at Chetwode, were originally the chancel of a priory church, built c. 1250; they have been considerably rebuilt, but contain some very fine windows (Plate p. 86). The chancel and S. arcade at North Crawley (Plate pp. 219, 220) are interesting examples of 13th-century work, and the approximate date of the chancel (1295) is fixed by the inscription, containing the name of the builder, under the E. window. Bradwell Church has a good S. arcade and the remains of a dedicatory inscription on the imposts of the chancel arch. The S. doorways of Grendon Underwood (Plate p. 220) and Swanbourne, and the W. doorway of Leckhampstead, are noteworthy.

Building in the 14th century is well represented. Olney and Whitchurch have large churches almost entirely of this period, and Olney is the only example in the county (except Hanslope) with a spire; this church and that at Emberton both possess good window tracery and moulded and carved external cornices (Plate p. 227). Milton Keynes, a 14th-century church with a N.E. tower, has a little re-used material of earlier date; the window tracery and the detail of the S. doorway and porch are exceptionally good (Plate pp. 199, 200). The large church at Newport Pagnell was rebuilt partly in the 14th century and partly at later dates, but there is still enough evidence to show that the former church was a cruciform structure; the S. doorway and porch have good detail of c. 1355, and the N. porch, of the same date, has a parvise. A late example of this period is the chancel at Grandborough, which was rebuilt between 1396 and 1401 by Abbot John Moote of St. Albans, as were the chancels of Sandridge and Abbots Langley in Hertfordshire.

Cublington has a small, but complete church of early 15th-century date, and a brass records that its first rector died in 1410. At Hillesden, Maids' Moreton and North Marston are splendid examples of late 15th-century work. Hillesden Church has some remains of a cruciform church of the 12th or 13th century, but is otherwise entirely of late 15th-century date, except the W. tower, which is of c. 1450; the building is finely proportioned and the stair-turret of the two-storeyed N. vestry, the N. porch, the internal stone panelling and the carved angels forming the cornice of the chancel are remarkable (Plates pp. 39, 148, 150). Maids' Moreton is entirely of one date; the design, especially that of the W. tower (Plate p. 186), and the fan-vaulting in the tower and porches are particularly good. At North Marston the chancel was rebuilt and the two-storeyed N. vestry added (Plate p. 22) at this period, and the external details call for special notice. Most of the church towers are of the 15th century—either added at that time, as at Bletchley and Wing,



TWYFORD CHURCH

Nave ; early 15th-century.



WING CHURCH

Nave ; mid or late 15th-century.



NEWPORT PAGNELL CHURCH.

Nave ; late 15th-century.



HANSLOPE CHURCH.

Nave ; late 15th or early 16th-century.

ROOFS IN CHURCHES.

or rebuilt as in the upper part of the fine central tower at Sherington (Plate p. 260), and the whole of the central tower at Shenley Church End; the W. tower, with spire, at Hanslope (Plate p. 133) was also added early in this century, but the spire has been practically rebuilt.

The principal examples of 16th-century work are, the chancel at Middle Claydon, rebuilt in 1519, Tattenhoe Church, rebuilt in 1540, and the W. tower at Newport Pagnell, erected between 1542 and 1548.

Work of the 17th century, apart from a few porches and some restorations, is confined to Willen Church, of c. 1680, which is said to have been built by Sir Christopher Wren for Dr. Busby of Westminster (Plate p. 330).

Thirty-six churches have low-side windows, more than double the number in the southern part of the county. In some churches they occur near the W. end on both sides of the chancel, but as a rule they are found only in the S. wall. Most of them are of the 14th century and only the windows of that date are of the transom type; of this type there are thirteen examples, at Adstock, Preston Bisset, and elsewhere. No old shutters have survived and only the rebates and iron hooks remain to indicate their former existence. At Haversham Grange a good 14th-century window with a transom came originally from an ecclesiastical building.

Less than half the churches included in the Inventory have roofs of earlier date than 1700, and most of the old roofs are of the 15th century; Twyford has one of the best examples, while those at Bletchley, Edlesborough, Ivinghoe, North Crawley, Newport Pagnell, and Wing are all noteworthy (Plate p. 41). Among the roofs of later date the low-pitched and panelled roof of the nave at Walton Church is interesting as a late 16th or early 17th-century copy of a 15th-century type.

MONASTIC BUILDINGS.

There are few traces of monastic buildings: the most considerable remains are at Chetwode where much of the material of the quire of the priory church has apparently been re-used in the chancel and nave of the present parish church. Of Tickford Abbey at Newport Pagnell, probably the earliest foundation in the whole county, only a few carved stones remain. At Bradwell Abbey (Plate p. 24) nearly all the remains are incorporated in later buildings and no structure there can be identified with the monastic plan.

SECULAR BUILDINGS.

The district does not yield many good illustrations of domestic planning, but at least one example is of peculiar interest; this is Creslow Manor House, of c. 1330, which retains the greater part of the hall and the whole of an elaborately designed solar wing (Plates pp. 95, 96, 98). There are also a few small houses and cottages such as Church Farm, Wingrave, and a cottage at Cheddington (No. 7), originally constructed in bays with trusses of a very simple type, which may date from an even earlier period. Twyford Vicarage and the Priory, Whitechurch, are houses of a moderate size dating from the 15th century. Doddershall House, Quainton, is part of an early 16th-century building of the courtyard type, as is also Castle House, Buckingham, of c. 1500, apparently with the hall on the

first floor. The finest house of late 16th-century date is Gayhurst House, which internally has been, however, considerably altered; a smaller example, of early 17th-century date, is Hall Farm, Beachampton. The old Tile House at Lillingstone Dayrell is an interesting example of a late 17th-century house on a small scale and Winslow Hall, attributed to Sir Christopher Wren, is a large building of 1700 (Plate p. 342). In addition there are many houses, especially at Stewkley, Swanbourne, East Claydon, and Steeple Claydon, with detail and design of 16th and 17th-century date, but internally much altered.

The only secular roofs of interest are the traceried and carved roof of the 15th century in a barn at Rectory Cottages, Bletchley, the remaining central truss, also of the 15th century in the Priory, Whitchurch, and the remains of the queen-post roof of c. 1500 at Castle House, Buckingham; some ceiling-beams at Castle House are also noteworthy (Plate p. 76).

BRIDGES, VILLAGE CROSSES, ETC.

The bridge across the Ouse between Buckingham and Thornborough (Plate p. 297) is the only example mentioned in the Inventory. It is built of stone and is of the 14th century.

Remains of three village crosses survive, at Buckingham, Quainton (Plate p. 24) and Weston Underwood.

FITTINGS.

Altars :—Only two churches have pre-Reformation altar-slabs. At Addington, there are two slabs, one, set in the modern communion table, is small and well preserved, with five consecration crosses, while the other is a fragment of a larger slab with one incised cross. At Hillesden, under the communion table is a complete slab, but it retains only two of the crosses.

Bells :—Of the existing bells cast before 1700 nearly half came from the local foundries of the Attons at Buckingham, and the Chandlers at Drayton Parslow, and of those bells the Chandlers were responsible for more than two-thirds. The oldest bells are the two, of c. 1300, at Bradwell by Michael of Wymbis, a London founder; the only other known examples of his work are the two bells at Bradenham and one at Lee in S. Buckinghamshire. The bell at Tattenhoe bears the name of another London founder, Peter of Weston, who died in 1347. Many of the older bells also came from London, but after the 14th century a large number were cast at Woodstock, Reading, Chacombe in Northamptonshire, Leicester, Stamford in Lincolnshire, and Bedford.

Books :—A manuscript Bible at Buckingham Church is said to be of c. 1320 or of earlier date. A Bible and prayer book of 1638 are preserved at Bletchley. At Willen there is a very large collection of books, consisting of 620 volumes dating from the 16th to the 18th century, the gift of Dr. Busby and Mr. Hume, a former rector of Bradwell. Winslow Church contains books, including seven volumes of a Commentary of 1508 on the Old and New Testament, a black-letter Bible of 1611, and the Life and Works of Bishop Jewel, 1611. Other books mentioned in the Inventory include Foxe's Book of Martyrs, and dated Bibles of the 16th and 17th centuries.





CHICHELEY CHURCH.
In N. Aisle ; 1576.



CLIFTON REYNES CHURCH.
Wooden Effigies ; 1320-1330.



Wooden Effigies ; 1300-1310.



WING CHURCH.
In N. Aisle ; 1552.



In Chancel ; 1590.



SHENLEY CHURCH END CHURCH.
In N. Aisle ; 1607.



WING CHURCH.
Carving on base of Monument of 1552 in N. Aisle.



THORNTON CHURCH.
Effigy in Tower ; mid 15th-century.

FUNERAL MONUMENTS AND EFFIGIES.

Brasses :—Examples are more common in the eastern than in the western half of the district, and an unusually large proportion are of the 17th century. Some of the brasses included in the Inventory are of unusual interest. The marginal inscription to John Olney, 1405, at Weston Underwood, records a petition to the Pope that the right of burial might be granted to the church, which at that time was a chapel. The inscription has unfortunately been removed from its slab and refixed in wrong order. There is also a brass of John Mordon, alias Andrew, 1410, at Emberton, with a curious inscription recording the gift of service books to various churches. The inscription has been extended and explained for us by Dr James, the Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and is as follows :—

‘Orate pro anima magistri Johannis Mordon alias Andrew quondam Rectoris istius ecclesie qui dedit isti ecclesie portos missale ordinale pars oculi in craticula ferrea manuale processionale et ecclesie de Olney catholicon legendam auream et portos in craticula ferrea et ecclesie de Hullemorton portos in craticula ferrea et alia ornamenta qui obiit die mensis anno domini M^o cccc^o x cuius anime propicietur deus amen.’

‘Portos’ is a breviary; ‘Missale’, a mass-book; ‘Ordinale’ a book of directions for the services, or Pie. A Pars oculi (Pars oculi sacerdotis by Walter Parker or William de Pagula) is a manual for the use of parish priests, which begins with the words ‘Cum ecclesiae quibus praeficiuntur personae minus idoneae’. ‘Manuale’ is a book containing the ‘occasional’ services, such as Baptism, Marriage, etc. A ‘Catholicon’ is the dictionary and grammar of Latin by John Balbi (J. Januensis), c. 1286. ‘Legenda aurea’ is a book containing the legendary lives of the Saints by Jacobus de Voragine (c. 1230-1298). The words ‘in craticula ferrea’ may mean either an open work book-cover of iron, or, as Dr. James suggests, ‘an iron grid’ or desk in the church, to which the books were chained.

The earliest brass is that of Joan Plessi, c. 1350, at Quainton; the latest is that of John Woollhed, 1709, at Thornborough. Of the brasses of ecclesiastics, the earliest, that of John Swynstede, 1395, was perhaps the finest brass in the county; it was originally at Edlesborough, but is now in private possession at Ashridge, Little Gaddesden, Herts. Other good brasses of priests are at Turweston, early 15th-century; at Twyford, of John Everdon, 1413; at Quainton, of John Lewys, 1422, an early example of a kneeling figure apparently in academical dress, and of John Spence, 1485, in cope, etc; an interesting example is that of John Garbrand, 1589, at North Crawley, engraved on a quadrangular plate, with hourglass, etc; the brasses of Erasmus Williams, 1608, at Tingewick, and of Thomas Sparke, 1616, at Bletchley, are quadrangular plates elaborately engraved with a symbolic design and with allegorical figures of Fame and Death. The brass of Dame Susan Kyngeston, 1540, at Shalstone, is the only instance in the county with an inscription to a ‘Vowes’. The earliest military brass is of Sir John Reynes, 1428, at Clifton Reynes, somewhat mutilated, but very well engraved. There are good military brasses at Thornton, of Robert Ingylton, 1472, with his three wives, which is said to be the only brass in England with a quadruple canopy; at Tyingham, of a knight, probably John Terynham, in tabard and vizored salade, etc., late 15th-century; at Edlesborough, of John Rufford, 1540; at Middle Claydon, of Roger Giffard, 1542, an unusually fine representation of the armour of the period (Plate p. 197); at Chicheley, of Anthony Cave, 1558, merchant of the Staple of Calais. There are a fairly large number of brasses of civilians from the end of the 14th to the 17th century; of special interest are those at Lillingstone Lovell, of Thomas Clarell, 1471,

the only figure represented as wearing the Collar of Suns and Roses, the badge of Edward IV; at Slapton, of James Tornay, 1519, yeoman of the Crown, wearing a furred robe with a crown on the left shoulder; at Swanbourne, of Thomas Adams, 1626, with a curious inscription referring to his murder; at Wing, of Thomas Cotes, 1648, porter of Ascott Hall, engraved on a quadrangular plate, with his hat, key and staff. The costume of women is fairly well illustrated from c. 1350, by the brass of Joan Plessi already noted, down to the 17th century, by the brass of Margret Myssenden, 1612, at Whaddon, the Brugis brass, 1647, at Edlesborough, and others. Palimpsest brasses occur at Twyford (Thomas Giffard, 1550) and at Middle Claydon (the inscription to Roger Gyffard, 1542).

Chairs :—The best examples are those at Clifton Reynes, Emberton and Leckhampstead Churches, all of the 17th century and of the usual type, with carved backs, shaped arms and turned legs.

Chests :—The earliest is at Cublington Church, of late 12th or early 13th-century date (Plate p. 50); a chest at Pitstone Church is of the 13th century, and at Moulsoe is a late 13th or early 14th-century example. Haversham Church contains a chest probably of the 15th century. North Crawley has a very richly carved and inlaid chest of late 16th-century date. Most of the others are of the 17th century; six of them bear dates of the second half of the century, and a panelled chest of 1690 at Buckingham is a good late specimen; the undated examples at Newport Pagnell, Newton Longville, Radclive and Whitchurch Churches are noteworthy. The chest at Loughton is a 'Poor Man's box' probably of the 16th century.

Churchyard Crosses :—Nine churchyards have remains of crosses; the best is at Hillesden (Plate p. 148); it is of the 14th century and almost complete. At Twyford there is part of an octagonal shaft and a panelled base carved with figures in niches, of late 14th or early 15th-century date; at Winslow there is the base and part of the panelled top of the shaft of a 15th-century Cross.

Communion Tables and Rails :—A table at Tingewick is of late 16th-century date, but most of the tables included in the Inventory are of the 17th century. The following churches have dated examples: Stoke Hammond, 1619 (Plate p. 50), Maids' Moreton, 1623, Grandborough, 1625, Foscott, 1633, and Padbury, 1634 (Plate p. 50). At Cheddington there is an early 17th-century table of unusually elaborate design (Plate p. 50). The best of the eleven examples of rails are those at Radclive, early 17th-century, and at Willen, late 17th-century.

Consecration Crosses :—Padbury Church retains one painted consecration cross, probably of c. 1330, in the N. aisle. At Hillesden Church ten well preserved internal crosses are visible, and at Maids' Moreton there are traces of eight others in the nave; they are all of late 15th-century date and of the usual type with a cross formy in a circle. The remaining external crosses are of doubtful authenticity.

Doors :—Most of the church doors are of plain design, though Maids' Moreton possesses an elaborately traceried N. door of late 15th-century date, and the N. door, of the same date, at Hillesden has remains of carving and is pierced with bullet holes probably dating from the time of the Civil War of the 17th century. The S. door at Hardwick, of the 14th century, is perhaps the earliest remaining in N. Buckinghamshire. The N. porch at Maids' Moreton contains a panelled door in a doorway dated 1637. At Willen and Ravenstone, in the nave, there are good examples of late 17th-century doors.



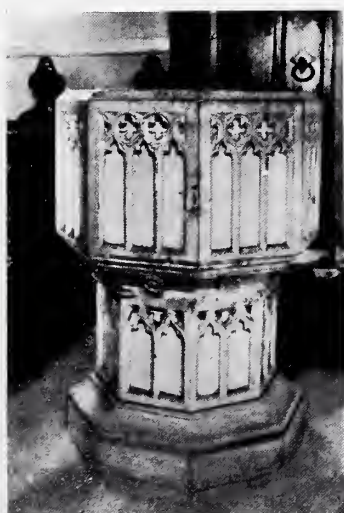
LITTLE WOOLSTONE.
Late 12th-century.



LECKHAMPSTEAD.
12th-century, re-cut in 14th century.



LINSLADE.
13th-century.



EMBERTON.
Late 14th or early 15th-century.



CLIFTON REYNES.
Late 14th-century.



SHERINGTON.
Early 15th-century.



DRAYTON PARSLow.
Late 15th-century.



WHITCHURCH.
With cover and counterpoise;
17th-century.



WILLEN.
Late 17th-century.

In secular buildings few doors are of earlier date than the 17th century, but good 16th-century examples remain at the Manor House, Marsh Gibbon, and at Twyford Vicarage.

Easter Sepulchres :—At Lillingstone Dayrell there is a good specimen, of late 13th-century date. The tomb recesses at Olney, Soulbury and Woughton-on-the-Green, all of the 14th century, were probably used as Easter Sepulchres.

Fonts and Font-covers :—Most of the fonts of early date are plain, but at Wing is the base of a late 12th-century font of the 'Aylesbury' type, and the font at Pitstone (Plate p. 238) is a variety of the same type. A late 12th-century font at Little Woolstone, and a carved font of c. 1210 at Linslade, are illustrated on the opposite page. Leckhampstead has an interesting example of an octagonal bowl re-cut and carved in the 14th century from a circular 12th-century bowl, also carved; a panel of the original carving has been retained (Plate opposite). At the N. end of the county a group of seven octagonal fonts of late 14th or early 15th-century date have panelled sides, either of window-tracery pattern, or carved with heraldic devices or figures of Saints; three of them, at Clifton Reynes, Emberton and Sherington, are illustrated, with a panelled font of late 15th-century date at Drayton Parslow (Plate opposite); a few other fonts, with foliated panels or carving of the 14th and 15th centuries, are scattered about the county. At Willen is a good marble font of late 17th-century date, with a cover of oak (Plate opposite). Almost all the other font-covers included in the Inventory are also of the 17th century. One of the best is that at Newton Longville, with a carved counterpoise. North Crawley has a good example dated 1640. The cover at Whitchurch, no longer in use, has curious moulded counterpoises (Plate opposite).

Glass :—With few exceptions the old glass is fragmentary. The only 13th-century glass is the very beautiful example of grisaille with coloured subject panels at Chetwode Church; one of the best panels contains a figure of St. John the Baptist holding the Agnus Dei and is reproduced in the frontispiece to this volume; another panel shows a shield charged with the leopards of England. Some figures in the same window are of the 14th century, and other good examples of the same century are, the figure of a bishop at Clifton Reynes, the figures, etc., at Weston Underwood, the figures and shields with arms at Wing and, amongst the smaller remains, the representation of the Pelican in her Piety at Whitchurch, and two censuring angels at Whaddon. Of the 15th-century glass, the most complete specimen is in the S. transept at Hillesden, where eight panels illustrate some of the legends of St. Nicholas, and fragments in most of the other windows show that this church formerly possessed a fine collection of glass. The figure subjects at Stoke Hammond and the heraldry, etc., at Drayton Parslow and Clifton Reynes are also good 15th-century work. There is little 16th or 17th-century glass, and only the examples in the churches at Addington, Fenny Stratford, and Stoke Hammond are noteworthy.

Lecterns :—Only three lecterns and the remains of a fourth are of earlier date than 1700; they are all of wood. That at Ivinghoe Church is of the 15th century. The lectern at Cublington is dated 1685; that at Quainton now consists only of a desk, and is dated 1682. The other example, at Swanbourne, is also of the 17th century.

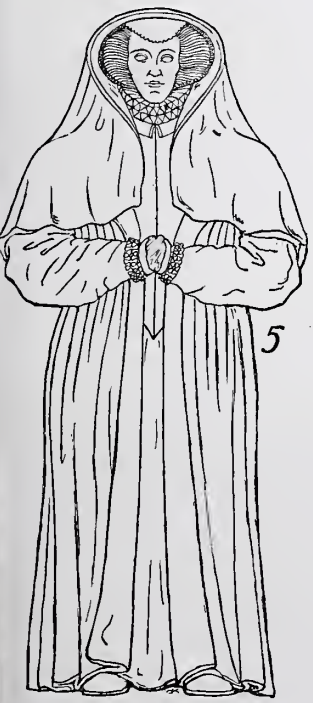
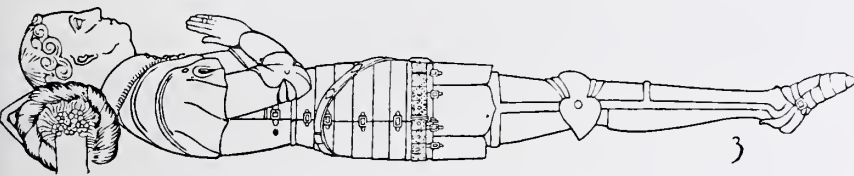
Monuments :—The northern half of the county is fairly rich in monuments, ranging from 13th-century coffin slabs, of which there is a good example at Marsh

Gibbon, to the elaborate architectural structures of late 17th-century date. At Twyford there is a fine Purbeck marble effigy of a knight of c. 1230 (see Plates opposite and p. 304). Three monuments at Clifton Reynes are of the 14th century (Plates pp. 43, 92), two of them, have each two wooden effigies of a knight and a lady, of 1300-10 and 1320-30, and the elaborate series of body garments of the second knight are noteworthy (Plate opposite). The third monument, of c. 1375, has elaborately carved effigies of stone, and an interesting series of small figures illustrating a variety of male and female costumes of the period. At Leckhampstead there is an effigy of a knight, of c. 1325. At Stowe and Hoggston are effigies of civilians, and at Woughton-on-the-Green is an effigy of a priest, all of the 14th century, while at Biddlesden there are fragments of a 14th-century gravestone, which has lettering inlaid with lead. At Haversham is a late 14th-century tomb of elaborate design with an alabaster effigy of a woman. There is a beautiful alabaster effigy of a knight at Bletchley, of the second quarter of the 15th century (Plate opposite), and at Thornton are alabaster effigies of a man and a woman (Plate pp. 298, 43), of slightly later date. A 15th-century effigy of a priest, at Ivinghoe, is interesting, although somewhat crudely carved.

One of the finest monuments in the district is that of Margaret Giffard, 1539, at Middle Claydon, with a beautifully modelled alabaster effigy (see Plates opposite and p. 197). Mursley Church contains an altar tomb of 'Gothic' character, and probably of c. 1525, set with brasses of 1570. At Wing a large architectural monument of 1552, to members of the Dormer family (Plate p. 43), is of the purest Italian design. At Hillesden the Denton tomb of 1560 has alabaster effigies of a knight and lady, at Lillingstone Dayrell the tomb with effigies of 1571 is evidently by the same sculptor as the Peckham monument at Denham (see Inventory of South Buckinghamshire, pp. xxviii. and 116). Two monuments at Chicheley (Plate p. 43) and Hillesden, both of 1576, are decorated with grotesque human forms. At Wing the two Dormer monuments of 1590 and c. 1600 have an interesting series of alabaster effigies (see Plates opposite and p. 43). There are also monuments of this period, with effigies of Sir John Fortescue and his wife, at Mursley, and of Thomas Stafford of Tattenhoe (alabaster) at Shenley Church End (Plate p. 43). At Stowe is a well modelled shrouded figure of Dame Martha Penyston, 1619, and at Chicheley is a tomb of 1637, with effigies of Sir Anthony Chester and his wife. There are elaborate monuments of the second half of the 17th century at Middle Claydon erected by Sir Ralph Verney to his wife, c. 1655; at Twyford, to members of the Wenman family, set up c. 1660; at Castle Thorpe, with alabaster effigies of Sir Thomas Tyrrell, 1671, and his wife; at Ravenstone, to Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, 1682 (Plate opposite); at Beachampton, to Simon Benet, 1682; and at Quainton, to Richard Winwood, set up in 1689. At Quainton there is also an 18th-century monument, designed by Leoni, to Sir Richard Piggot, who died in 1685.

There are funeral helms at Bletchley and Quainton; at Lillingstone Dayrell there are two, one a 17th-century copy of the other, which is probably also of the 17th century, but is made up with the skull of a genuine close helmet of the 16th century. The helms at Wing and Stantonbury are also probably of the 17th century, but made up from 16th-century helmets. At Tyringham is the vizor of a 15th-century helmet.

Niches.—The remaining niches are generally of the 14th or 15th century, that in the W. tower of Stowe Church is of c. 1330 and has a vaulted canopy; it is



MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES.

- 1. unknown, c. 1230, at Twyford.
- 2. unknown, c. 1325 at Leckhampstead.
- 3. said to be of Lord Grey of Wilton, second quarter of 15th Century, at Bletchley.
- 4. of Margaret Giffard 1539 at Middle Claydon.
- 5. of Dame Dorothe Dormer, 1590.
- 6. of Sir Robert Dormer, & 7. Elizabeth his wife, c. 1600, at Wing.
- 8. of Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, 1682 at Ravenstone.

JMurray Kendall, F.S.A.
Mens et Del.

scale of feet 0 1 2 3



especially interesting as it contains a carved crucifix and figures of St. Mary and St. John (Plate p. 22). In the S. aisle at Great Horwood there is a late 14th-century niche with three shields, one bearing the arms of the Passion. Other interesting 14th-century examples are at Whitchurch, in the jambs of the W. window of the tower, and at Emberton, in the E. buttresses. Elaborately carved niches of the 15th century occur in the porches at Hillesden, Maids' Moreton and Winslow and in the E. gable of the chancel at North Marston.

Paintings :—The best 13th-century painting is that at Little Horwood Church, showing incidents in the life of St. Nicholas ; it is partly concealed by a 16th-century representation of the 'Seven Deadly Sins' (Plate p. 176). Wingrave Church contains a 13th-century painting of two angels. At Leckhampstead Church are remains of 13th-century inscriptions, and one of them, 'Hic sedet Isabella', may possibly be the record of a seat of that period. The representations of incidents in the life of St. Catherine, and of the 'Seven Deadly Sins' at Padbury are probably of c. 1330. An unusual painting, at Broughton (Plate p. 71), is of c. 1400, and depicts the Virgin with the mutilated body of Christ on her knees, surrounded by figures of men holding parts from the body of Christ. The 15th-century paintings include the remains of three 'Dooms', at Broughton, Clifton Reynes and Lathbury, a very fine painting of St. George and the Dragon at Broughton (Plate p. 72), and representations of St. Christopher at Little Horwood and Winslow, St. Margaret and the Dragon at Whitchurch, the murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury at Winslow, and the 'Seven Sacraments' at Lathbury. At Swanbourne there is a late 15th or early 16th-century painting of the different conditions of the soul of man before and after death. There is a painted badge at Hanslope, of the 15th century, and shields at Hillesden, of the 16th and possibly the 17th century. Most of the other 16th-century paintings are in the form of inscriptions and foliage. At Maids' Moreton is a representation of 'The Last Supper', of late 16th or early 17th-century date. Some of the paintings have suffered apparently from decay since they have been exposed.

The rood-screen at North Crawley Church has well preserved 15th-century paintings of Prophets, Saints, etc., and the fragment of a screen at Quainton (Plate p. 48) has similar work, of late 15th or early 16th-century date. The chapel at Bradwell Abbey contains the Stuart Royal Arms and other work of the 17th century.

Few wall paintings remain in secular buildings, but at Loughton Manor House there is some interesting line decoration of late 16th-century date (Plate p. 178), which has been covered up since our visit.

Piscinae :—The capital of an 11th or 12th-century pillar piscina remains at Lavendon, and a 12th-century shaft and capital have been re-used for a pillar piscina at Addington. Swanbourne is the only church which has a 13th-century piscina with two basins, while four churches, Lathbury, Lillingstone Lovell, Marsworth and Whitchurch, have 14th-century double piscinae ; the best are the two examples at Lillingstone Lovell. Among the 14th-century piscinae of the single basin type, those at Grendon Underwood, Great Horwood and Milton Keynes (Plate p. 39) are the most notable ; Twyford has a 14th-century pillar piscina, and at Grandborough, Haversham and Winslow piscinae have been formed in the splays of 14th-century windows. At Woughton-on-the-Green is an elaborate piscina of the 15th century, and at Maids' Moreton, North Marston and Wing are pillar piscinae of the same century.

Plate :—The only example of pre-Reformation church plate is the interesting 15th-century paten at Woughton-on-the-Green (Plate p. 50). The large majority of pieces are of the 17th century, but the cup and cover paten at Aston Abbots and the cup at Little Horwood are of 1562, the old chalice at Aston Abbots having been exchanged in that year for a new 'cuppe'; Linslade and Wingrave have each a cup of 1568, and twenty-two churches have cups, some with cover patens, of 1569, that at Leckhampstead being one of the best examples.

Pulpits :—Only two pre-Reformation pulpits survive. That at Edlesborough (Plate p. 110), is of the 15th century, and has a tall vaulted and traceried canopy of the same date. The pulpit at Bow Brickhill also has remains of traceried work of the 15th century. That at Marsworth is almost entirely modern, but stands on a curious stone capital of the 14th century, probably diverted from its original use. The other pulpits are of the 17th century; the best are those at Cheddington (Plate p. 48), at Ivinghoe (Plate p. 156), and at Pitstone (Plate p. 238), with sounding-boards, and at Middle Claydon, all of the first half of the century, and at Wavendon, of the second half of the century.

Screens :—There are very few screens or remains of screens in the churches; the most complete are those at Edlesborough (Plate p. 110), Hillesden (Plate p. 150), North Crawley, Maids' Moreton, Wing, Middle Claydon, Great Horwood and Oving, all of 15th or early 16th-century date; at Edlesborough, Hillesden and North Crawley are remains of the rood-lofts. The best screens of the 17th century occur at Ravenstone, late 17th-century, and at Castle Thorpe, early 17th-century. At Wingrave (Plate p. 48) an interesting 15th-century screen has been removed to a cart-shed and is likely to suffer damage in its present position.

At Quainton Rectory there is a good hall-screen of c. 1500, with linen panelling and shields with arms.

Seats and Stalls :—Edlesborough contains the finest set of stalls, with carved misericordes and traceried desks, of the 15th century (Plate p. 160), and the 15th-century stalls at North Marston also have carved misericordes. Many of the churches have 15th or early 16th-century standards with poppy-heads and tracery or other carving; the best are those at Ivinghoe (Plate p. 156), Whitchurch and Buckingham (Plate p. 48). At Hillesden there are good examples of early 16th-century seats with linen panels. The late 17th-century seats at Willen (Plate p. 48) and Ravenstone are interesting on account of their similarity in style and date.

Sedilia :—In some of the churches these are formed by lowering a convenient window-sill. The best example of the more elaborate type is that at Chetwode, c. 1250 (Plate p. 86), and at Stewkley there is a projecting stone seat with a standard at one end, probably also of the 13th century (Plate p. 39). Most of the sedilia are of the 14th century, and those at Clifton Reynes, Milton Keynes (Plate p. 39), Newport Pagnell and Preston Bisset are noteworthy.

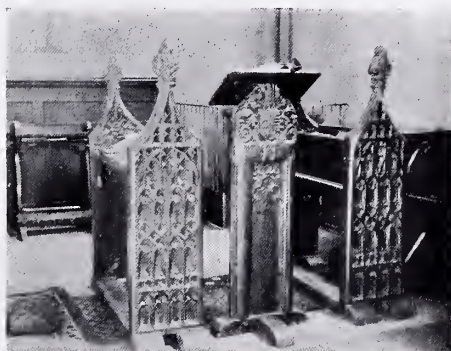
Staircases :—There are very few staircases of note; the best is that at Hall Farm, Beachampton (Plate p. 62), with elaborately carved oak newels, etc., of early 17th-century date. At the Manor House, Marsh Gibbon, are two good plain and heavy staircases probably of late 16th and early 17th-century date; and a similar staircase, of c. 1610, survives at Creslow Manor House.



CHEDDINGTON CHURCH.
Pulpit and Canopy; early 17th-century.



WILLEN CHURCH.
Organ-case, etc.; late 17th-century.



BUCKINGHAM CHURCH.
Seats: 15th-century and of 1626.



WINGRAVE.
Screen in cartshed N. of the Church;
late 15th-century.



QUAINTON CHURCH.
Remains of Screen with Paintings;
late 15th or early 16th-century.

ECCLESIASTICAL WOODWORK.

Tiles :—The early 13th-century tiles at Lillingstone Dayrell are of interest, and some 14th-century examples remain in various churches. Pitstone Church contains many 15th-century tiles with different inscriptions, including 'Ricard' me fecit', and the same inscription occurs on tiles at Milton Keynes and Moulsoe. Other 15th-century examples at Milton Keynes bear the arms of Beauchamp. Thornborough Church has a considerable number of tiles, also probably of the 15th century.

Miscellanea :—The following details are of special interest on account of their rarity :—*Alabasters* of the 15th century occur at Stewkley and Grandborough; the representation of the Virgin and Child with censing angels at Stewkley is very good. A 13th-century *Book-rest*, in the splay of the S.W. window of the chancel at Pitchcott, is remarkable. The *Chrismatory* (Plate p. 50) at Grandborough is an interesting relic of the 15th century, which escaped destruction by being built into the E. wall of the nave of the church; it is practically complete, except the gabled lid, of which only pieces remain. Each of the three receptacles still retains the tow with which the oil was administered. *Alms-shovels*, all of the 17th century, occur at Whaddon (two dated 1643), at Little Brickhill (1664), at Tingewick (1676) and at Water Stratford (undated). A 14th-century stone *Image* of a woman standing on a carved and moulded corbel adorns Newton Longville Church, and there are remains of a 15th-century wooden image at Great Horwood. At North Marston there are two lead *Rainwater-heads* of late 15th-century date, one with the figure of a bishop in Mass vestments. A *Speaking or singing-trumpet*, probably of the 17th century, survives at Haversham. An unusually elaborate *Sundial* at Hillesden Church bears the date 1601 and an inscription.

iv. CONDITION.

The condition of the earthworks generally is fairly good, and the more important remains are not apparently in any danger of destruction.

Of the 100 old churches the condition of 55 may be passed as extremely good; many of these, however, have been much restored or partly rebuilt. The other churches are in good or fairly good condition, except in one or two particulars. Thus, 17 have cracks or distortions in the walls and arches on account of unequal settlements in the foundations, due principally to movement in the clay subsoil. Some of these settlements are apparently old, but at Edlesborough, Grove, Milton Keynes, Newport Pagnell, North Marston, Pitstone, Quainton and Woughton-on-the-Green they appear to be recent and of a more serious nature. In 14 cases the stonework is weathering badly. In 7 other churches the weathered stone dressings have been repaired or covered with cement which has stripped off, causing further damage to the surface of the stone beneath it. At Weston Underwood the mortar in the walls is crumbling away. Castle Thorpe and Walton Churches are damp; the dampness at Walton is caused probably by the close proximity of river and floodland, but is increased by the growth of ivy on the S. walls of the chancel, nave and tower; 11 other churches have ivy upon the walls, which may cause damage unless it is kept in check, and at Whaddon the W. wall of the N. chapel has been damaged by the flue of a stove. Little Woolstone and Tattenhoe Churches, from disuse or little use, have a neglected appearance.

At Stony Stratford East, the church has been entirely burnt down, except the tower which is almost in ruins; another church, Hogshaw, has been completely

destroyed; 4 churches have been rebuilt, except the W. tower, 3 have a few old stones re-used, and 3 some old fittings from the former church. In 2 churches, Grove and Thornton, the chancels have been destroyed and not rebuilt, while in many Churches other parts have disappeared.

The 6 chapels included in the Inventory have been converted to secular uses. The chapel at Bradwell Abbey is now used as a fowlhouse and lumber shed, while that at Creslow is a coachhouse and storehouse. The chapel at Lillingstone Dayrell has been converted into cottages, while that at Liscombe Park, Soulbury, is a billiard room, and that at Chelmscott Manor House, also at Soulbury, now forms part of the dwelling-house. Lastly, at Buckingham, the Chapel of St. John the Baptist and St. Thomas of Acon, once used as the 'Royal Latin School', is now in the hands of the National Trust for preservation as a building of historic interest.

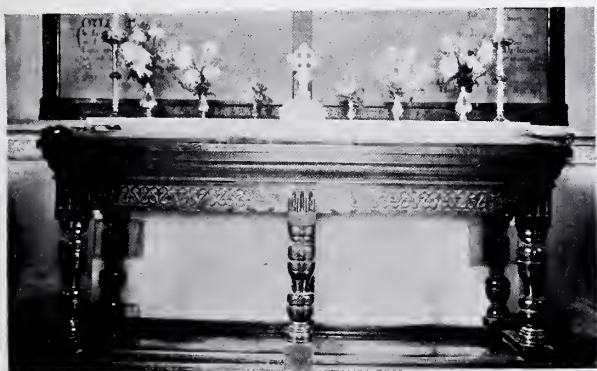
About 16 per cent. of the secular buildings, for the most part small cottages, are in poor or bad condition; about a quarter of this number, including Shakespeare Farm at Grendon Underwood, Swanbourne Manor House and Hall Farm, Beachampton, are buildings which are only partly occupied, the inhabited part being in good condition, and the uninhabited part more or less neglected. Horwood House, at Little Horwood, and some of the cottages there and in other parishes have been destroyed, in some cases by fire, since they were visited. The Manor House at North Crawley is an example of a larger building which is being allowed to fall into decay without prospect of repair. Creslow Manor House suffers naturally from age.



GRANDBOROUGH CHURCH.
Chrismatory of pewter ; 15th-century.



WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN CHURCH.
Paten ; 15th-century.



STOKE HAMMOND CHURCH.
Communion Table ; dated 1619.



CHEDDINGTON CHURCH.
Communion Table ; early 17th-century.



PADBURY CHURCH.
Communion Table ; dated 1634.



CUBLINGTON CHURCH.
Chest ; late 12th or early 13th-century.



LIST OF HUNDREDS AND PARISHES.

ASHENDON.

VOL. I.

Ashendon
Aston Sandford
Boarstall
Brill
Cheersley
Chilton
Dorton
Fleet Marston
Ickford
Ilmer
Kingswood
Long Crendon
Lower Winchendon
Ludgershall
Oakley
Quarrendon
Shabbington
Towersey
Upper Winchendon
Waddesdon
Westcott
Worminghall
Wotton Underwood

VOL. II.

East Claydon
Grandborough
Grendon Underwood
Hogshaw
Middle Claydon
North Marston
Oving
Quainton
Pitchcott
Woodham

AYLESBURY.

VOL. I.

Aston Clinton
Aylesbury
Bledlow
Bierton with Broughton
Buckland
Cuddington
Dinton
Ellesborough
Great & Little Hampden
Great & Little Kimble
Great Missenden
Haddenham
Halton
Hartwell
Horsenden
Hulcott
Lee
Little Missenden
Monks Risborough
Princes Risborough
Stoke Mandeville
Stone
Wendover
Weston Turville

BUCKINGHAM.

VOL. II.

Addington
Adstock
Akeley
Barton Hartshorn
Beachampton
Biddlesden
Buckingham
Charndon
Chetwode
Edgecott
Foscott
Hillesden
Leckhampstead
Lillingstone Dayrell
Lillingstone Lovell
Luffield Abbey
Maids' Moreton
Marsh Gibbon
Padbury
Poundon
Preston Bissett
Radclive
Shalstone
Steeple Claydon
Stowe
Thornborough
Thornton
Tingewick
Turweston
Twyford
Water Stratford
Westbury

BURNHAM.

VOL. I.

Amersham
Ashley Green
Beaconsfield
Boveney
Burnham
Chalfont St. Giles
Chalfont St. Peter
Chenies
Chesham
Chesham Bois
Coleshill
Dorney
Farnham Royal
Hedgerley Dean
Hitcham
Penn
Seer Green
Taplow

COTTESLOE.

VOL. I.

Cholesbury
Drayton Beauchamp
Hawridge

COTTESLOE—*cont.*

VOL. II.

Aston Abbots
Cheddington
Creslow
Cublington
Drayton Parslow
Dunton
Edlesborough
Great Horwood
Grove
Hardwick
Hoggeston
Ivinghoe
Linslade
Little Horwood
Marsworth
Mentmore
Mursley
Nash
Pitstone
Slapton
Soulbury
Stewkley
Swanbourne
Tattenhoe
Weedon
Whaddon
Whitchurch
Wing
Wingrave
Winslow

DESBOROUGH.

VOL. I.

Bradenham
Chepping Wycombe
Fawley
Fingest
Great Marlow
Hambleton
Hedsor
High Wycombe
Hughenden
Ibstone
Little Marlow
Marlow Urban
Medmenham
Radnage
Saunderton
Stokenchurch
Turville
West Wycombe
Wooburn

NEWPORT.

VOL. II.

Astwood
Bletchley
Bradwell
Bradwell Abbey
Bow Brickhill
Broughton
Calverton
Castle Thorpe

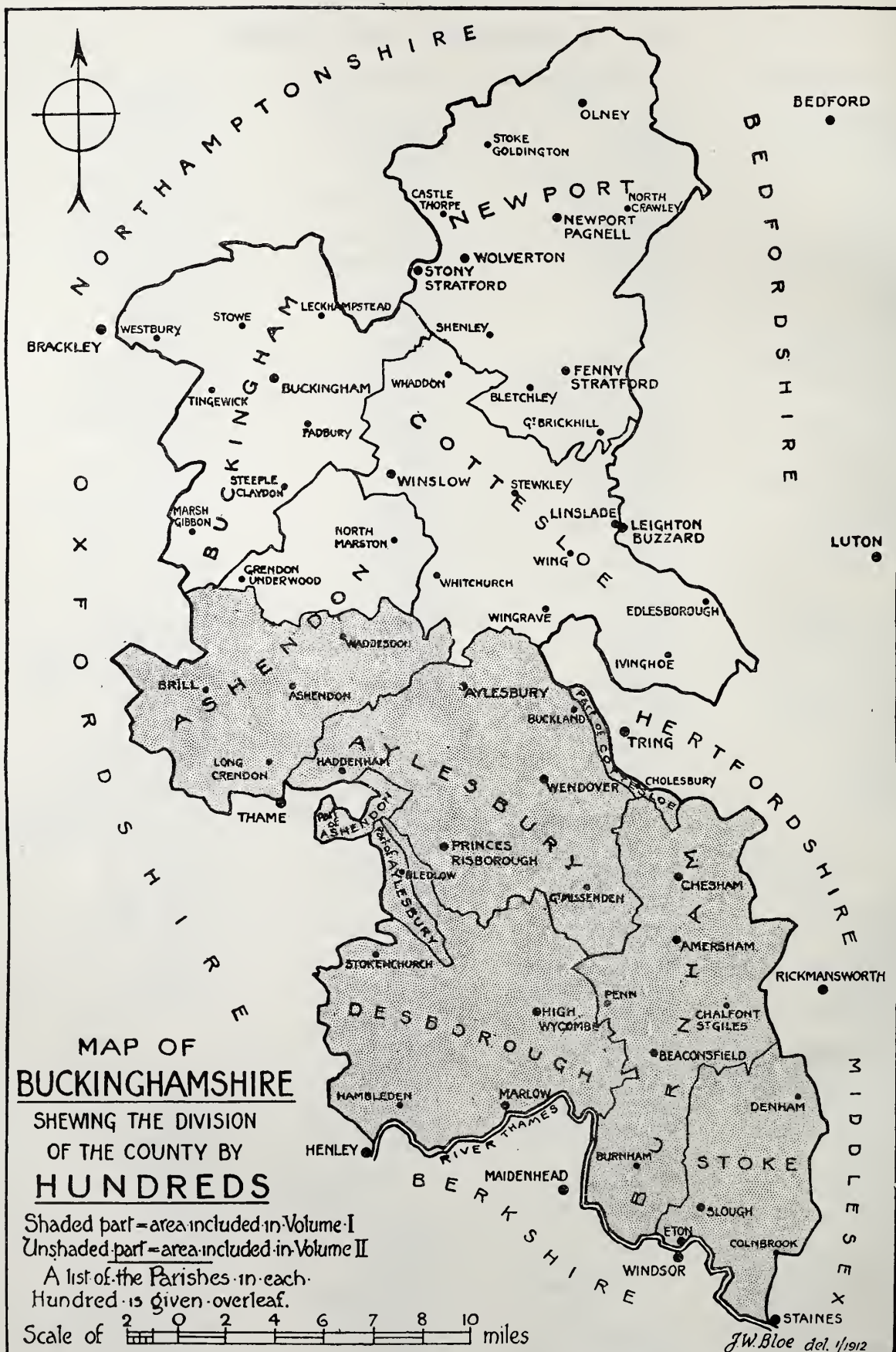
NEWPORT (VOL. II.)—*cont.*

Chicheley
Clifton Keynes
Cold Brayfield
Emberton
Fenny Stratford
Gayhurst
Great Brickhill
Great Linford
Great Woolstone
Hanslope
Hardmead
Haversham
Lathbury
Lavendon
Little Brickhill
Little Linford
Little Woolstone
Loughton
Milton Keynes
Moulsoe
Newton Blossomville
Newton Longville
Newport Pagnell
North Crawley
Olney
Olney Park Farm
Petsoe Manor
Ravenstone
Shenley Brook End
Shenley Church End
Sherington
Simpson
Stantonbury
Stoke Goldington
Stoke Hammond
Stony Stratford East
Stony Stratford West
Tyringham with Filgrave
Walton
Warrington
Water Eaton
Wavendon
Weston Underwood
Willen
Wolverton
Woughton-on-the-Green

STOKE.

VOL. I.

Datchet
Denham
Eton
Eton Wick
Fulmer
Gerrards Cross
Hedgerley
Horton
Iver
Langley Marish
Slough
Stoke Poges
Upton-cum-Chalvey
Wexham
Wyrardisbury



SCHEDULE A.

AN INVENTORY OF THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN NORTH BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

ACCREDITED TO A DATE ANTERIOR TO 1700,

arranged by Parishes.

(Unless otherwise stated, the dimensions given in the Inventory are internal.)

103. ADDINGTON.

(O.S. 6 in. xviii. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.E. of Verney Junction, is built of stone rubble. The roofs are covered with lead, except those of the chancel and S. porch, which are tiled. The church was partly rebuilt in 1858, but the *Chancel* arch, the arcades of the *Nave*, and the *West Tower* are of the 14th century, restored. The only detail of an earlier date is a small 12th-century shaft with a capital, formerly used as a pillar-piscina. The tower was apparently altered late in the 15th century.

Architectural Description — The *Chancel* (22 ft. by 14 ft.) is modern, except the 14th-century chancel arch, which is two-centred and of two chamfered orders with semi-octagonal responds having moulded capitals and bases. The *Nave* (33 ft. by 16 ft.) has 14th-century N. and S. arcades of three bays; the two-centred arches are of one chamfered order, with labels in the nave which have modern stops; the octagonal columns are without capitals; the moulded bases are apparently modern copies of 14th-century work; the E. responds are pierced, the openings being filled with modern tracery. The clearstorey has circular windows, all modern, except the openings, which are possibly of the 14th century. The *North* and *South Aisles* are modern. The *West Tower* (12 ft. by 9 ft.) is of three stages with a S.W. stair-turret, and is partly enclosed by the N. and S. aisles. The ground stage has, opening into the nave and aisles, three arches, all of the 14th century, two-centred and of two chamfered orders. In the S.W. corner is a small doorway opening into the stair-turret.

The late 15th-century W. doorway has moulded jambs and four-centred head with an external label; the W. window is of the same date as the doorway, and of two cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head.

Fittings—*Altar slabs*: In chancel—inset in modern communion table, small ($7\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.) with five well defined incised crosses, and a monogram, probably 'T. A.', scratched on it, found behind a monument when chancel was rebuilt. In vestry—set in frame, fragment of larger slab with one incised cross. *Books*: Now at vicarage—five, found behind monument in chancel, 16th-century, one mutilated. *Glass*: In most of the windows, panels representing various Biblical subjects, Flemish, 16th and 17th-century. In vestry—preserved in frame, fragments, one with representation of human foot, found behind monument in chancel. *Monuments*: In S. aisle—on N. wall, (1) to Elizabeth Busby, 1651, erected by her brother, Robert Busby, slate slab in foliated frame; on S. wall, (2) of Sir John Busby, 1700, monument with bust. *Piscina*: In vestry—apparently jamb-shaft and scalloped capital of a doorway, re-used as pillar-piscina, 12th-century, retooled.

Condition—Good; much restored.

Secular:—

(2). THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, N. of the church, is of two storeys, with a cellar. The walls are of brick with stone dressings; the roofs are covered with slate. It was built apparently in the 17th century, and is part of a large house, which formerly extended towards the S.; much of the original building was pulled down in 1859-60; the S. end of the present house, then of three storeys, was reduced to two storeys, and the upper storey was

added to the middle part, then of one storey. The domestic offices, at the N. end, formerly farm buildings, are of a later date than the rest of the house. The plan is rectangular, with small projections on the N.W. and S.W. A drawing preserved at the new Manor House shows the original E. front with four gables. The *S. Elevation* is now the front of the house; the wall has been re-faced with modern brick and has stone quoins; the five windows and the doorway are original and of stone. The *W. Elevation* has been partly re-faced with modern brick, and has stone quoins; at the S. end, on the ground floor, is a large bay window. The *N. Elevation* has two gables. The *E. Elevation* has, at the S. end, original stone quoins and windows with keystones. Interior:—The walls of the older part of the house are lined with oak panelling, much of it being of the 17th century. Several chimney pieces are made up of old oak panelling; that in the dining room is composed of a bedstead of mid 17th-century date. The new Manor House contains the following fittings, said to come from the old house:—some panelling, the hand-rails of the staircase, and a chimney piece made up with panelling and Ionic shafts, all of the 17th century, and in the ceiling of the hall, some early 16th-century roundels carved with heads.

A barn, N.W. of the house, is probably of late 16th-century date, and possibly was formerly a tithe-barn. The walls are of brick, pierced with two rows of narrow loop lights, each about 3 inches wide, and having splayed inner jambs. The roof is tiled. The main block is rectangular and consists of five bays, each about 12 ft. long; in the middle of each side is a projecting bay, making the plan cruciform; that on the E. side is gabled and has a large doorway; on the W. side the main roof is continued down over the projection. Interior:—At each end of the roof of the main block is a truss with cambered tie-beams, curved and ornamental struts and braced collar-beams: the other trusses have no tie-beams.

The stables, N.E. of the house, consist of a rectangular building, dated 1642, with two wings of later date at the back. The original block is of two storeys, built of brick, and covered with modern roughcast in front. The roofs are tiled, and there was formerly a clock tower. The building is divided by an archway, which has been rebuilt, but over it is a stone panel bearing the date 1642. In the harness room there are some moulded ceiling-beams and a carved post.

Condition—Good.

(3). STOCKS, in Addington Park, S.E. of the church, have old uprights and leg-boards with four holes; the boards are broken and repaired with

iron straps. The original iron lock-clamp remains on the upper board.

Condition—Fairly good.

104. ADSTOCK.

(O.S. 6 in. xviii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. CECILIA, stands on the W. side of the village, and is built of limestone rubble, that of the chancel and porch being very regular, coursed and squared; the tower is faced with rough ashlar. The roofs are covered with tiles and with lead. The lower part of the walls of the *Nave* is of the 12th century; the *Chancel* was rebuilt and the *South Porch* added in the second quarter of the 14th century. Towards the end of the 15th century the upper part of the walls of the nave was rebuilt and the *West Tower* added. In 1597-1599 the church was re-roofed. In the 19th century the whole building was restored.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (25½ ft. by 15 ft.) is of the 14th century, where not restored. The E. window, much restored, is of three trefoiled lights with modern tracery in a two-centred head under a chamfered external label which has head-stops. In the N. wall are two windows, also much restored, each of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head; the western is a low-side window, the transom, with the jambs and mullion below it, being cut flat for shutters; the iron staple of the shutters still remains: between the windows is a small doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, now blocked. In the S. wall are two windows similar to those in the N. wall, but the eastern is almost entirely modern. The two-centred chancel arch is of one order on the E. side, and of three orders on the W. side, all chamfered; the innermost order is carried on modern foliated corbels with 14th-century moulded capitals; the jambs are modern. The *Nave* (38½ ft. by 21½ ft.) has an external offset at the level of the window-sills, and below it the wall is of the 12th century, 3 ft. thick, and of fairly large stones, roughly coursed and squared; the 15th-century walling, above the offset, is of stones of somewhat irregular size. The windows, two in the N. wall and two in the S. wall, are of late 15th-century date and each of three cinquefoiled lights with a transom and tracery under a two-centred head; the internal and external reveals are moulded and of nearly equal depth. Between the N. windows is the 12th-century N. doorway, now blocked; the chamfered jambs have moulded impost; the head, formed from a single stone, was originally a semi-circular tympanum ornamented with an incised design, but the soffit was cut to an ogee form when the walls were

rebuilt; above it is a 12th-century label, re-set, with crude head-stops of the 15th century. The S. doorway, between the S. windows, has 12th-century shafted jambs with enriched capitals and moulded bases; the two-centred head is of the 15th century and of two moulded orders with a chamfered label. The *West Tower* (10 ft. by 9 ft.) is of two stages with an embattled parapet, diagonal W. buttresses, and a circular staircase in the S.W. angle. The 15th-century tower arch is two-centred, and of three orders, the two outer orders chamfered, the innermost sunk-chamfered, dying into slightly chamfered jambs. The 15th-century W. window is of two cinquefoiled lights with a septfoil in a two-centred head. The N., E. and W. walls of the bell-chamber have each a 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights under a flat head; in the S. wall is a window of late 14th or early 15th-century date, re-set, and of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; all the windows are grooved for glass. The *South Porch* (6½ ft. square) has a 14th-century entrance archway, two-centred, and of two continuously moulded orders with a moulded label. In the E. wall is a modern window, and the whole porch has been much restored. The steep-pitched *Roof* of the chancel incorporates some old work, including a truss dated 1597. The roof of the nave retains four low-pitched trusses with pierced pendants and curved wall-brackets which have traceried spandrels, and is dated 1599, but has been much restored.

Fittings:—*Bells*: two; 1st inscribed 'Sancta Anna Ora Pro Nobis, I. S.', by John Sturdy, 15th-century; 2nd by Richard Chandler, 1676. On bell frame, incised, 'IOHN 1618 IEFs'. *Communion Table*: small, with turned baluster legs, carved upper rail, early 17th-century. *Door*: In nave—in S. doorway, possibly mediæval, quite plain, scratched on it, '17xx2'. *Font*: octagonal, with foliated panels of rough workmanship on the bowl, 15th-century. *Piscina*: In chancel—with trefoiled head, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten of 1569. *Screen*: In modern pulpit—three traceried heads of panels from 15th-century screen. *Miscellanea*: In chancel—over S. side of chancel arch, small stone carved as diamond-shaped flower, probably 15th-century. S. porch—over entrance, *sundial*, stone with incised figures and lines, inscribed 'T.E. 1581'.

Condition—Good, restored; a considerable amount of ivy which eventually may cause harm.

Secular:—

MONUMENTS (2-7):—

These buildings are almost all of one storey and an attic, of 17th-century origin, and retain original timber-framing with brick filling of later dates; the roofs are tiled or thatched.

(2). *COTTAGE*, now two tenements, about 100 yards E. of the church. The walls, except at the N.W. end, were re-faced or rebuilt with brick in the 18th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

(3). *COTTAGE*, N.E. of (2), is of two storeys. In the 18th century the walls, except the gables at the ends, were re-faced with brick. The central chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good.

(4). *HOUSE*, originally several tenements, about 100 yards N.E. of the church. It contains a considerable quantity of old panelling, etc., brought from elsewhere.

Condition—Very good; completely rebuilt except timber-framing.

MAIN ROAD, E. side:—

(5). *Cottage*, about 250 yards S. of the church. It is of two storeys, and of the central chimney type, built c. 1600, but in the 18th or 19th century the walls were completely cased in brick. The central chimney stack has two square shafts, set diagonally.

Condition—Good.

(6). *Cottage*, now three tenements, about 170 yards N.E. of the church. It was built probably in the 16th century. The plan is L-shaped. The timber-framing has heavy wall-posts and diagonal braces; the shorter wing, which is lower than the other, has been much rebuilt with brick. At the junction of the wings is a large chimney stack, possibly original.

Condition—Poor.

(7). *COTTAGE*, on the N. side of a by-road, about 250 yards N.E. of the church. The walls are white-washed, and the roof is half-hipped at each end.

Condition—Poor.

105. AKELEY.

(O.S. 6 in. xiii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). *PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JAMES*, in the middle of the village, was rebuilt in 1854. It contains, from the former church, the following:—

Fittings—*Bells*: two, 2nd by Richard Chandler, 1674. *Plate*: includes small cup and cover paten of 1569.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

MONUMENTS (2-6):—

These cottages are all, except one, of one storey and an attic, built c. 1600. The walls generally

are timber-framed, with brick filling, apparently not original. Some of the roofs are thatched.

MAIN ROAD, S. side :—

(2). *Cottage*, 40 yards S.E. of the church. It was built probably in the 17th century. The timber-framing has diagonal braces ; all the filling is of modern brick. The roof is covered with slate.

Condition—Good, much rebuilt.

(3). *Cottage*, about 120 yards S.W. of the church. The filling in the walls is whitewashed.

Condition—Poor.

N. side :—

(4). *Cottage*, about 160 yards S.W. of the church. The walls are partly rebuilt with brick, and partly covered with plaster.

Condition—Fairly good.

THE LECKHAMPSTEAD ROAD, N. side :—

(5). *Cottage*, now two tenements, about 300 yards S.E. of the church. It is of two storeys, the upper storey partly in the roof; the timber-framing has diagonal braces, but has been partly replaced with brick. The original central chimney stack has one square shaft, set diagonally; the second stack was added in the 18th century.

Condition—Good.

S. side :—

(6). *Cottage*, opposite to (5), is of two storeys. At the E. end the timber-framing of the gable has a naturally curved tie-beam. At the W. end is an addition, made late in the 17th century, larger than the original cottage, and built of stone; the roof is tiled; the chimney stack is of stone.

Condition—Good.

(7). *The Manor House*, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.E. of the church, is of two storeys, built of stone rubble in the middle of the 17th century, and partly re-faced with brick; the roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped, the wings extending towards the E. and S., with a modern lean-to addition in the angle between them. In the N. wall, on the ground floor, is an original window of three lights, and, on the first floor, are two windows, each of two lights; all have moulded wooden frames and mullions, with iron casements and simple furniture. The E. front of the S. wing has a gable, partly faced or rebuilt with brick. The chimney stacks are original, and have square detached shafts, with linked caps.

Condition—Fairly good.

(8). *Cottage*, 130 yards E. of the Manor House, is of two storeys, the upper storey in the roof, built probably in the 17th century, and timber-framed, with a stone plinth, and brick filling which is probably not original; the N. end has been

rebuilt or re-faced with stone, the W. front with brick. The roof is thatched. The plan is of the central chimney type.

Condition—Fairly good.

106. ASTON ABBOTS.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxiv. S.W. ^(b)xxviii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical :—

^a(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE GREAT stands at the N. end of the village. It was rebuilt in 1865-6, except the *West Tower*, which is of rough ashlar, and of late 15th or early 16th-century date. Some 14th-century work has been re-set in the chancel.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* has an E. window of three lights, all modern, except the internal label and part of the splay which are 14th-century work, re-set. One window in the N. wall, and one in the S. wall, each of two lights and tracery, also have old stones re-set. The *West Tower* (9½ ft. by 9 ft.) is of one high stage with large diagonal buttresses at the W. angles, and a square S.E. stair-turret. All the detail is of late 15th or early 16th-century date. The tower arch is of three chamfered orders dying into the side walls. In the S. wall is a square-headed chamfered doorway opening into the stair-turret. The W. doorway has a straight-sided four-centred head of two chamfered orders dying into the single deep hollow chamfer of the jambs; the stops of the external label are uncut. The W. window is of three trefoiled lights under a four-centred head with an external label. The E. and W. walls of the bell-chamber have each two windows, the N. and S. walls one window, all single lights with roughly pointed or four-centred heads.

Fittings—*Bells* : five, 1st, 2nd, and 4th, by Anthony Chandler, 1652. *Chests* : In tower—plain, possibly 17th-century or earlier date. In nave—at W. end, with curved lid bound with floriated bands and studded with nails, in front two enriched moulded panels, on lid inscription and date, 1695. *Font* : plain octagonal bowl, octagonal base broach-stopped on square plinth, apparently 15th-century, much scraped and restored, said to have been brought from elsewhere. *Piscina* : In chancel—in S. wall, with moulded pointed head, apparently 15th-century. *Plate* : includes cup and cover paten of 1562, both originally parcel-gilt, but little gilding remaining.

Condition—Good; rebuilt except tower; bell-chamber windows much weathered.

Secular :—

^a(2). THE ROYAL OAK INN, about 370 yards S.E. of the church, is of two storeys, partly timber-framed, with plaster and brick filling, and partly

of brick. The roofs are thatched and tiled. It consists of a rectangular block, facing E., built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, and a wing, making the plan T-shaped, added in the 18th century, when the original building was much altered, the walls being partly underbuilt. The timber-framing of the original house has heavy wall-posts with curved braces; the first floor projects at the S. end, which has a half-hipped gable. There are dormer windows in the thatch. The chimneys apparently have been rebuilt.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b(3). LOWER BURSTON FARM, about one mile S.W. of the church, is a house of two storeys, built of brick c. 1600, and almost completely rebuilt in the 18th and 19th centuries, much of the original brickwork being re-used; the roofs are tiled. The plan is roughly L-shaped, but the original arrangement has been completely altered. In the S. wall, on the ground floor, is a window of c. 1600 and of five lights with moulded jambs, head and mullions.

In the farmyard are some fragments of carved stone of the 15th century. A stone re-used as the quoin of an out-building is carved with a guilloche pattern, and is of c. 1600.

Condition—Good; rebuilt.

107. ASTWOOD.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)vi. N.W. ^(b)vi. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER, stands at the W. end of the village, and has walls of stone rubble, partly covered with cement, and partly with plaster. The roofs are covered with lead, except those of the chancel and porch, which are tiled. The N., S. and E. walls of the *Nave* are probably of late 12th or early 13th-century date, but only some re-used stones in the chancel arch and inside the tower show detail of that period; c. 1340, the chancel was rebuilt and the *South Aisle* was added; the *West Tower* was built c. 1400, cutting several feet off the W. end of the nave, and destroying the W. respond and part of the westernmost arch of the S. arcade, the axis being S. of that of the nave. In the second half of the 15th century the *Chancel* was again rebuilt, and in the 16th century the clearstorey was added to the nave, and probably a S. porch was built. The whole church was restored and the *South Porch* rebuilt in the 19th century.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (24½ ft. by 14 ft.) has a 15th-century E. window of three trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded external label. In the N. wall is a modern window. In the S. wall are two windows, the

eastern is of the 15th century and of two trefoiled lights with tracery under a square head having a moulded external label; the western window is modern: between the windows is a 15th-century doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head under a plain external label, which is possibly modern. The chancel arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, with a plain label on the W. side; it was rebuilt in the 14th century, 12th and 13th-century material being re-used in the outer order of the arch and in the jambs, which have half-round shafts; the moulded capitals and bases are of the 14th century. The *Nave* (37 ft. by 20½ ft.) has an embattled parapet of early 16th-century date. In the N. wall is a window of two uncusped three-centred lights under a square head with a moulded external label, all of early 16th-century date, except the splays and rear arch, which are of the 14th century: at the W. end of the wall is a blocked 14th-century doorway which has chamfered jambs and two-centred head with an external label. The S. arcade is of c. 1340, and of four bays, the fourth bay being reduced to nearly half the original width by the encroachment of the tower; the columns and E. respond are of quatrefoil plan, with moulded bases and capitals; the arches are two-centred, and of two chamfered orders, with a plain label on the N. side. The clearstorey has, on each side, three 16th-century windows, each of three uncusped lights under a four-centred head with a moulded label, which has shield-stops bearing either a cross or a saltire. The *South Aisle* (8½ ft. wide) has an early 16th-century parapet similar to that of the nave. In the S. wall are three windows of c. 1340, the easternmost of three foiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head with an external label; the two western windows are partly restored, and each of two trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head with an external label: W. of the windows is a doorway, also of c. 1340, with shafted jambs, partly restored, and with modern capitals; the head is two-centred and of two moulded orders with an external label which has modern stops. The *West Tower* (11 ft. by 8 ft.) is of three stages, with a large octagonal stair-turret at the N.W. corner, and an embattled parapet. The two-centred tower arch is of c. 1400, and of three chamfered orders with semi-octagonal responds which have moulded capitals and chamfered bases. The W. window is of c. 1340, and is similar to the western windows of the S. aisle; it was moved probably from the W. wall of the nave when the tower was added, and is not in the middle of the elevation; over the blank space S. of it is a label of cement, enclosed, with the window, in a chamfered two-centred blank arch; in the N.W. corner, opening

into the stair turret, is a small doorway with chamfered jambs and four-centred head. The second stage has, in the W. wall, a small single-light window of c. 1400, with chamfered jambs and two-centred head. The bell-chamber has, in the E. wall, a window of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head, of late 15th-century date, except the rear arch and inner splays which are of c. 1400; the N., S., and W. walls have each a window of c. 1400 and of two trefoiled lights with tracery. The *South Porch* has a 16th-century outer archway, re-set, with a four-centred head and chamfered label; the jambs have chamfered bases and imposts. The *Roof* of the nave is of early 16th-century date, flat-pitched, of three and a half bays, with large moulded tie-beams, moulded ridge, intermediate rafters and purlins, covered with plaster between the timbers. The flat lean-to roof of the S. aisle is of the same date as that of the nave, and is of four bays, with moulded wall-plates and principal rafters, chamfered wall-pieces and moulded purlin, covered with plaster between the timbers.

Fittings—*Bells*: three; 1st inscribed 'Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis', 2nd inscribed 'Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum', both by John Walgrave, early 15th-century; 3rd by James Keene, 1631. *Brasses and Indents*. *Brasses*: In nave—on N. wall, (1) to Roger Keston, 1409, inscription only, slightly mutilated. In S. aisle—on E. wall, (2) of Thomas Chivnale, 1534, Emma and Alice his wives, figures, of man in fur-lined gown, two women in fur-trimmed gowns and loose caps, inscription in English and verse in Latin, with symbols of St. Matthew and St. Luke. *Indent*: In S. aisle—near E. end, partly covered by seats, of figures, inscription and symbols, see brass (2). *Chair*: In chancel—with carved back, shaped arms, turned legs, plain foot rail and carved top rail, mid 17th-century. *Chest*: In S. aisle—with three carved panels in front, moulded framing, carved upper rail, panelled lid, 17th-century. *Communion Table and Rails*: table with turned legs, moulded rails, late 17th-century; rails, now under chancel arch, with turned balusters, plain posts, moulded upper rail, small iron drop-handle to gate, 17th-century. *Doors*: In S. aisle—in S. doorway, of battens, with frame planted on, large strap-hinges, probably 17th-century. In tower—in doorway of stair-turret, with frame planted on and strap-hinges, 16th or 17th-century. *Font*: octagonal bowl, chamfered at the bottom, square stem, having at each angle attached shaft with moulded capital, S., E., and W. sides of stem carved with various designs, including Stafford knot on S. side, 14th-century, now painted. *Locker*: In chancel—at S.E. corner, square, rebated, covered with plaster. *Monument*: In chancel—on N.

wall, to Samuel Cranmer, collateral descendant of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1640, and to Mary (Wood), his second wife, afterwards wife of Sir Henry Chester, Knight of the Bath, 1684; monument erected by their son, Cæsar Wood, alias Cranmer, 1685; of grey and white marble, with two Corinthian columns, entablature, curved broken pediment, and achievement of arms. *Panelling*: In S. aisle—in backs and ends of some modern seats, with moulded framing, 17th-century. *Piscinae*: In chancel—in sill of S.E. window, with plain circular basin, probably 14th-century. In S. aisle—at E. end of S. wall, with chamfered jambs and trefoiled head, circular basin, with raised sexfoil, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes cup, 18th or 19th-century, with stem of c. 1570; knife and fork with silver handles, probably late 17th-century. *Seating*: In nave—at W. end, four complete seats, parts of four others, with plain backs and moulded rails, panelled standards with moulded rails, and small attached buttresses, one buttress with remains of crocketed finial, plain seats, late 15th-century. *Stoup*: In S. aisle—E. of S. doorway, recess with straight-sided pointed head. *Miscellanea*: S. aisle—on jamb of S.W. window, outside, *sundial*, incised. Tower—built into upper part of walls, a few *worked stones*, late 12th or early 13th-century.

Condition—Fairly good; ivy at E. end of S. aisle; external plaster weak in some parts; floor somewhat uneven, owing to settlement.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS (2-3):—

^b (2). 450 yards E. of the church.

^a (3). W. of Dove House, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile N. of the church, fragment of an apparently circular moat.

^a (4). DOVE HOUSE, formerly a dovecot attached to Astwoodbury House, now a cottage, 1500 yards N. of the church, on the E. side of the road. It is an octagonal building of two storeys, and probably of late 17th-century date; the walls are of red and black bricks in Flemish bond, with larger bricks at the angles, and a moulded plinth. The pyramidal roof is tiled.

Condition—Fairly good.

MONUMENTS (5-6):—

The following cottages are of the 17th century, and are timber-framed with brick filling, partly restored with modern brick; the roofs are tiled.

^a (5). COTTAGES, two, formerly a farmhouse belonging to Astwoodbury House, and BARN, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.W. of the church, on the W. side of the road. The *Cottages* are of two storeys and an attic.

The plan is rectangular, with modern additions, and the W. end is covered with roughcast. Interior:—On the ground floor two rooms have chamfered ceiling-beams with moulded stops; the wide fireplaces are partly blocked.

The *Barn*, E. of the cottages, and probably of the same date, is a rectangular building of stone, with gabled ends.

Condition—Of cottages and barn, fairly good.

^b(6). COTTAGES, three, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E. of the church, on the N. side of the road, are of two storeys. At the back two panels have wattle and daub filling. One small chimney is probably original.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a(7). BURY FARM, about 1 mile N.N.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys and an attic. The walls are timber-framed with modern brick filling; the roofs are tiled. It was built in the 17th century on a T-shaped plan, the central wing extending towards the S.; on the E. side is a large modern addition. Interior:—On the ground floor are two chamfered ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good.

^b(8). HOUSE, formerly the farmhouse, now tenements, at Green Valley Farm, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.E. of the church. It is of two storeys, built in the first half of the 17th century. The walls are timber-framed with brick filling, partly covered with plaster and partly restored with modern brick. The roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped, the wings extending towards the S. and W., with a modern addition on the E. side. The S. wing has a heavy chimney stack, the lower part of stone and the upper part of 17th-century brick. Interior:—On the ground floor two rooms have stop-chamfered ceiling-beams.

Condition—Fairly good.

108. BARTON HARTSHORN.

(O.S. 6 in. xvii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, stands at the E. end of the village, and is built of stone rubble, with dressings of limestone. The roofs are tiled. The *Nave* was built probably in the 13th century; windows were inserted in the 14th and 16th centuries; the *South Porch* was added in the 18th century. The *Chancel* was rebuilt in the 19th century, when *North* and *South Transepts* were added to it and a bell-cot was erected over the W. end of the nave; the *North Vestry* and *North Porch* are also modern.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* and *Nave* ($63\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 14 ft.) are without structural division. The *Chancel* is entirely modern. The *North* and *South Transepts* are modern. The *Nave* has, in the N. wall, two square-headed windows, probably of the 16th century; the eastern window is of two lights, the western of one light: between them is the N. doorway with chamfered jambs possibly of the 14th century; the flat segmental head has been re-set and re-cut. In the S. wall are two windows, each of two trefoiled lights under a square head with an external label, all of late 14th-century date, except the head of the western window which is modern: between the windows is the S. doorway with chamfered jambs and moulded two-centred head; it is of the 13th century, but has been rebuilt. In the W. wall is a 13th-century lancet window, rebated for a shutter; below the window is a blocked doorway with chamfered jambs and four-centred head, probably of the 16th century. The *North Porch* and *Vestry* are modern. The *South Porch* is of the 18th century.

Fittings—*Bells*: two, inaccessible, said to be inscribed, 1st 'Jacobus est nomen ejus', 2nd 'Jhesupieflosmarie', both probably 14th-century. *Communion Table*: with turned baluster legs and slightly moulded rails, 17th-century. *Door*: In nave—in N. doorway, plain, with strap hinges, uncertain date. *Plate*: includes cup of 1570, with band of ornament round bowl, and moulded stem. *Tiles*: In vestry—six, 'slip', with brown pattern on yellow ground, 15th-century. *Monuments*: In churchyard—against S. porch, lying loose, (1) headstone to Peeter Paxton, 1673; in S. wall, near the gate, (2) headstone of 1700, rest of inscription illegible.

Condition—Good, but much ivy on E. wall.

Secular:—

(2). THE MANOR, house and cottage, S.E. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys with an attic and cellar, and is almost entirely modern, but incorporates part of a building, of roughly squared stone, and of 1635, the date on a gable. The roofs are tiled. The 17th-century plan was possibly of H or half-H shape, facing N., but all that remains of the original building is a projecting block at the N.W. corner of the present house, the staircase further E., and possibly the room, now the entrance hall, E. of the staircase; the N.W. block contains one room on each floor. The gabled *N. Elevation* has been much altered; the N. wall of the staircase is old, up to the first landing; in the cellar the staircase is lighted by a window with chamfered reveal and mullions. The *W. Elevation* has one gable, in which is a stone inscribed

'1635. T.I.'; each floor is lighted by an original window of four, three, or two lights, with moulded reveal, mullions and label of stone; the windows of the cellar are similar, but the reveal and mullions are chamfered. In the return S. wall on each floor is an original window. Interior:—In the N.W. block, on the ground floor, is an original fireplace with a moulded four-centred head of wood and moulded jambs of stone; in the ceiling are two moulded beams. The entrance hall is paved with old stones, and the walls are lined with 17th-century panelling, re-set and made up with modern work; the ceiling-beams are moulded. The original staircase, from the cellar to the attic, has a close string, moulded handrail, turned double-ended balusters, and square newels which have sunk panels with debased trefoiled heads and square moulded finials. In the N.W. block, on the first floor, is a ceiling-beam similar to those on the ground floor.

The *Cottage*, in the grounds, about 200 yards W. of the house, is of two storeys and an attic, built of stone rubble, with additions of brick; the roofs are covered with tiles and slate. It is in two blocks, one running N. and S., the other at the N.W. angle, running E. and W., and is apparently part of an early 16th-century building much altered in the 18th and 19th centuries, when additions were made on the W. Each block has a separate roof and is gabled at the ends; many of the windows are original, and nearly all of them are of three lights, with four-centred heads, set in moulded square reveals, with moulded mullions and labels.

Condition—Of house, good; of cottage, fairly good; both much altered.

(3). KING'S END FARM, N.W. of the church, is a house of two storeys, built of stone in the 17th century, on an L-shaped plan; a later addition has been made in the angle between the wings. The roofs are tiled, but were formerly covered with stone slabs, of which a few still remain near the house. The large central chimney stack is original. Interior:—Some of the rooms have wide open fireplaces, partly blocked, and chamfered ceiling-beams.

A barn E. of the house is probably contemporary with it; the walls are of stone, partly weather-boarded; the roof is thatched.

Condition—Good.

109. BEACHAMPTON.

(O.S. 6 in. xiv. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN, at the N.W. end of the village, is built of yellow limestone rubble; the roofs are

covered with lead and with tiles. The former church existing on the site was rebuilt during the first half of the 14th century. The *North Aisle* was built first, probably as an addition to an aisle-less *Nave*, and soon afterwards the *Chancel* was rebuilt and enlarged to its present size, the *South Aisle* and *West Tower* were added, and the clearstorey was constructed. Early in the 15th century the aisles, except the arcades, were rebuilt. In the 19th and 20th centuries the *South Porch* and the *North Vestry*, with the *Organ-chamber*, were added, and a wooden bell-chamber was built, the chancel was almost entirely rebuilt, and the whole church much restored.

Architectural Description.—The *Chancel* (28 ft. by 14 ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall is a modern window and a modern arch opening into the organ-chamber. In the S. wall are two windows; the eastern is of the 14th century, and of two trefoiled lights with an uncusped opening in a two-centred head; it has been re-set and much restored; the western window is of late 16th or early 17th-century date, and of two uncusped lights under a square head with a moulded external label, which is much defaced: between the windows is a small 14th-century doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, re-set and restored; the moulded imposts have been cut away and chamfered. The 14th-century chancel arch is two-centred, and of two chamfered orders carried on simple moulded capitals with a grotesque head-cornel on the N. side, and a foliated cornel on the S. side; the label in the nave is moulded. The *Vestry*, with *Organ-chamber*, is modern, but re-set in the E. wall is an early 15th-century window of three trefoiled lights with tracery under a square head. The *Nave* (33 ft. by 14½ ft.) has an early 14th-century N. arcade of three bays; the arches are two-centred and of two chamfered orders, with a label similar to that of the chancel arch; the columns are quatrefoil on plan, and have moulded capitals of slightly varied design; the bases are moulded; the outer order of the E. and W. arches is continued down the responds, and the inner order is carried on moulded capitals with foliated cornels. The S. arcade is of three bays, and is similar to the N. arcade, but of slightly later date; the detail of the capitals is similar to that in the chancel arch; the capital of the E. respond is carried on a foliated cornel, that of the W. respond on a grotesque head-cornel. The clearstorey has three N. and three S. windows, each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head, and apparently of the same date as the S. arcade. The *North Aisle* (8½ ft. wide) has modern flying buttresses from the N. wall of the nave. In the E. wall, opening into the vestry, is a modern arch. In the N. wall are two 15th-



BEACHAMPTON.
Hall Farm ; early 17th-century.



LOUGHTON.
Manor House ; 16th-century



WHITCHURCH.
(22). House on Market Hill ; c. 1600.



HANSLOPE.
Rectory Farm ; c. 1600.



NEWTON BLOSSOMVILLE.
(2). House, dated 1588.



CASTLE THORPE.
Castle Yard ; early 17th-century.



GREAT LINFORD.
(2). Almshouses and School house ; c. 1700.

HOUSES OF STONE

century windows, the eastern of three, the western of two lights, with tracery; the heads are square; both windows have been considerably restored, and between them is a modern doorway. The W. window is modern; against the W. wall is a flight of steps, beginning about 5 ft. above the ground, and possibly leading originally to the second stage of the tower, but with no remaining traces of an entrance. The *South Aisle* (8 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a late 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights with a transom and tracery under a two-centred head. In the S. wall are two 14th-century windows, similar to those in the N. aisle, but less restored: between the windows is the S. doorway, which is apparently of the 14th century, but considerably scraped and restored; the jambs and two-centred head are of two continuously chamfered orders, and the label is similar to that of the S. arcade. The *West Tower* (6 ft. by 5½ ft.) is of three stages, with diagonal buttresses rising to the top of the second stage, and a plain parapet surmounted by a modern bell-chamber of wood; above it is a modern shingled spire; the rest of the tower is possibly of the 14th century, but has been much restored, if not rebuilt; the stages are marked by moulded string-courses, much restored. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders; the outer order has broach-stops at the springing, the inner order rests on rough corbels; the jambs are square. The W. window is of two lights, but only the pointed opening is old. In the third stage, low down in the S. wall, is a square opening of the 14th century, filled with tracery. The *Roof* of the nave is dated 1622, on the tie-beam of the E. truss, and is of low pitch, with four principals, which have cusped wall-brackets, moulded purlins, etc. The roof of the N. aisle is modern, except two principals, which are probably of the same date as the roof of the nave.

Fittings—Bells: include sanctus, by Richard Chandler, 1695. *Brackets*: In S. aisle—on N. side of E. window, chamfered, 15th-century; on S. side, completely restored. *Brasses* (see also Monument (2)): In nave—at E. end, (1) to William Elmor, 1652. In N. aisle—in modern slab, (2) of William Bawdyn, blacksmith, 1600, figure of man in civilian dress, with inscription and verse. In S. aisle—at E. end, in modern slab, (3) of 'Ales,' daughter of William Mathew, of Calverton, wife of George Baldwyn, 1611, woman's figure in ruff, head-veil, cape and full skirt, plate with figures of two sons, two daughters, and inscription. *Locker*: In N. aisle—in N. wall, rectangular, rebated for doors. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. Monuments: In chancel—on N. wall, in modern recess, (1) of Simon Benet, 1682, bust of white marble on moulded pedestal of black marble, in architectural setting with Ionic

columns carrying architrave, frieze and curved pediment of veined marble, shield of the arms of Benet with helm crested with a half-lion coming out of a mural crown, Latin inscription on pedestal; on S. wall, (2) to Mathew Pigot, 'pastoure of this church and of Calverton', 1598, in elaborate crudely worked frame of stone, with hour-glass, panel with shrouded figure holding skull, broken pediment carried on Ionic pilasters resting on trunks of trees, inscription on brass plate. *Floor-slab*: In chancel—to Sir Simon Benet, baronet, 1631, lozenge, of marble, with incised circle, foliated corners and inscription. *Piscina*: In S. aisle—with trefoiled two-centred head, round basin, 15th-century. *Stoup*: In N. aisle—on E. side of N. doorway, niche with rounded chamfered head, no basin, probably stoup.

Condition—Good; much restored.

Secular:—

(2). *HALL FARM*, house and fishpond, on the S. bank of the river Ouse, 300 yards N. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys, with a basement at the S. end; the walls are of stone. The roofs are tiled. The present building is a N. addition made early in the 17th century to a house probably of c. 1500, which was pulled down in the 18th century; some of the material was re-used in the present outbuildings.

The house is an interesting example of domestic architecture of early 17th-century date, and the contemporary staircase is especially noteworthy.

The plan consists of a main block running N. and S., with N.W. and S.E. wings. The N. part of the house has been considerably altered internally and modern partitions have been inserted in it. The S. part is now uninhabited and retains much of the original arrangement; the floors are on a different level to those of the N. part, the ground rising towards the S.; the basement contains two rooms divided by a passage, one, with the principal staircase, being in the main block, the other in the S.E. wing under the Great Chamber which adjoined the former hall. The original windows have moulded stone jambs, heads and mullions, and many of them have labels. *S. Elevation*:—The gabled end of the main block has been slightly extended towards the E. and has a moulded plinth; on the ground floor is a window, partly blocked and converted into a doorway, in which is a 17th-century panelled door, formerly in the Great Chamber; in the gable is a window of four lights; the S.E. wing is slightly set back from the main block, and the W. half of the wing has a gable which probably indicates the roof-line of the N. end of the former hall; the E. half has one small window. The N.W. wing has some original windows; the doorway, now the

principal entrance, is modern. *W. Elevation* :—The N.W. wing is gabled, and has no windows at the W. end; the main block has a gable towards the S. end; in the basement is a window of four lights; the two windows on the ground floor are modern; on the first floor are four windows, each of four lights, the two under the gable are larger than the others, and in the head of the gable is a similar window, now blocked. *N. Elevation* :—The N.W. wing has four windows on each floor, some of them original; the doorway, at the E. end, is modern. The S.E. wing has a doorway with a nail-studded panelled door of the 17th century, and three windows, those on the first floor being blocked. *E. Elevation* (see Plate, p. 61) :—The N.W. wing and the main block are partly covered with plaster; the wing is gabled and has two windows on the ground floor and one, of five lights, under the gable. The main block has one window on the ground floor and two on the first floor. The S.E. wing is also gabled, and has, on the first floor, the bay window of the Great Chamber; it is of seven lights, with moulded mullions and transom: over it is a blocked window. One chimney stack is of stone, the others are of thin bricks, with pilasters.

Interior :—At the S. end of the house, in the basement, the ceiling of the W. room has moulded cross-beams, which had formerly a boss in the middle; the E. room, under the Great Chamber, has plain ceiling-beams. On the first floor the Great Chamber is lined with 17th-century oak panelling, now painted; it is probably of slightly later date than the house, and has a deal frieze of a still later date; two windows in the N. wall are now covered by the panelling; in the bay window is some glass, probably of the 16th century, representing a shield enclosed in a garter, a portcullis, etc.; in the S. wall is a stone fireplace, with a depressed head, now blocked; on the same floor are three similar fireplaces, one of them is blocked, and one is in the N. part of the house. The staircase is in four flights; the three lower flights have moulded and carved hand-rails, turned balusters, carved fasciæ and newel-posts, with finials carved as heraldic beasts, two collared unicorns, a lion and a griffin, each holding a shield; the fourth flight has turned balusters, carved fascia and newel-posts; the edges of the treads are slightly moulded. On the landing of the second flight, opening into the Great Chamber, is a moulded doorway, the original door being now in an outer doorway on the ground floor (see S. elevation).

In the grounds, on the S., are remains of a boundary wall with gate-posts, probably of the same date as the present house; on the N.W. are fragments of another wall, with a doorway having

moulded jambs, apparently of c. 1500. In the outbuildings are some re-used worked stones from the original house, including—in the stables, the head of a doorway, and two moulded window-frames; in a barn, a nail-studded panelled oak door; in a summer-house, some heads of two-centred windows, with moulded jambs. The *Fish-pond* is E. of the house.

Condition—Sound structurally; the N. part of the house, good, altered internally; the S. part uninhabited, internally in bad repair, especially the staircase.

MONUMENTS (3-6) :—

These cottages are all of two storeys, built in the 17th century, and, except one, are partly of stone, partly of timber and brick. The roofs are thatched.

MAIN STREET, S.W. side :—

(3). *Cottages*, two, 250 yards S.E. of the church, probably originally one house. The two chimney stacks are of early 17th-century brick, and have each two square shafts set diagonally; one stack has a stone base and the other a brick base. *Interior* :—The N. cottage has a wide open fireplace and a chamfered ceiling-beam.

Condition—Good; the S. cottage has been recently restored and altered.

N.E. side :—

(4). *Cottage*, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.E. of the church. Some of the windows have old metal casements. *Interior* :—On the ground floor is a wide open fireplace and a chamfered ceiling-beam.

Condition—Good.

LANE, leading to Elmer School, N. side :—

(5). *Cottage*, about 530 yards S.E. of the church. The walls are timber-framed, with plaster filling, and much of the timber-framing is covered with plaster. The building was originally of central chimney type, but has been considerably altered; an outhouse at the N.E. end makes the plan L-shaped. At the S.W. end the upper storey projects. The doors and windows are of rough construction, with a few original iron casements of simple type. The chimney stack is of stone, rebuilt with brick at the top.

Condition—Poor.

(6). *Cottage*, about 730 yards S.E. of the church. It is of central chimney type and at each end is a half-hipped gable. The doors and windows are rough and plain. The brick chimney stack is probably of late 17th-century date.

Condition—Dilapidated.

(7). *Elmer School*, now a farmhouse, about half a mile S.E. of the church, is of two storeys and an



BEACHAMPTON: HALL FARM.

Staircase; early 17th-century.

attic, built of stone rubble in the second half of the 17th century, and altered in the 18th and 19th centuries. The roofs are tiled. The plan is rectangular, with a projecting porch on the S.W. front. A chamfered stone plinth is carried round the building; the windows have wood frames and mullions. The outer doorway of the porch has a semi-circular head with a simple moulded archivolt. At each end of the house is a gable and a plain stone chimney stack; the roof, with a cupola and dormer windows, is of the 18th or 19th century.

Condition—Good, much altered.

S. side :—

(8). *The Grange*, a farmhouse, opposite to Elmer School, is of two storeys, built in the 17th century, and said to be dated 1629; the walls of the lower storey are of stone, of the upper storey timber-framed, with filling of modern brick. The roofs are tiled. The plan was originally of the central chimney type, with a projecting porch on the S.W. front; a long narrow lean-to addition at the back and N.W. end and a wing at the S.E. end were added probably in the 19th century. On the S.W. *Elevation* the upper storey projects, and has a gable with a modern barge-board: the porch has an open lower storey; the sides are formed by turned balusters set on dwarf walls with a narrow opening; the doorway is framed with heavy moulded timbers, and above it the upper storey is timber-framed, and has a gabled projecting window with moulded mullions, supported on shaped brackets; in the gable is said to be a small medallion inscribed '1629. W.E.', now hidden by creepers. The N.E. *Elevation* is covered by the lean-to addition. Interior:—The first floor is supported by two chamfered beams.

Condition—Fairly good; the porch has settled slightly, but is strengthened by modern posts.

110. BIDDLESDEN.

(O.S. 6 in. vii. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET, in Biddlesden Park, was built in the 18th century. In the churchyard is a 14th-century gravestone from Biddlesden Abbey (see (2)).

Fittings—*Monument*: In the churchyard—fragments of gravestone, with heavy Gothic capitals, inlaid in lead, only the letters 'R. G. T.' legible, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes cup of silver, parcel-gilt, presented in 1702.

Condition—Of gravestone, very bad.

Secular:—

(2). BIDDLESDEN ABBEY, remains at Biddlesden House, N. of the parish church. The house is on the site of the Cistercian abbey founded in 1147, and was built in the 18th century, when nearly all remaining traces of the monastic buildings were destroyed. Some of the foundations of the abbey are said to exist N. of the house, on a site partly covered by outbuildings. In a yard near one of the barns are some worked stones and a few voussoirs of a moulded arch of late 13th-century date.

Condition—Fragmentary.

(3). BIDDLESDEN FARM, or Manor House, about 700 yards E.S.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys and an attic: the walls are of stone; the roof is tiled. It was built probably late in the 17th century on a rectangular plan, facing W., and was lengthened towards the N., probably in the 18th century. At each end of the original building is a chimney stack of thin bricks. Some of the rooms have original ceiling-beams.

A barn N.E. of the house is probably contemporary with it; the walls are of stone.

Condition—Good.

111. BLETCHLEY.

(O.S. 6 in. xv. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands on high ground N.E. of the village, and is built of limestone rubble; the roofs are covered with lead. The detail of earliest date is the late 12th-century work of the S. doorway, re-set in the S. aisle, and probably removed from the aisleless *Nave* of that date. At the end of the 13th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt and enlarged to its present size. The *South Aisle* was added c. 1300, and the *North Chapel* early in the 14th century; a little later in the same century the first three bays of the *North Aisle* were built, and early in the 15th century the W. bay was added, and the *West Tower* built; later in the 15th century the clearstorey was re-constructed. The *South Porch* was built possibly in the 14th century, but has been rebuilt, or completely restored. The whole building was restored in the 18th century and again in the 19th century.

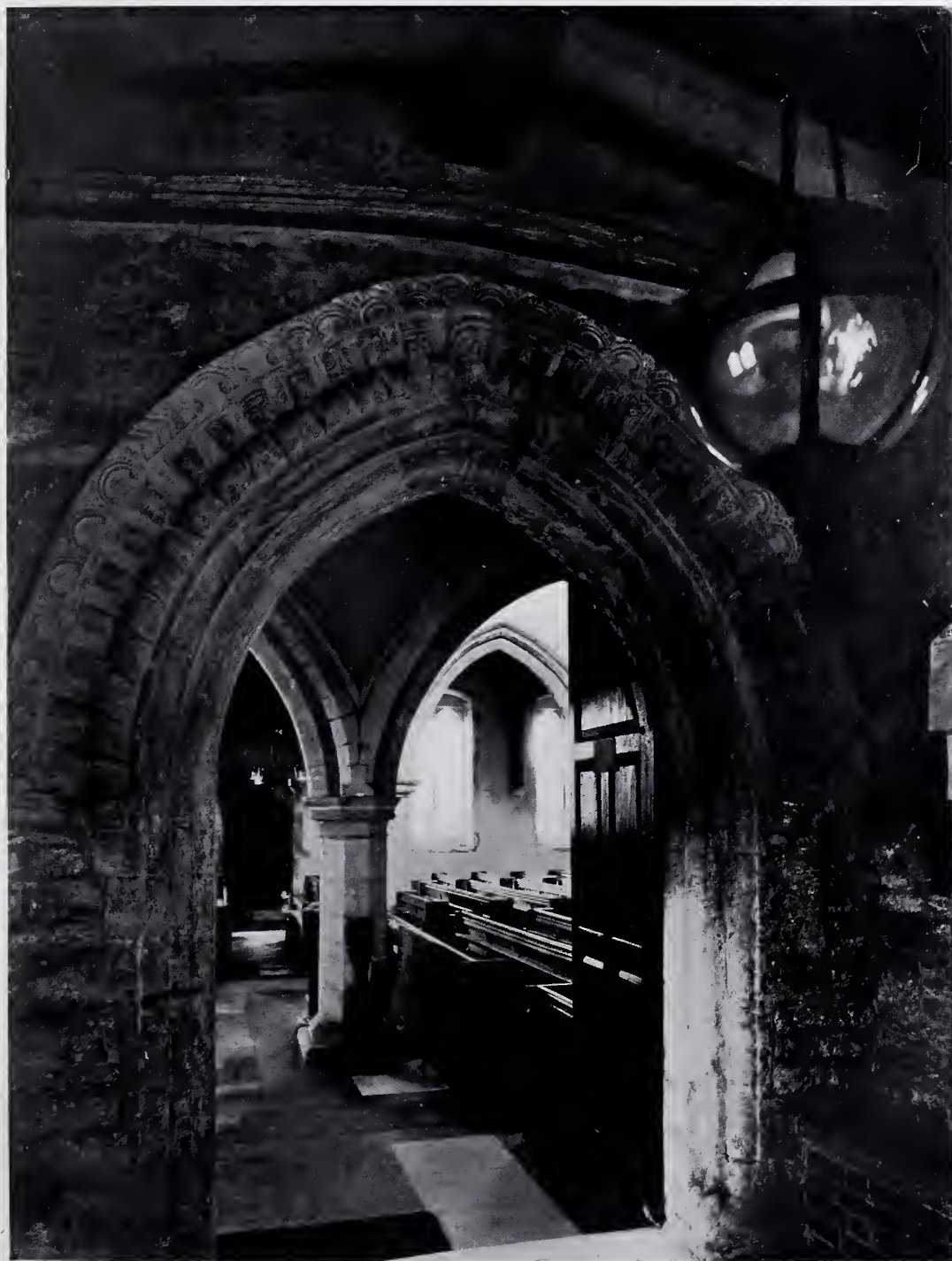
The church is especially interesting on account of the development of the plan. Among the fittings the 15th-century alabaster effigy of a knight in armour, in the chancel, is unusually fine work (see *Plate*, p. 46).

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (30½ ft. by 18 ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall is an early 14th-century doorway with moulded jambs and two-centred head: W. of the doorway, opening

into the N. chapel, is an early 14th-century arcade of two bays; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders, with broach-stops and a chamfered label; the inner order of the E. respond has a small semi-octagonal pilaster with a moulded bell-capital, carved with a four-leafed flower resembling dog-tooth ornament; the base is moulded; the W. respond is similar to the other, but the capital is carved with a form of ball-flower, and the outer order dies into the wall; the pillar is octagonal, with a large moulded capital, also carved with ball-flower ornament. In the S. wall are two windows and a doorway, all modern. The late 13th-century chancel arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, with remains of a plain chamfered label; the outer order is continuous, the inner rests on moulded corbel capitals. The *North Chapel* (31 ft. by 13½ ft.) has an E. window of three trefoiled lights with tracery, almost completely restored, but the jambs are of two moulded orders and partly of early 14th-century date. In the N. wall are two late 15th-century windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights under a square head, all much restored; the rear arch of the eastern window is made up of 14th-century moulded voussours; in the wall W. of the eastern window, are external traces of the pointed head of an earlier window. In the W. wall, opening into the aisle, is a 14th-century arch of two chamfered orders, the inner order resting on moulded capitals supported by carved head-corbels. The *Nave* (48 ft. by 19 ft.) has a N. arcade of four bays, the width of each bay increasing towards the W.: the two-centred arches are of three chamfered orders; the three eastern arches are of the 14th century and of limestone, the fourth is of the 15th century and of clunch; at the E. end the outer orders die into the wall, the innermost rests on a corbel-capital with a grotesque carved head: the pillars are octagonal; the two eastern have moulded 14th-century capitals and plain chamfered bases: the third pillar has an early 15th-century moulded capital and base; the capital and pillar are of clunch, the base is of limestone: the W. respond is that of the 14th-century arcade, re-set; the capital, of limestone, is moulded and carved with four-leafed flower and ball-flower ornament. The S. arcade is of four bays, all of late 13th or early 14th-century date; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders with a plain chamfered label on each side; the pillars are octagonal, with moulded capitals of slightly varied detail, and chamfered bases; the E. respond has a moulded corbel-capital; at the W. end the arch dies into the wall: above the arcade are three quatrefoil openings in chamfered circular reveals, originally the 13th-century clearstorey, now opening into the S. aisle. The 15th-century clearstorey has four windows on each side,

all of three pointed lights. The *North Aisle* (13½ ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, three 15th-century windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights in a flat head and all much restored; between the western windows is the N. doorway, which has a two-centred head and is of two orders, the outer order chamfered, the inner moulded, with a moulded external label, all of the 14th century, much restored. In the W. wall is a window similar to those in the N. wall. The *South Aisle* (10½ ft. wide) has an E. window of c. 1330, of four trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head. In the S. wall are two modern windows: between them is the S. doorway; the outer order of the two-centred head is enriched with beak ornament and of late 12th-century date, re-set c. 1200; the inner order and the moulded jambs are of later date or re-cut. The *West Tower* (14 ft. by 13 ft.) is of three stages, with a diagonal buttress at the N.W. angle, and an octagonal staircase at the S.W. angle; the embattled parapet has been entirely restored or rebuilt. The early 15th-century tower arch is two-centred and of two moulded orders separated by a hollow; the jambs are chamfered and moulded, with semi-octagonal pilasters, which have moulded capitals and bases. In the W. wall is a 15th-century window of four trefoiled lights, with tracery in a pointed head. In the second stage, in the S. wall, is a single-light window, of the same date as the W. window, much restored. The windows of the bell-chamber are modern. The *South Porch* has been rebuilt or completely restored, but the entrance archway is apparently of the 14th century, considerably restored, and has a two-centred head of two chamfered orders, and jambs with pilasters which have crudely moulded capitals and bases. The 15th-century *Roof* of the N. chapel is low-pitched and of three bays, with moulded ridge and purlins. The nave has a low-pitched roof with plain bracketed principals, probably of late 16th-century date. The low-pitched roof of the N. aisle is of early 15th-century date, and has a moulded wall-plate, chamfered purlin and principals supported by curved braces forming two-centred arches, with octagonal moulded bases resting on carved stone corbels. The S. aisle has a 15th-century roof with plain moulded wall-plates and purlins and cambered moulded principals; above the arcade the weathering of the former roof is visible.

Fittings—Book: At the Rectory—large Bible and Prayer-book, dated 1638, in velvet cover with silver mounts, 18th-century. *Brass*: (see Monument (2)). *Font*: circular bowl, uncertain date, apparently not mediæval, possibly 17th-century. *Font-cover*, octagonal, spire-shaped with arabesque panels, early 17th-century. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs*.



BLETCHLEY: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
South Doorway ; with late 12th-century work, re-set c. 1300.

Monuments : In chancel—under N. arcade (1) altar tomb, second quarter of 15th century, with alabaster effigy of knight in plate armour, head resting on helm, feet on lion, sides of tomb panelled alternately with quatrefoils, containing shields, and cinquefoiled panels, arms painted on shields, barry argent and azure with a label of five points gules, barry argent and azure with three roundels gules in chief, painted on edge of slab inscription to Richard Lord Grey de Wilton, lettering and painting probably 18th-century ; (2) on N. wall, on alabaster slab with arabesque ornament, brass of Thomas Sparke, rector of the parish, 1616, engraved bust, figures of three sons, two daughters, other figures, apparently of his congregation, allegorical figures of Death and Fame, and inscription. In N. chapel—in recess under N.E. window, (3) large coffin-slab, with floriated cross and bugle-horn in relief, late 13th-century, defaced ; on E. wall, (4) tablet to Rose, daughter of Andrew Inckforby, of Ipswich, wife of Thomas Sparke, 1615 ; (6) remains of monument with coloured effigies of alabaster, in relief, of man in armour, five sons, three daughters, all kneeling, no inscription, c. 1600. Floor-slabs : In chancel—(1) to Alice, wife of Thomas Willis, 1699, incised inscription and lozenge with arms ; (2) to Thomas Willis, 1699, incised inscription and arms ; (father and mother of Browne Willis, the antiquary). In N. chapel—(3) to Faith, wife of Edward Taylor, 1657. *Piscinae* (see *Sedilia*) : In N. chapel—with trefoiled head, early 14th-century, defaced. *Plate* : includes standing paten of 1698, silver gilt, engraved with sacred monogram, and inscription recording the donation by Thomas Sparke, rector of the parish. *Poor Box* : In nave—on a moulded baluster stem, dated 1637. *Recesses* : In N. chapel—under N.E. window, for tomb, with segmental pointed head of two moulded orders, 14th-century, much defaced. In N. aisle—at E. end, for altar, wall cut away from floor for three or four feet, overhanging part carried on moulded corbel-course, 15th-century. *Sedilia* : In chancel—four recesses, one probably originally piscina, seats divided by circular columns with moulded capitals and bases, late 13th or early 14th-century, much scraped and restored. *Miscellanea* : In chancel—between N. doorway and E. respond of arcade, small opening with trefoiled head, now blocked ; over tomb in E. bay of arcade, elaborate *funeral helm*, gilt and coloured, made up from a 17th-century close helmet ; scratched on buttress, E. of N. doorway, *sundial* in small circle. N. chapel—on parapet of E. wall, *carved chalice* and *wafer*, in low relief. In bell-chamber—*works of a clock*, late 17th or early 18th-century, out of repair.

Condition—Good ; very much restored.

Secular :—

(2). RECTORY COTTAGES, house, now two tenements, and a BARN, about 170 yards S. of the church. The *Cottages* are of two storeys and an attic ; the S. front is of modern brick and the other walls are covered with roughcast, but some timber-framing is visible. They form an L-shaped building, the wings extending towards the N.E. and N.W. At the W. end of the N.W. wing is a rectangular block, now used as a *Barn*, of one storey, timber-framed and covered with weather-boarding ; it has an early 15th-century roof, originally of three bays ; the E. bay is now incorporated in the N.W. wing of the L-shaped building which was built early in the 17th century, and has been much restored. The roofs are tiled.

The 15th-century roof of the barn is especially interesting.

The N.E. wing has a central chimney stack, with four attached square shafts, built of thin bricks, with a moulded brick course half-way up ; the shafts have been restored at the top. Interior :—On the ground floor, in the N.E. wing, the timber-framing is visible, and there are moulded and chamfered ceiling-beams and a wide fireplace, partly blocked. On the first floor is a large fireplace, with a flat three-centred arch of stone and an old door of wide battens with strap-hinges. The N.W. wing also shows the 17th-century timber construction.

The barn has an elaborately designed hammer-beam roof of the 15th century, with one bay in the N.W. wing of the house ; the main trusses are supported on large moulded uprights, the hammer-beams have carved heads, and are supported by curved struts, the upper collar-beams have curved struts forming an arch, and the spandrels and space above the hammer-beams are filled by smaller arches ; between the main trusses are intermediate hammer-beams with carved heads, curved struts, and vertical supports to the lower purlins ; at the level of the wall-plate is a moulded cornice.

Condition—Generally good, but the interior of the barn is suffering from its present use for the storage of lumber. The door described above in the N.E. wing has been removed to the Rectory since date of visit.

MONUMENTS (3-14).

These buildings are all, except one, of two storeys, and timber-framed, generally with brick filling which is almost entirely modern. Almost all the roofs are thatched. All the buildings are probably of the 17th century, except (13), which is possibly of earlier date. The plan is generally rectangular. Many of the buildings have wide fireplaces, partly blocked, and old ceiling-beams.

(3). COTTAGE, about 250 ft. S.W. of (2). The walls retain some original wattle and daub filling. The roof has original wind-braces.

Condition—Poor.

(4). COTTAGE, 100 ft. N.W. of (3). At the W. end is some original wattle and daub filling; on the S. side is a modern addition. The roof has original wind-braces.

Condition—Poor.

(5). COTTAGE, on the S.E. side of the road, 250 yards S.W. of the church. The filling of the walls is partly of old thin bricks. At the E. end is a modern addition.

Condition—Poor.

(6). COTTAGE, now two tenements, N.W. of (5), on the opposite side of the road. It is of L-shaped plan, and has two modern additions. The central chimney stack is of old thin bricks.

Condition—Poor.

(7). WELL HOUSE, in a by-road, about 600 yards S.W. of the church. The walls retain a little original filling of wattle and daub, except the S. front which has been re-faced with modern brick. One chimney stack is of 17th-century brick. At the back is a small addition, partly modern, but containing an old bread oven.

Condition—Poor.

(8). COTTAGE, W. of (7). The walls have filling of thin bricks, but are covered with whitewash. The plan is rectangular with a small wing at the back. The central chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

(9). YEW TREE COTTAGE, on a footpath 50 yards S. of (7). Some original wattle and daub filling remains in the walls, which are entirely covered with plaster. The plan is rectangular, with a wing projecting from the middle of the N. side, and a modern addition at each end. The lower part of the two chimney stacks is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Poor.

THE FENNY STRATFORD ROAD, N. side :—

(10). Cottages, two, adjoining, about 130 yards S. of (9). The timber-framed skeleton of the building remains, with a little of the brick filling. The lower part of the central chimney stack is also of thin bricks.

Condition—Ruinous at time of visit, since demolished.

(11). HOUSE, about 50 yards W. of (10). The walls have been almost entirely rebuilt or encased with modern brick. Both chimney stacks are partly of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good; much altered.

(12). COTTAGE, now a dwelling and shop, $\frac{5}{8}$ mile S.W. by W. of the church. One window at the back has an old frame and leaded lights. The roof is tiled. The chimney stack in the W. half of the building is modern above the roof. Interior :— On the first floor the old rafters and wind-braced purlins of the roof are visible.

Condition—Fairly good; thatch of roof in bad repair.

S. side :—

(13). Cottage, now two tenements, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.W. of the church. It was built probably late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. The N. front has brick filling in herring-bone pattern, covered with thick yellow wash, and on the upper floor are windows with old frames. The roof is of corrugated iron. The chimney stack in the E. half of the building is of thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

(14). HOUSE and BARN, about 150 yards N.W. of (13), on the W. side of the road to Shenley Brook End. The *House* is covered with pebble-dash and whitewash. At the E. end is a projecting chimney stack of 17th-century brick. At the W. end and at the back are modern additions. The *Barn*, W. of the house, is a rectangular building of one storey, and of three and a half bays, originally at least one bay longer. On the S. side the base is of large stones. The 17th-century roof has three large trusses with tie-beams, collar-beams, struts and curved braces.

Condition—Of house, good, much restored; of barn, poor.

112. BOW BRICKHILL.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xv. N.E. ^(b)xv. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical :—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, at the E. end of the village, is built of brown sandstone rubble, in large blocks, partly covered with plaster. The roofs are tiled. Before the 15th century the church probably consisted of an aisleless *Nave* and a chancel, but no detail remains to show when they were built. The *North* and *South Aisles* and the *West Tower* were added in the 15th century, when the arcades were inserted, and the nave was probably lengthened; the *Chancel* was probably rebuilt at the same time. The nave was re-roofed in 1630. The E. wall of the chancel was rebuilt in brick, and the church otherwise restored in 1756-7. In the 19th century the *South Porch* was added and the whole building restored.

Architectural Description — The *Chancel* (25½ ft. by 11 ft.) has modern windows in the

E. and S. walls. The 15th-century chancel arch has been much restored and is of two orders; the chamfered outer order is continuous, the hollow-chamfered inner order dies into the jambs. The *Nave* (34½ ft. by 15 ft.) has 15th-century N. and S. arcades of three bays, the westernmost bay in each arcade being wider than the others; the two-centred arches are of two hollow-chamfered orders; the pillars are octagonal, with crudely moulded capitals; possibly the N. arcade has been rebuilt; it has no visible bases and the responds are formed by square blocks of the original walling, the arches springing from flat offsets; the W. respond is partly encased in lath and plaster, for no apparent reason: the S. arcade has moulded bases and the responds are flat, with moulded corbel-capitals carrying the inner orders of the arches. The *North Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has a 15th-century E. window, considerably scraped and restored, of two trefoiled lights in a two-centred head with a moulded external label, much worn. In the N. wall are three modern windows. The window in the W. wall is also modern. The *South Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has a 15th-century E. window of three trefoiled lights under a four-centred head. In the S. wall are three 15th-century windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head, with an external label which has plain stops; W. of the windows is the modern S. doorway. In the W. wall is a window similar to those in the S. wall. The *West Tower* (12 ft. square) is of two stages with diagonal buttresses, a stair-turret in the S.E. angle, and an embattled parapet. All the detail is of the 15th century. The two-centred tower arch is of three continuously chamfered orders, the innermost order having moulded capitals. The W. window is of three uncusped lights in a three-centred head, somewhat defaced. The windows of the bell-chamber are each of two uncusped lights in a two-centred head with a deep external reveal. The *Roof* of the nave is low-pitched, and of plain rough, cambered timbers, with king-post trusses; one tie-beam is dated 1630.

Fittings—*Bells*: four; 1st by James Keene, 1634; 2nd by Anthony Chandler, 1670; 3rd inscribed 'VBCD DVS DEIC EI W', 16th-century; 4th by Henry Bagley, 1649; frame inscribed '1628.1.1', not in good condition. *Font*: octagonal bowl, with cusped circular and quatrefoil panels, in one panel a shield with arms, two tau-crosses or mallets, bowl supported by figures of angels with outstretched wings, stem octagonal, base moulded, 15th-century, much scraped. *Monument*: In chancel—on N. wall, to William Watson, rector of the parish, 1608, marble tablet set in

chamfered reveal. *Niche*: In nave—S. of chancel arch, with roughly chamfered pointed head, broken sill. *Piscina*: In S. aisle—with roughly chamfered two-centred head, round basin, 15th-century. *Plate*: includes cup of 1626, with inscription recording the donation by Bridget, daughter of Richard 'Purret,' widow of — Hartawe, 1627; paten of 1626, inscribed 1627. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, two panels with cinquefoiled, crocketed heads, and labels with finials, shallow tracery planted on behind and above panels, 15th-century, considerably restored and thickly painted.

Condition—Good; much restored.

Secular:—

^a (2). *HOMESTEAD MOAT*, on the E. bank of the River Ouzel, about 500 yards W. of Caldecotte. The N. corner of the moat is filled in.

MONUMENTS (3-5):—

These houses are all of two storeys, built in the 17th century and timber-framed, with filling of modern brick, and otherwise much restored. Two of the roofs are covered with tiles, the third with slate.

MAIN ROAD, S. side:—

^b (3). *House*, about ¾ mile W.N.W. of the church.

^b (4). *House*, now the Congregational Chapel, with a dwelling on the E. side, about ½ mile W.N.W. of the church. It has been almost completely rebuilt with modern brick. The central chimney stack has grouped square shafts of 17th-century brick.

^b (5). *House*, adjoining the chapel, now three tenements.

Condition—Of all the houses, fairly good.

N. side:—

^b (6). *Poplar Farm*, opposite to (5), is of two storeys and an attic, built of timber and brick probably in the 17th century, but subsequently much altered and enlarged, and partly covered with plaster. The roofs are covered with tiles and with slate. The front is of 18th-century brick. At the E. end is a large projecting chimney stack of thin bricks, with stone quoins at the bottom; the two detached diagonal shafts are covered with plaster. Interior:—The original constructional timbers and ceiling-beams are visible.

Condition—Good.

^b (7). *The Wheatsheaf Inn*, about 500 ft. W. of (6), is a house of two storeys, built probably late in the 16th century, subsequently enlarged and considerably restored. The walls are timber-framed, with filling of thin bricks, and covered with plaster. On the S. front the lower storey

is of modern brick. The roof is thatched. At the E. end of the building the upper storey projects; at the W. end, enclosed by a modern addition, is a large projecting chimney stack, and the central chimney stack has a base of thin bricks. Interior:—The original timber construction and the large trusses of the roof are visible. There is one wide, open fireplace, partly blocked.

Condition—Fairly good.

"(8). FARMHOUSE, at Caldecotte, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.W. of the church, is of two storeys, built probably early in the 17th century, but considerably altered. The walls are timber-framed, with filling of plaster and brick; the roof is thatched, and at each end is a half-hipped gable. The plan is of the central chimney type with extra rooms. Some of the windows retain solid wood frames and metal casements.

Condition—Fairly good.

113. BRADWELL.

(O.S. 6 in. ix. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE, stands at the S. end of the village; the walls are of stone rubble, with squared dressings; the roofs are covered with lead and with tiles. The church apparently was built c. 1210, and then consisted of a chancel, Nave and S. aisle. The *South Aisle* was rebuilt and widened c. 1360, and the *Chancel* was probably rebuilt at the same time. The *West Tower* was added probably late in the 14th century and the *North Porch* in the 15th century, but the tower was practically rebuilt in the 16th century and the walls of the nave were heightened in the same century. The whole building was restored during the 19th century, and again in 1904, when a flying buttress was built to support the W. end of the S. aisle.

The remains of the 13th-century inscriptions on the chancel arch are especially interesting. Among the fittings the two bells by Michael of Wymbis, of c. 1300, are noteworthy.

Architectural Description.—The *Chancel* ($19\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 12 ft.) has a modern E. window, with a 13th-century internal label, enriched with nail-head ornament, said to have been originally over the chancel arch. In the N. wall are two windows, the eastern a single trefoiled light of the 14th century, and the other a low-side window of one trefoiled ogee light, also of the 14th century, with a moulded external label, which has much worn head-stops; the rear arch and internal jambs are

modern: between the windows is a modern doorway. In the S. wall are two windows, both modern, but the internal splays, now covered with plaster, are possibly old. The 13th-century chancel arch was widened and partly restored in 1868; it is two-centred and of two slightly chamfered orders with a label on the W. side, and of one similar order on the E. side; the grooved and chamfered imposts have remains of incised inscriptions in Lombardic capitals; the S. impost is inscribed—'H : ECCLESIA : DEDICATA : E : IN : HONORE : SCI : LAVRECI : XI :', the N. impost is inscribed—'VIGINTI : DIES : RELAXACIONIS :'. The *Nave* (30 ft. by 15 ft.) has, in the N. wall, between two modern windows, a 14th-century doorway with moulded jambs and two-centred head and a moulded external label; part of the inner member has been cut away. The S. arcade is of c. 1210, and of three bays with square slightly chamfered responds which have grooved and chamfered abaci; the short circular columns have moulded bases and foliated capitals with square moulded abaci; the capital of the eastern column has flat-leaf foliage; the capital of the second column is more elaborate and has sprays of stiff-leaf foliage and a carved head (see Plate, p. 39); the two-centred arches are of one chamfered order. The clearstorey has, on each side, three small foiled windows, all modern, except possibly the internal splays. The *South Aisle* ($10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide) has an E. window, all modern, except the jambs. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern of c. 1360 and of two trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded external label; the second window is a modern copy of the other, but the splays and rear arch are old; between the windows is a doorway with chamfered jambs and semi-circular head which has a chamfered external label; it is of the 13th century, removed to its present position when the aisle was widened. In the W. wall is a modern window. The *West Tower* ($10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 10 ft.) is of two stages, with W. diagonal buttresses; the N. and S. walls have plain parapets, and the E. and W. walls are gabled. The tower arch was rebuilt in the 16th century and is of two chamfered orders, the inner order two-centred, the outer four-centred and slightly stilted; the plain massive jambs are chamfered and have moulded stops at the base and rounded stops below the abaci, which are rounded, and chamfered at the top; the arch and jambs are not of the same thickness. The W. window is modern, except part of the jambs; high up in the W. wall is a narrow 14th-century light with a trefoiled head. In the upper stage the E. and W. walls have each a 16th-century window of two four-centred lights under a square head, with a plain label and chamfered jambs,

mullion and transom. The N. and S. walls have each a small single light with a segmental pointed head; over the N. window is the date of the restoration of the tower in 1832. The *North Porch* has an outer doorway with old plain chamfered jambs; the two-centred head is modern, the moulded external label is possibly of the 15th century. The *Roof* of the N. porch is boarded, but has a 15th-century moulded ridge.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; 1st and 2nd inscribed 'Michael de UUymbis me fecit', c. 1300; 4th inscribed 'Vox Augustini Sonet In Aure Dei', by John Walgrave, early 15th-century. In ground stage of tower—piece of old bell frame inscribed 'IF WE. 1652', and four old bell clappers. *Communion Table*: with turned legs, shaped top rail and plain foot rail, 17th-century. *Font*: small octagonal bowl, cut from the old font, stem modern. *Glass*: In nave—in N.E. window, three roundels with different patterns, date uncertain. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs*. Floor-slab: In tower—to Sir Joseph Alston, of Bradwell Abbey, baronet, 1688. *Piscina*: In S. aisle—at E. end of S. wall, chamfered, pointed recess, with circular basin, c. 1360. *Plate*: includes large flagon and stand paten of 1688, each engraved with a coat of arms. *Royal Arms*: In chancel—on N. wall, small, carved in oak, Stuart arms, with supporters.

Condition—Good; except the N.E. angle of the nave, which shows cracks in the E. wall; in the joints of the S.E. angle of the S. aisle the mortar is crumbling away; the W. wall of the aisle is cracked, but is supported by a buttress.

Secular:—

(2). MOUNT AND BAILEY, 100 yards N.E. of the church, on fairly level ground about 240 ft. above O.D. The work consists of a mount with one attached bailey, and covers about $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre. The mount, 18 ft. by 24 ft. in diameter at the summit, is 8 ft. high and retains traces of its ditch. The defences of the bailey are now only indicated by a slight scarp, except on the W., where a slight bank remains. The work is not shown on the Ordnance Survey maps.

Condition—Poor; the N.E. part of the bailey is obliterated.

(3). HOMESTEAD MOAT, round Moat House, about 200 yards N.W. of the church, partly filled in and used as a vegetable garden.

(4). INN, on the N. side of the road, 170 yards N. E. of the church, is of two storeys, built probably early in the 17th century, of stone; the roofs are tiled. The plan of the original house is of central chimney type, with additions of later date at the back and at the N. end. The central chimney stack is of thin bricks. *Interior*:—The ceilings

have chamfered beams and the open fireplaces are partly blocked.

Condition—Good.

114. BRADWELL ABBEY.

(O.S. 6 in. ix. S.E.)

Secular:—

(1). BRADWELL ABBEY, chapel (see Plate, p. 24) and house, with outbuildings, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W. of Bradwell Church. A priory for Benedictine monks was founded here c. 1155, but it is doubtful if the present buildings are on the original site; there are no remains of a date earlier than the 14th century, the chapel having details of that period re-set.

The remains of the monastic buildings are of interest.

The *Chapel* (17 ft. by $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft.), N. of the house, is now used as a fowl-house and lumber-shed; the walls are of limestone rubble, with much cement; the roof is tiled. It was rebuilt, except possibly the E. wall, early in the 17th century. In the E. wall, outside, are the springing stones of a 14th-century arch, with a semi-octagonal respond which has a moulded capital; the wall is gabled, and at the base of the gable is a length of string-course, continuing towards the N. and stopping at a straight joint above the respond. In the N. wall is a window of c. 1340, of two trefoiled ogee lights, now blocked, and semi-quatrefoil tracery under a square head with a label; at the E. end of the wall is a projection, possibly the remains of a further extension towards the N. In the S. wall is a window of two lights similar to that in the N. wall: W. of the window is a doorway of c. 1330; the moulding of the jambs and two-centred head is enriched with ball-flowers, but is partly hidden in the wall; the window and doorway are both blocked: set high up in the wall, near the W. end, are two ranges, each of three quatrefoiled circular piercings, of the 14th century; they are not grooved for glass. In the middle of the W. wall is a doorway of c. 1330, much perished and broken; the jambs had shafts with capitals and bases; the two-centred head is moulded, and had a label; the window above it is of c. 1330, and of three trefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head with a label which has volute-stops; at each angle of the wall outside is a diagonal buttress.

Fittings—*Niches*: In E. wall, with moulded jambs and ogee head, moulded label with foliated finial and stops carved as grotesque beasts, carrying square pinnacles with foliated finials, over niche a gabled moulding, probably 14th-century, re-used; in E. jamb of S. window, for image, remains, with half quatrefoiled ogee head, 14th-century. *Paintings*: On E. wall, above springing line of

roof, remains of Stuart Royal Arms; on ceiling, of seraphim and clouds, all 17th-century. *Piscina*: Under ledge of S. window, with plain ogee head, no basin, probably 14th-century.

The *House* is of two storeys and an attic, built of stone, with some brick, in the 17th century. The roofs are tiled. The plan is irregular, facing N., with two modern wings projecting towards the E. The N. front is modern. The W. side has a chamfered plinth, and between the lower storeys is a moulded string-course; on the ground floor, in the middle of the wall, are traces of a blocked doorway. On the E. side is a straight joint, probably indicating the earlier date of the outhouse which adjoins the house at the S. end; on the first floor is an old window, now blocked. The S. end of the house is gabled, and in the wall is a low chimney stack with two square shafts of thin bricks, rebuilt at the top; apparently it was originally part of the adjoining building. Interior:—Some of the rooms have chamfered ceiling-beams and there are several wide fireplaces, partly blocked.

The *Outhouse*, adjoining the S. end of the house, is probably of early 17th-century date, and is of one storey and an attic, built in two blocks, of small stone rubble; the S. block is wider than the other; on the W. side of the N. block there are no windows on the ground floor; the attic is lighted by two modern dormer windows, and in the middle is a small oak-framed loop, with a stop-chamfered lintel and moulded jambs, probably of the 17th century, now blocked. On the W. side of the S. block are two 17th-century windows, with stone mullions, each of two lights, with a square head and moulded label; in the middle of the wall is a doorway, now blocked. The S. end is gabled. A *Brewhouse* E. of the house, and two *Barns* S. of the house, are built of stone, without detail by which to give an exact date, but they are probably of the 17th century.

Condition—Of chapel, poor; of other buildings, fairly good.

BRICKHILL, BOW, GREAT and LITTLE, see BOW
BRICKHILL, GREAT BRICKHILL and LITTLE
BRICKHILL.

115. BROUGHTON.

(O.S. 6 in. x. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE, stands at the N.W. corner of the village; the walls are of coursed rubble; the roofs are tiled. The *Chancel* is probably of c. 1320, and the *Nave* of c. 1330, but the two dates and the great thick-

ness of the walls of the nave probably indicate that a church already existed on the site, and that the 14th-century work was rebuilding or alteration; the chancel was lengthened later in the 14th century, and c. 1390 new windows were inserted in the nave. The *West Tower* was added in the first half of the 15th century. The *South Porch* is modern, but has some 14th-century windows re-set in it. The whole building was restored in the 19th century.

The mediæval wall paintings still existing are unusually extensive and interesting (see Plates, pp. 71, 72).

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (25½ ft. by 14 ft.) has an E. window, all modern, except the inner jambs and chamfered rear arch, which are possibly of the 14th century. In the N. wall, near the W. end, is a window of two lights, and tracery in a two-centred head, probably of c. 1320, but much restored. In the S. wall, near the W. end, is a window of one wide light; the inner jambs, chamfered rear arch and moulded label with mask-stops are of c. 1320, the outer stonework is modern. The two-centred chancel arch is of c. 1320 and of two chamfered orders; the outer order dies into the jambs, the inner order springs from moulded bell-capitals, supported by carved head-corbels; the label in the nave has mask-stops, and is much restored, if not entirely modern. The *Nave* (50½ ft. by 18½ ft.) has, in the N. wall, three windows; the two eastern are each of three trefoiled lights under a two-centred head with a moulded outer order and rear arch of c. 1390; the tracery is modern: the third window, of c. 1330, is of three trefoiled ogee lights and net tracery in a two-centred head: between the second and third windows a blocked doorway of c. 1330 has chamfered jambs and two-centred head, and a moulded label: at the E. end of the wall the semi-hexagonal stair-turret of the former rood-loft has upper and lower doorways, with two-centred heads, and a small loop-light, which is now blocked. In the S. wall are three windows, similar to those in the N. wall, but in the two eastern windows the external stonework is modern; the third window has been restored: the S. doorway is of the same date and design as the N. doorway, and has a deep hole for a drawbar in the E. jamb. The *West Tower* (10½ ft. square) is of three stages with diagonal W. buttresses and an embattled parapet; the plinth is moulded, and is continued in the W. wall of the nave. The two-centred tower arch is probably of early 15th-century date, and is of two continuously chamfered orders; the inner order has a moulded base. The W. window is of two lights in a two-centred head, all modern except



BROUGHTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE.
Painting of N. wall of Nave; c. 1400.



CHETWODE: MANOR HOUSE.
Fireplace and Overmantel; c. 1630.

the early 15th-century jambs and outer order of the head. In the N.W. corner is a doorway with a two-centred head, opening into a circular staircase in the thickness of the wall. The second stage is lighted by two rectangular loops, one in the N. wall, and the other in the S. wall. The bell-chamber has four windows, each of two lights and tracery in a two-centred head, probably of early 15th-century date, much restored. The *South Porch* is modern, but in each side wall is re-set a small 14th-century window of two lights with a pierced spandrel in a two-centred head.

Fittings—*Bells*: four and sanctus; 1st by Anthony Chandler, 1655; 2nd inscribed 'Sancte Cristine Ora Pro Nobis', by Henry Jordan, c. 1465; 3rd by James Keene and his partner or assistant, 1622; 4th inscribed 'In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Johannis', by Henry Jordan, c. 1465; sanctus, by James Keene, 1635; bell-frame, old. *Books*: In nave—on each side of chancel arch, large, attached to desk by chains, (1) Bishop Jewel, Defence of the Apologie, 1567, (2) Erasmus, Paraphrases, black-letter, temp. Edward VI., given to the church in 1632. *Brasses and Indents*. Brasses: In chancel—on black slab, (1) to Mary, daughter of Charles Edmonds of Preston Denary, Northamptonshire, and wife of Thomas Duncombe of Broughton, 1655; on S. wall, (2) to Agnes, wife of John of Broughton, 1399, inscription in black-letter; (3) to John, son of Robert of Broughton, 1403, inscription in black-letter. *Chest*: In chancel—of carved oak, with raised panels in front, probably 17th-century. *Doors*: In nave—in N. doorway, of plain battens with strap-hinges, probably 15th-century; in S. doorway, of oak, with ornamental strap-hinges and round scutcheon, 15th-century, fillets on front modern. *Glass*: In nave—in N.W. and S.W. windows, fragments, 14th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. Floor-slabs: In chancel—(1) to Sarah, widow of Thomas Duncumb, 1653; (2) to Mary, daughter of Sir Anthony Chester of Chicheley, baronet, and wife of Francis Duncombe of Broughton, 1686. *Paintings*: In nave—on N. wall, between the two eastern windows, (1) square panel in a nebuly border of red, white and cream; in the middle, figure of the Virgin with mutilated figure of Christ on her knees, surrounded by nine figures of men in late 14th-century dress, each figure represented as holding part of the dismembered body of Christ, c. 1400; between the second and third windows, (2) large representation of a 'Doom', below the figures pattern of broad stripes, round the doorway pattern of white flowers on a grey ground, late 15th-century; on S. wall, between the two eastern windows, (3) figure of St. Helena, and

of a bishop, probably St. Eloy, cream-coloured background, with pattern of spots in groups, mid 15th-century, figures much renovated, foliage border modern, under the figures, below border, a number of smith's tools and implements, also a horse with rider, possibly of earlier date than painting above it, but almost destroyed by 19th-century memorial tablet set in the middle; over S. doorway, (4) large representation of St. George and the dragon, St. George in plate armour and riding a white horse, upper part destroyed, including the head of the saint, in background small figure of woman in red and white dress, face destroyed, mid 15th-century; on E., N. and S. walls several circular designs, with scroll ornament and texts in black-letter, English, probably second half of 16th century. *Miscellaneous*: In tower—oak *bier*, dated 1683. In churchyard—set in small 18th-century font, bronze *sundial* with Roman figures, by H. Sutton, 1657.

Condition—Good.

116. BUCKINGHAM.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xiii. S.W. ^(b)xiii. S.E. ^(c)xviii. N.W. ^(d)xviii. N.E.

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, on Castle Hill, was rebuilt in the 19th century on the site of the church built in 1777-81, N.N.E. of the site of the former building. The following fittings have been preserved.

Fittings—*Books*: In nave—at W. end, in locked case, Bible in Latin, manuscript, said to be of c. 1320 or earlier; given by John Rudyng to Buckingham in 1471, taken away, and subsequently restored to the parish. *Chests*: In N. aisle—(1) with panelled front, ends and lid, one lock, 17th-century; (2) with front and ends having bolelection-moulded panelling, lid plain, three locks, inscribed '1690 William Howard, Edward Snoxell, C.W.' *Painting*: In vestry—on board, dated 1685, and recording charities of 1661 (?) and 1679. *Seating* (see Plate, p. 48): In S. aisle—at E. end, two desks made up of four bench-ends, with elaborately traceried panels and carved poppy-heads, 15th-century; third desk, made up of bench-end with cinquefoiled panel, dated 1626, in front a quartered shield of Ingoldsby, (1) ermine a saltire engrailed, (2) three bars in chief three rings, (3) a fesse with three martlets (?) thereon in a border engrailed, (4) ermine a dance; on the back Ingoldsby impaling a blank. *Miscellaneous*: In vestry—fragments of worked stone, possibly of reredos or tomb, including part of moulded capital, carved foliage, with traces of red and blue paint, 15th-century.

The *Churchyard* is on the site of the former castle; the churchyard of the original church exists S. of the present building.

Condition—Good.

^a(2). CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST AND ST. THOMAS OF ACON, afterwards used as the Royal Latin School, stands in a lane 250 yards N.N.E. of the parish church. The walls are of limestone rubble, the roofs are tiled. The chapel was built apparently late in the 12th century, and retains a doorway of that date, but was entirely rebuilt c. 1475. It was converted into a school in the 16th century, and a dwelling house was built at the N. end, but was burnt down and rebuilt in 1690, and subsequently much altered. The chapel was re-roofed in the 18th century and again restored in 1857 and 1875.

The chapel is especially interesting on account of the 12th-century doorway (see Plate, p. 24).

Architectural Description—The *Chapel* (38 ft. by 16½ ft.) is rectangular, with the altar originally at the S. end; over the S. end is a modern bell-cot, without a bell. The S. window, probably of late 15th-century date, is of four trefoiled lights and tracery under a four-centred head and a label with shapeless stops; the tracery is modern. In the E. wall, high up, are two modern windows. In the W. wall are four windows; the southernmost is of late 15th-century date, and of two trefoiled lights with a sexfoil under a four-centred head, and a moulded external label; at the N. end of the wall are two modern windows, one above the other; over the upper window is a short length of original string-course with dog-tooth ornament, and two shorter lengths, copies of the other; the late 12th-century doorway, almost in the middle of the wall, has jambs of two square orders, with angle-shafts which have moulded bases, capitals carved with foliage, and abaci with zig-zag and foliated ornament; the shafts and bases are modern, the capitals much worn; the head is semi-circular and of two orders; the inner order has a shallow fillet ornament in the shape of pointed horse-shoes, repaired or re-tooled; the outer order has chevron moulding, and the label plain dog-tooth ornament on both edges; over the doorway is a small modern window. In the N. wall are two plain square-headed doorways, now blocked; between them is a modern recess. The *Roof* of the chapel is of four bays, constructed in 1776, partly of 15th-century timbers said to have been taken from the old parish church; the truss against the S. wall has a partly moulded tie-beam and traces of arched braces below it; the truss is arched below the hollow-chamfered collar-beam; part of another truss is moulded.

Fittings—*Gallery*: at N. end, modern, incorporating in front six bench-ends, probably from the

old parish church, (1) and (6) evidently of the same date, each with plain shield in front, (1) inscribed 'Thomas Grove Gent', (6) inscribed 'Anno 1652'; at the back, (1) carved with three hearts, (6) with a heart and initials 'A. G.'; the other four bench-ends have each a cinquefoiled panel with foliated cusps, a rose and thistle carved in the spandrel (except in that of (5)), head with foliated edging, poppy-head finial, and shield with arms relating to various members of the family of Ingoldsby of Lenborough; (2) shield in front, ermine a saltire engrailed for Ingoldsby, shield at the back, the same impaling a blank; (3) shield in front, the same as (2) impaling a fesse in a border gobony (?); (4) shield in front, the same as (2) impaling a chevron between three roundels, possibly intended for a chevron engrailed between three crescents, for Sir Richard Ingoldsby, d. 1635, and his wife, Elizabeth (Palmer); shield at the back, the same as (2), impaling a lion rampant for Sir Richard Ingoldsby, d. 1656, and his wife, Elizabeth (Cromwell); (5) shield in front, the same as (2) impaling two coats, one above the other, the upper coat ermine a fesse checky, the lower, party chevron-wise three elephants' heads for Francis Ingoldsby, d. 1579, and his two wives, Anne (Crispe) and Dorothy (Saunders); the spandrel above the tracery of (5) inscribed '1626', evidently the date of (2-5). *Locker*: in E. wall, near S. end, plain, square. *Piscina*: in W. wall, near S. end, with trefoiled three-centred head, moulded jambs, no basin, late 15th-century, much damaged.

Condition—Good, substantially; now the property of the National Trust.

Secular:—

(For account of the bridge between Thornborough and Buckingham, see Thornborough).

^a(3). CASTLE HILL (Fortified Mount), situated in the middle of the town, now consists of an oval hill with a steep scarp on all sides except the N.; on that side there are faint indications of a ditch separating it from the town. A bend in the river Ouse forms a peninsula on the S.W. During recent building operations in Well Street traces of masonry were found at the foot of the scarp.

Condition—Poor.

CHURCH STREET, W. side:—

^a(4). *The Market Cross*, remains, in the old churchyard, about 200 yards S. of the church, consisting of the base and the stump of the shaft, which is decorated with four-leaved flower ornament; they are, apparently, of late 14th-century date, and are not *in situ*.

Condition—Poor.



BROUGHTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE.

Paintings on S. Wall of Nave; mid 15th-century.



^a (5). *Stone*, at Barton's Hospital, about 100 yards S. of the church; the present building is modern, but re-set in one wall is an old stone recording that the original almshouses of 1431 were rebuilt in 1701.

Condition—Good; rebuilt.

E. side :—

^a (6). *House*, No. 20, 100 yards S. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, built of stone, probably late in the 16th or early in the 17th century; the front is covered with modern plaster. The roof is tiled. At the back are three small gables, each gable having two windows, one above the other. At the S. end is an original chimney stack of brick with two square shafts set diagonally, restored at the top. Interior:—On the ground floor are some chamfered beams in the ceilings and an open fireplace, partly blocked. On the first floor is a 17th-century door of panelled oak.

Condition—Good.

^a (7). *The Vicarage*, about 130 yards S. of the church, is a house of two storeys. The original walls are probably all of stone rubble, but are partly covered with roughcast; the other walls are of modern brick; the roofs are tiled. It was built probably at the end of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century, but has been much altered and enlarged. The plan was originally of the H type, with a small central block, facing approximately W.; the S. wing contains a drawing room, the central block a hall and staircase; the N. wing contains the domestic offices, and has a modern continuation towards the W.; between the wings, on the E. side, is a modern addition of two storeys. The wings are gabled at each end, and the central block is ridged from N. to S. Interior:—In the ceiling of the hall is an original moulded beam; the drawing room has a large mantelpiece of black marble of late 17th-century date, which has a projecting cornice or shelf with enriched mouldings supported on consoles; the opening has an architrave carved with a cherub's head and swags of flowers and fruit.

Condition—Good; much altered.

^a (8). *The Manor House*, 220 yards S. of the church, is of two storeys, built probably in the 16th century, and timber-framed, now partly re-faced or rebuilt with brick and some stone rubble, and partly covered with roughcast. The roofs are tiled. The original plan was apparently L-shaped, with the wings extending towards the S. and W. The S. end of the S. wing has been rebuilt and lengthened towards the E., and there is a small modern addition on each side of the W. wing. At the N. end of the S. wing is an original

chimney stack (see Plate, p. 74), with one sharply twisted shaft; the other shaft is of the 18th century; in the W. wing is also an original stack. Interior:—On the ground floor, a room N. of the entrance hall has a carved mantelpiece of late 17th-century date, now painted, and a floor paved with stone. Part of the first floor is carried on heavy chamfered beams; at the top of the back staircase in the W. wing are some late 17th-century turned balusters, not *in situ*; some of the doors in the W. wing are of 17th-century moulded battens, but are probably not in their original position.

Condition—Fairly good; much altered.

MITRE STREET :—

^a (9). *Cottages*, two, at the corner of the street, S.E. of the Mitre Inn, are each of two storeys, built probably late in the 17th century, at right angles to each other, forming an L-shaped block. The walls are timber-framed and covered with plaster in front; the original wattle and daub filling is visible at the back. One chimney stack is original.

Condition—Poor.

^a (10). *The Mitre Inn*, 500 yards S.S.W. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, built probably late in the 17th century, subsequently altered and enlarged. The front of the house is faced with stone and covered with plaster; the back is of timber and brick with some stone; some of the windows have original casements and old glass; the porch is of oak, and the entrance has a four-centred head with twisted half-balusters at the sides, under a square frame. One chimney stack is original. Interior:—In the ceilings are some stop-chamfered beams, and there is one wide fireplace, partly blocked.

Condition—Good.

^a (11). *WELLHOUSE* of St. Rumbold's Well, about 600 yards W.S.W. of the church, is a small one-storeyed building of stone rubble; a stone in the gable of the E. wall is carved with the initials and date 'W^L M^L 1623' under a small arch with pilasters. In the N. wall is a doorway with a four-centred arch and sunk spandrels in a square head.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (12). *HOUSE*, now several tenements, on the E. side of Rumbold's Lane (see Plate, p. 112). It was built apparently early in the 15th century, but a chimney stack is dated 1709, and the walls have been re-faced with modern brick; only a little timber-framing remains in the middle of the building, and at the N. end is an early 15th-century angle-post, of oak, carved with three



FENNY STRATFORD: THE BAZAAR.
Shewing Brick Chimneys ; 17th-century.



HOGGESTON MANOR HOUSE.
Shewing Brick Gables, Chimney, etc. ; c. 1620.



BUCKINGHAM MANOR HOUSE.
Twisted Chimney of Brick ; 16th-century.



CRESLOW MANOR HOUSE.
Stone Garden Wall ; early 17th-century.



WESTON UNDERWOOD.
Stone Gate-posts at Weston Manor ; c. 1700.



GAYHURST HOUSE.
Stone Pillars in Garden ; late 16th-century.

quatrefoils; the projecting edge is also carved, but the design is almost obliterated; at the back is a post of similar shape, without carving.

Condition—Poor.

WELL STREET, E. side :—

^b (13). *The Woolpack Inn*, 100 yards E. of the church, is of three storeys, the upper storey partly in the roof. It was built probably early in the 17th century, but has been enlarged and almost entirely re-faced with modern brick, and partly covered with plaster. The roofs are tiled. The central chimney stack is of thin bricks, with one square shaft set diagonally. Interior:—The ceilings have chamfered beams, and there is an open fireplace, partly blocked.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (14). *House*, now a shop, at the N. end of the street, 150 yards N.E. of the church. It is probably of late 16th or early 17th-century date; the walls are entirely covered with cement; in front the upper storey projects. Interior:—On the ground floor the ceilings have chamfered encased beams; on the first floor is visible a shaped post, part of the original timber-framing. The fireplaces are partly blocked, and two old battened doors remain.

Condition—Good.

MONUMENTS (15-29) :—

These buildings are almost all of the 17th century, and of two storeys; the walls are timber-framed, with brick or plaster filling, considerably restored, and many of them whitewashed. Almost all the buildings have original chimney stacks. The roofs are thatched or tiled.

MARKET SQUARE :—

^b (15). *House*, now a shop, in the middle of the square, 350 yards N.E. of the church. It is of two storeys and an attic. The walls are entirely covered with cement. Two window frames on the first floor, and one in a dormer are of wood, with iron casements, probably original.

Condition—Good.

^b (16). *House*, now a shop, in an alley at the N.W. corner of the square, 300 yards N.N.E. of the church. It is of two storeys and an attic. The front is covered with cement. A covered passage on the W. side of the building has original timber-framing in the walls, and a stop-chamfered beam across the roof.

Condition—Good.

^b (17). *Cottage*, adjoining (16) on the N. side. It has a central chimney stack.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (18). *Cottage*, adjoining (17) on the N. side. Part of the walling is of stone rubble. The front has been re-faced with timber and brick, probably of the 18th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (19). *Cottage*, adjoining (18), on the N. side. Interior:—Two rooms have exposed joists and beams in the ceilings.

Condition—Fairly good.

HIGH STREET, N.W. side :—

^b (20). *House*, now two tenements, Nos. 36 and 37, 100 yards S.W. of (18). It was built probably in the middle of the 16th century, but has been much altered and enlarged. In front the wall is covered with cement and the upper storey projects; on the S.W. side is a covered passage with a partition of old timber-framing. At the back, part of the wall is of stone, and the projecting chimney stack is of stone with a square shaft of very thin bricks. Interior:—On the ground floor the ceilings have moulded crossway beams dividing the whole length and breadth of the building; one fireplace is original and has a four-centred head, apparently of stone, now painted. On the first floor the ceilings have plain joists.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (21). *Cottages*, a range of four, Nos. 27—30, 500 yards N.E. of the church. In front the upper storey projects slightly, the ends of the joists being visible. At the back the wall is covered by modern additions. Interior:—Some of the rooms have chamfered ceiling-beams, and there are a few old doors.

Condition—Fairly good.

S.E. side :—

^b (22). *House*, now a shop and dwelling house, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.E. of the church. It is of two storeys and an attic. In front the wall is covered with cement, and there are two small original dormer windows. At the back the wall is hidden by modern additions. The chimney stack at the N.E. end has two square shafts set diagonally; that at the back also has two square shafts.

Condition—Good.

^b (23). *House*, at the E. corner of Meadow Row. The block facing the High Street was built probably early in the 16th century, and in front is covered with cement; the wing facing Meadow Row was added in the 17th century; it has been re-fronted with modern brick, and other modern additions and alterations have been made. Interior:—On the ground floor of the original block, the room in front, now divided,

has two large intersecting moulded beams in the ceiling, moulded wall-plates and joists with stops, all now varnished; in the same room is an original wide fireplace, but the stop-chamfered lintel is possibly modern. The two rooms in the wing at the back have remains of early 17th-century panelling, now painted, and one room has a cupboard door of similar panelling, and a wide open fireplace.

Condition—Good.

^b (24). *Stone*, at Christ's Hospital, about 350 yards N.E. of the church. The almshouse was founded in 1597 and was possibly on the site of a hospital founded in 1312; it was rebuilt in 1897, but re-set in one wall is an old stone inscribed, 'Christ's Hospital.'

Condition—Good.

MARKET HILL, S.E. side :—

^b (25). *House*, now two shops, Nos. 1-2, 100 yards N.E. of the church, is partly of two storeys and an attic, partly of two storeys. The plan is L-shaped, the internal angle facing E.; the main block, facing the street, was built c. 1500, and possibly formed several tenements; the ground floor is pierced by an archway; the wing at the back was added c. 1625, when a chimney stack and staircase were inserted in the main block, which was subsequently much altered. The street front has been re-faced with brick; the original entrance of the archway is of heavy moulded timbers; the outer member of the lintel is square, the inner forms two very flat and canted four-centred arches springing in the middle of the lintel from a pendant with a carved rosette on the soffit; the spandrels are traceried. An original chimney stack N.E. of the archway has two shafts set diagonally on a square plinth; the 17th-century stack is of brick and has strip-pilasters. The 17th-century wing has a lower storey of stone rubble and an upper storey of timber and brick.

Interior :—Three rooms have panelling of early 17th-century date; on the ground floor the room S.W. of the archway, now a shop and parlour, has elaborate panelling of c. 1625, divided into bays by Ionic pilasters, and the frieze has arches carved in the panels; a room in the wing at the back has panelling, apparently re-set; the third panelled room is on the first floor over the archway, and has also an original fireplace with moulded jambs and four-centred head of stone. The early 17th-century staircase in the original block has a moulded handrail and turned balusters and newels.

Condition—Good; much altered.

^b (26). *COTTAGE*, now three tenements, on the N.E. side of Meadow Row. Interior :—The ceilings

have chamfered beams and open rafters; the fireplaces are partly blocked.

Condition—Fairly good.

NORTH END, SQUARE :—

^b (27). *Cottage*, on the E. side of the square, at the S. end, about 600 yards N.E. of the church. The original chimney stack in front is partly of stone; that at the N.W. end is of old thin bricks. Interior :—On the ground floor the open timber ceiling has a heavy chamfered beam, and there is a large open fireplace with corner seats.

Condition—Poor.

^b (28). *Cottage*, now two tenements, N. of (27). Interior :—The ceilings have chamfered beams and open rafters.

Condition—Poor.

^b (29). *Cottage*, now two tenements, on the N. side of the square. The roof is partly of corrugated iron.

Condition—Poor.

^a (30). *CASTLE HOUSE*, in West Street, 250 yards N. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic. The walls are partly of brick, and partly covered with plaster; the roofs are tiled.

The building is of especial interest as it incorporates the remains of a large house of c. 1500.

The present house consists of the S. and W. ranges of a building of four ranges surrounding a courtyard; the W. range was built probably c. 1500, and contains the greater part, if not the whole, of the original hall, which appears to have been on the first floor; c. 1620 the ground floor was made into the Great Parlour, and a ceiling was inserted in the hall. The S. range is probably on the site of the solar range, but was rebuilt early in the 18th century; c. 1835 the N. and E. ranges were destroyed, and towards the end of the 19th century the house was restored and altered.

Elevations :—The *S. Range*, facing the street, is of the 18th century, with a modern addition at the back. The *W. Range* is covered with modern plaster, and has a modern lean-to addition on the E. side. In the W. wall are two windows of late 15th or early 16th-century date, and each of two transomed cinquefoiled lights with tracery under a square head; the jambs, mullions and head are moulded outside and rebated for shutters inside. At the N. end of the range is a modern bay window, in which is inserted a stone inscribed with the initials and date 'W M' ¹⁶²³ set in a circle.

Interior :—On the *Ground Floor* the Great Parlour is of three bays; at the S. end is a fireplace of oak dated 1619; the overmantel rests on twisted Corinthian columns and is of two stages; the lower



BUCKINGHAM: CASTLE HOUSE.

Great Parlour, showing Ceiling-beams, c. 1500, and Fireplace dated 1619.

stage is divided by square baluster pilasters into three bays of carved panels; the upper stage is divided into two bays by pairs of Doric half-columns ornamented with arabesques; the panels have each two round arches, all richly carved: near the N. end of the E. wall is a late 15th or early 16th-century doorway with jambs and two-centred head, continuously moulded on the E. side. The ceiling is partly of c. 1500 and partly modern; the wall-plates and beams are chamfered; the cross-beams have angle-bracketing with tracery in the spandrels, and moulded corbels. On the *First Floor* a room in the W. range is lined with plain panelling of early 17th-century date, and has a panelled frieze carved with arabesques. A room in the S. range has early 17th-century panelling re-set. In the *Attic* are visible the remains of three trusses of the roof of the hall, much defaced and cut for a passage through the attic; they are of queen-post type, with cambered and moulded beams, purlins, etc., curved wind-braces and angle-bracketing; the collar-beams have curved and cusped struts.

The E. wall of the garden is of stone rubble and in it is a stone similar to that in the bay window, inscribed 'W^L M^L'₁₆₂₃, (for William and Mary Lambard).

Condition—Very good.

GAWCOTT :—

^c (31). *House*, 300 yards E. of the Church of the Holy Trinity, is of two storeys, and of central chimney type, built probably early in the 17th century, of brick, with a moulded brick string-course between the storeys. The roof is covered with slate. Two of the windows have old metal casements. The central chimney stack has two square shafts on a brick base. Interior :—On the ground floor there is a wide open fireplace.

Condition—Good.

^c (32). *Barn*, 100 yards W. of Gawcott Church, is of the 17th century, and timber-framed with brick filling; the ends are weather-boarded. The roof is thatched.

Condition—Fairly good.

^c (33). *Cottages*, two, 100 yards N.W. of Gawcott Church, are each of two storeys, built probably late in the 17th century, and timber-framed with brick filling, partly re-faced with modern brick. The roofs are thatched. Some of the windows have old metal casements.

Condition—Fairly good.

^d (34). *MANOR FARM*, at Lenborough, about 1 mile E. of Gawcott Church, is a house of two storeys, built of stone with some brick, in the 17th century. The roofs are tiled. The plan is of half-H shape, the main block facing S., the wings projecting towards the N.; on the ground floor the

narrow space between the wings is filled by a covered passage. The S. front has a moulded plinth; at the back the gabled ends of the wings are built of thin bricks, and there are two gabled dormer windows. The chimney stacks are original.

Condition—Good.

^d (35). *LENBOROUGH FARM*, about 1 mile S.E. of (34), is a house of two storeys, built of stone, probably late in the 17th century; the walls have been heightened with brick. The roof is covered with slate. The plan was originally L-shaped, the wings projecting towards the N. and E., but is now rectangular, a modern addition having been built in the angle between the wings. One chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good.

117. CALVERTON.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)ix. S.W. ^(b)xiv. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical :—

^a (1). *PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS*, at the S. end of the village, was rebuilt in 1824 partly on the foundations of the former church, but with a W. tower instead of a N.E. tower; some of the old material was re-used inside the present building.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (23½ ft. by 17 ft.) has a chancel arch, possibly partly of late 14th-century date, but much painted. The *Nave* (48½ ft. by 24½ ft.) has a S. arcade of three bays; the pillars and capitals, and two of the four orders of the arches are apparently of late 14th-century date, rebuilt. The *West Tower* has a tower arch with continuously moulded jambs and two-centred outer order, probably of the 15th century, re-used and with a modern arch under it.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

^a (2). *THE MANOR HOUSE*, 100 yards N. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, built of coursed stone; the roofs are tiled. The middle part of the house is probably of late 15th or early 16th-century date, and is roughly L-shaped, consisting of a main block facing W., and a shallow N.E. wing; late in the 16th century a wing was added on the N. side of the original wing, extending towards the E.; it contains one large room, probably built for a dining hall. In 1659 a porch was added on the W. front, the date being recorded on a stone over the entrance archway, the attic was built, and a wing was added at the S. end of the main block, projecting slightly towards the E. and W.; probably at the same time the late 16th-century wing was extended to the plane of the W. front of the original building, and a one-storeyed addition was built at the E. end of the same wing. A few smaller additions and alterations are modern.

The building is of interest as an example of a manor house of c. 1500, with later additions; the stone used for the walls was probably quarried on the site, or quite near to it.

The *W. Elevation* has, in the middle, a two-storeyed porch, with a three-centred entrance archway, which has moulded jambs, head, imposts and keystone; over the keystone is a panel inscribed with the initials 'S. B.' (for Simon Benet, builder of the porch, etc.) and date '1659'; over the imposts are shields; on the first floor of the porch is a window of two lights with moulded jambs and square head and a moulded label of stone; over it is a gable with moulded stone coping and corbels. The original building has, on the ground floor, S. of the porch, a late 15th or early 16th-century window, of two lights with moulded jambs, mullion and label of stone; N. of the porch is a modern bay window, and beyond it is a window of three lights with a wooden frame and a lintel of moulded stone, probably of 1659. On the first floor, S. of the porch, is a modern window; N. of the porch is a window of four lights similar to that of the porch, but without a label; further N. is a window of two lights, with a moulded stone lintel, probably part of the original window; the wooden frame is of later date. The attic has, on each side of the porch, two tall dormer windows of 1659, each of two lights, of detail similar to the window of the porch, and with gables which have stone copings. The W. end of the E. wing is on the same plane as the main wall, but the roof is lower than that of the original building; on the ground floor is a modern doorway, and on the first floor a window of three lights with a wooden frame, probably of late 17th-century date. The S. wing projects beyond the main wall, and has a gable with coping similar to that of the porch; the windows are modern. The three chimney stacks in the original building are of stone, with shafts of modern brick; the northernmost stack is moulded to meet the narrow shaft. In the *E. Elevation* the S. wing projects beyond the main wall and has a half-hipped gable; on the ground floor is a modern window; on the first floor is a tall window of two lights, probably of late 17th-century date, now blocked. The original building has, at the S. end, a window of two lights with a wooden frame, possibly of late 17th-century date; much of the wall is covered with ivy: the N. half of the elevation projects in three planes: the southernmost projection is gabled and has a low outbuilding against it; on the first floor is an original window of three lights with a label; the gable is covered with roughcast and was probably added in 1659: the second projection is probably modern, and has a hipped roof: the

third projection is gabled, and has, on the ground floor, an original window of two lights. The *S. Elevation* of the late 16th-century block, in the middle of the E. wing, has two contemporary windows, each of three lights with stone frame and mullions, now blocked; the addition at the E. end of the wing has a doorway, with a late 16th or early 17th-century door of moulded battens, and a window of three lights, with a wooden frame, probably of late 17th-century date; near the E. end of the elevation is a small old opening with a wooden frame, probably a vent. In the *N. Elevation*, on the ground floor, at the E. end, is a modern doorway; the late 16th-century block has two contemporary windows, each of three lights with panelled mullions, moulded jambs and lintel and a moulded label, of stone; at the E. end of the block is a chimney stack of stone, with a moulded cap; at the W. end of the elevation is a modern window.

Interior:—In the original building some plain chamfered beams remain in the ceilings, and there are two narrow staircases of old oak, one from the ground floor to the first floor and another from the first floor to the attic. In the late 16th-century block in the E. wing, on the ground floor, is a stone fireplace which has moulded jambs with moulded base-stops and a flat four-centred arch in a square head. On the first floor of the main block is some late 16th or early 17th-century panelling, now painted, and in the attic is a similar panelled door, and a door of moulded battens. The timbers of the roof are apparently of late 17th or early 18th-century date.

Condition—Good; but the attic, now disused, has decayed floor-boards, and there is a quantity of ivy on the walls at the back.

MONUMENTS (3-7):—

These buildings are of early 17th-century date, except (3), and are of two storeys. The walls generally are of stone; the roofs are thatched.

^a (3). COTTAGE, 250 yards S.S.W. of the church, on the E. side of the road. At the W. end is a chimney stack of stone with a panel inscribed 'ROBERT' ¹⁶⁹⁶; the date is probably that of the main building; the shaft is of thin bricks; the panel is visible above a W. wing, of later date, built of timber and brick. Interior:—There is one wide fireplace, partly blocked.

Condition—Poor.

^b (4). HOUSE, now two cottages, at Middle Weald, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. of the church, on the E. side of the road. The plan is L-shaped, the wings extending towards the S. and W. The ends of both wings are gabled. In the W. wing the S. doorway has an old oak frame, and the N. and E.



CALVERTON: MANOR HOUSE.
West Front, late 15th or early 16th-century, altered 1659.

walls have each a window with an old frame. At the W. end of the W. wing is an original projecting chimney stack of stone with a brick shaft, and at the S. end of the S. wing is an original stack of thin bricks; the stack near the middle of the W. wing is of slightly later date. Interior:—On the ground floor the ceilings have stop-chamfered beams, and there are three large open fireplaces; one of them has a chamfered oak lintel, the others are partly blocked.

Condition—Fairly good, but the roofs leak, and some of the plaster is coming away from the ceilings.

UPPER WEALD, N. side of the road:—

^b (5). *Cottage*, about 1 mile S.E. of the church. The S. front is of modern brick. The plan is rectangular, with a central chimney stack which has three detached square shafts built of thin bricks. At the W. end of the original block is an addition, probably of late 17th-century date, built of timber and brick; it has, at the W. end, a stone chimney stack with a modern brick shaft. Interior:—In the original building the ceilings have stop-chamfered beams, and there are two large open fireplaces; one of them has a highly cambered and stop-chamfered lintel, the other has been partly blocked, but retains an original oven, now disused. The later addition is now open to the roof, the first floor having been removed.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (6). *Cottage*, E. of (5). The walls are partly of modern brick and at the W. end the upper storey is timber-framed; at the back is a modern addition, making the plan L-shaped.

Condition—Fairly good; much restored.

^b (7). *Cottages*, a range, E. of (6). The walls are of 18th-century and modern brick, except the S. end, which is original, and has a chimney stack built of thin bricks with pilasters on the N. and S. sides. The roof is tiled.

Condition—Fairly good.

118. CASTLE THORPE.

(O.S. 6 in. ix. N.E.)

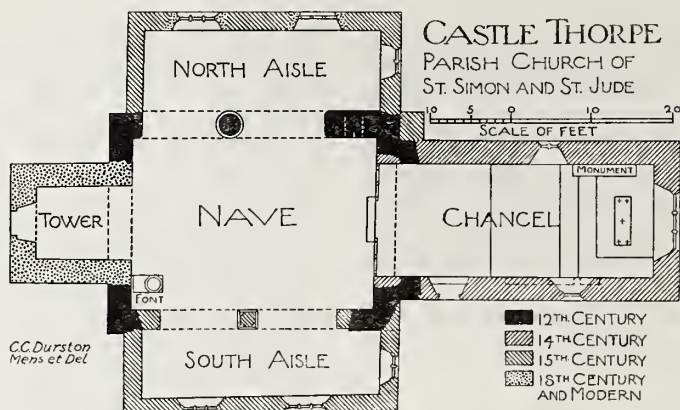
Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. SIMON AND ST. JUDE, stands on the N.W. side of the village, within the inner bailey of the former castle (see (2)), and is built of stone rubble with squared stone dressings; the tower is faced with ashlar; the nave has a plain parapet. The roofs are covered with lead, except that of the chancel, which is covered with slate. No detail remains to show the date of the original *Nave*, to which a N. aisle was added c. 1190; a S. aisle was built probably at the same

time; c. 1340 the *Chancel* was rebuilt and considerably lengthened; c. 1420 the *North* and *South Aisles*, with the S. arcade, were rebuilt, some of the old material being re-used in the S. arcade, and the clearstorey was added. The former W. tower fell in 1729 and nothing remains to show its date; the present *West Tower* was built in the 18th century, when the church apparently was repaired.

The plan of the church is unusual, the nave being very short in proportion to its width. The early 17th-century screen is noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (34½ ft. by 14 ft.) has an E. window of c. 1340, of three trefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head, which has a moulded external label with defaced head-stops; at the top of the tracery is an approximately circular opening, with no remaining traces of cusping. In the N. wall is a window, of the same date as the E. window, formerly of two trefoiled lights; the mullion is missing and the tracery much decayed; the two-centred head has a moulded external label with large mask-stops. In the S. wall is a window, also of c. 1340, with chamfered jambs and two-centred head and a moulded external label; it was originally of two lights and tracery, but the mullion and tracery are missing; further W. a 14th-century low-side window of two trefoiled ogee lights and tracery now forms a doorway, the sill having been cut down and the mullion removed; the jambs are chamfered and the head is two-centred, with a moulded external label. The chancel arch is of the 14th century, possibly with some older stones re-used; it is two-centred and of two chamfered orders dying into the walls. The *Nave* (30 ft. by 21 ft.) has a N. arcade of c. 1190, and of two bays, with two-centred arches of one chamfered order—the chamfer stopped at the springing—and with a label in the nave; the column is circular, with a moulded base and foliated capital having a moulded square abacus; the responds are stop-chamfered, and have moulded abaci. In the E. respond is the staircase to the former rood-loft, with five stone steps in the thickness of the wall; the lower doorway, on the N. side, has rebated jambs and two-centred head with chamfered imposts; the upper doorway, on the S. side, has chamfered jambs, imposts and two-centred head. The S. arcade of two bays was rebuilt c. 1420, some of the 12th-century material being re-used; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders; the octagonal column has broach-stops at the base and a capital with broach-stops under a square abacus; the responds are stop-chamfered and have chamfered imposts. The clearstorey has, in the S. wall only, three 15th-century windows, each of one trefoiled light under a square head. The *North Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has,



in the E. wall, an early 15th-century window, originally of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head with a moulded external label, but now without the mullion and the middle part of each cinquefoiled head. In the N. wall are two windows, the eastern of the 18th century, and the western modern, in an 18th-century opening. The *South Aisle* (8½ ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a window of c. 1420, and of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head and a moulded external label with carved stops. In the S. wall are two windows also of c. 1420, the eastern of three cinquefoiled ogee lights under a square head with a moulded external label having grotesque animal-stops; the jambs and mullions are moulded externally, and the head is chamfered: the western window is similar to the other, but the jambs and mullions are chamfered and the label has face-stops. The *West Tower* (9 ft. square) is of the 18th century. Built into the wall over the W. window is a carved female head with horned head-dress, of stone and of c. 1380. The flat-pitched *Roof* of the nave is of late 15th-century date, repaired in the 17th century; it is of three bays with roughly chamfered principals supported by curved brackets and chamfered wall-pieces resting on moulded wood corbels; one truss has pierced tracery between the tie-beam and the rafter; the ridge and purlins are chamfered, and the rafters are concealed by plaster. The N. aisle has a flat lean-to roof of the 16th or 17th century, of three bays; the principal rafters, purlin and upper wall-plate have an edge-roll; the roof is plastered between the principal timbers. The roof of the S. aisle is similar to that of the N. aisle, but is probably of late 15th-century date, and the principals, purlin and upper wall-plate are stop-chamfered.

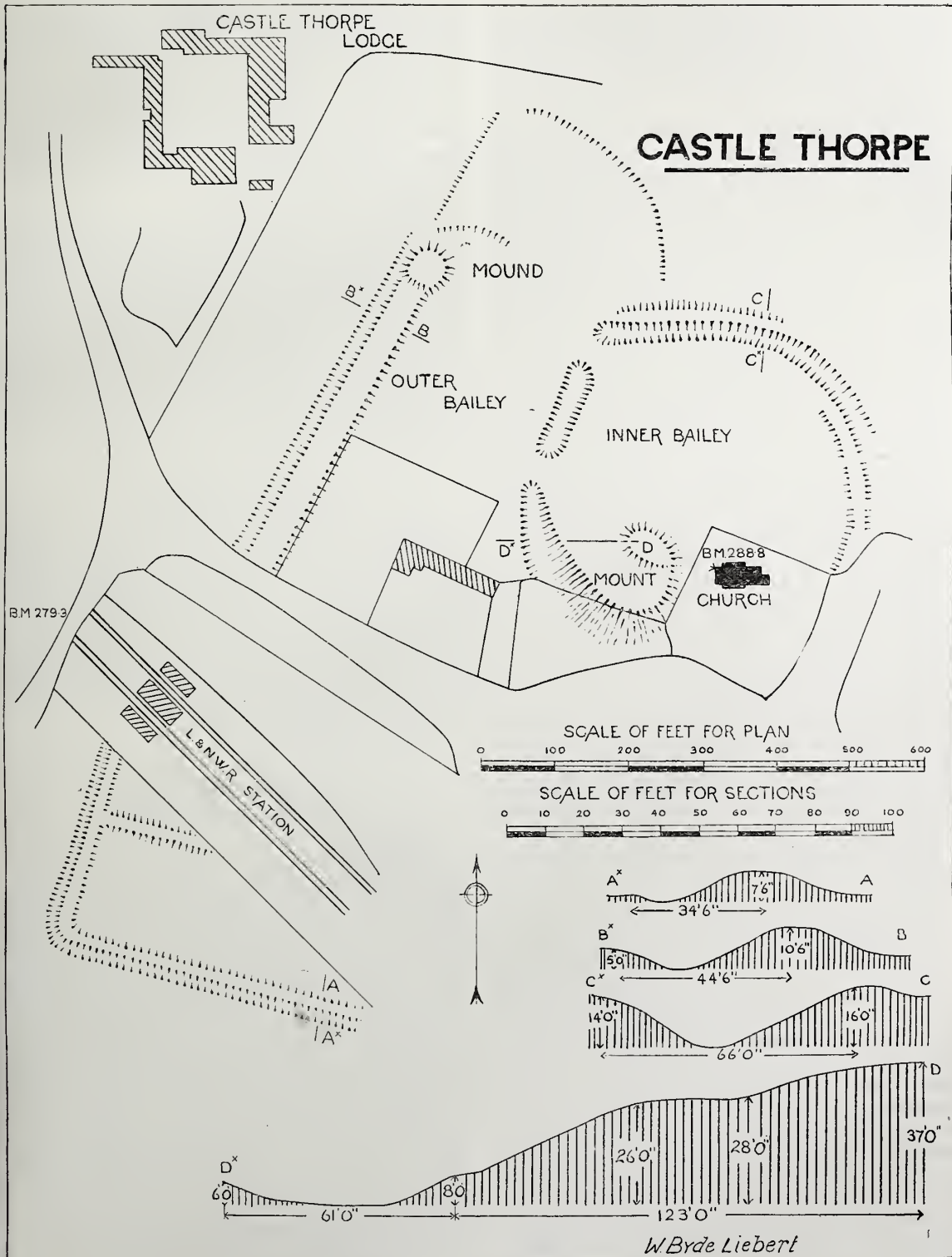
Fittings—*Bell*: one, by Joan, widow of Richard Hille, c. 1440; frame old. *Font*: octagonal bowl, moulded at the top and bottom, at the top, projecting from the two W. angles, carved heads of a man and a woman, plain octagonal stem, no base, late 15th-century, re-tooled. *Locker*: In

chancel—in E. wall, [S. end, rectangular, rebated for shutter, probably 15th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. *Monument*: In chancel—against N. wall, of Sir Thomas Tyrrill, knight, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 1671, and Bridget his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Harrington of Ridlington, in Rutland; she erected the monument and gave '£10 per annum for ever to the poore' of the parish; large black and white marble tomb, with two alabaster effigies, man's figure in judge's robes, base with two inscriptions, above it Ionic order with curved pediment surmounted by urn, swags and cartouches of arms; alabaster curtain looped back to column on each side. *Floor-slab*: In chancel—at E. end, to Eyre Tyrrill, infant son of Thomas Tyrrill and Dorothy his wife, date of death, 1701 altered to 1698. *Piscina*: In chancel—in S. wall, small, with chamfered jambs and pointed head, octofoiled circular basin, 14th-century. *Screen*: Between chancel and nave—of four bays, two on each side of gates, with elaborate strap-work muntins, enriched semi-circular arches in the panels, and carved spandrels, moulded top rail, moulded middle rail below which panels are plain and pilasters have oval bosses, early 17th-century. *Sedilia*: In chancel—in S. wall, two, with small attached semi-octagonal shaft on face of division, eastern recess narrower than western with higher seat and segmental pointed head, western recess with semi-circular head, jambs and arches of both rebated and chamfered, 14th-century, base of shaft and seats, modern. *Miscellaneous*: S. aisle—scratched on buttress at S.W. corner, two *sundials*.

Condition—**Exterior**:—E. wall of chancel cracked above and below window; stonework of N. window of chancel and E. window of N. aisle, bad. **Interior**:—Lower parts of all walls and the chancel floor, damp.

Secular:—

(2). **CASTLE THORPE** (Mount and Bailey), with the church in the S.E. corner of the site, stands on



nearly level ground about 280 ft. above O.D. It consists of a mount with two adjoining baileys and the remains of an apparently rectangular enclosure.

The work is especially interesting on account of the outworks W. and S.W. of the mount, which are unusual.

The mount retains no traces of masonry, and apparently has been much altered, but it is well defined and stands 36 ft. above the bottom of its ditch, the N. part being higher than the S. part, which forms a platform and drops sharply away to the S. and W.; the ditch is at one point 61 ft. wide, but is only carried round the S. and W. sides. The inner bailey, N. of the mount, covers about 4 acres and is well preserved, except at the S.E. corner, now occupied by the churchyard. The defences consist of a ditch 16 ft. deep and 66 ft. wide on the N., having a bank on the counterscarp and no rampart on that side, and on the E. a rampart, but no bank on the counterscarp. There are two entrances on the W. side. About 250 ft. W. of the bailey is a line of entrenchment running in a N.E. direction and consisting of a broad rampart and ditch, the rampart 10½ ft. above the bottom of the ditch, which is 44½ ft. wide from crest to crest. At the N.E. end of the rampart is apparently a barbican mound, covering the entrance to the inner bailey. A slight scarp on the N. appears to have connected this outer work with the inner bailey. S.W. of these defences and separated from them by the railway station, is a fragment of another work, which was apparently rectangular, and may have been connected formerly with the main defences, although not in alignment with them. The remaining S.W. angle consists of a broad rampart 7½ ft. above the bottom of its ditch, which is 34½ ft. wide; another, and somewhat stronger rampart bisects this work from E. to W.

Condition—Well preserved in some places, but the plan of the work, as a whole, is considerably obscured.

(3). CASTLE YARD (see Plate, p. 61), formerly a farmhouse, now tenements, 150 yards W. of the church, is of two storeys with a cellar; the walls are of stone; the roofs are tiled. It was built probably early in the 17th century on an L-shaped plan, the wings extending towards the S. and E.; the house has been repaired, additions have been built at the E. end of the E. wing, and many of the windows have been blocked. On the S. front the S. wing is gabled, and in the angle between the wings is a large projecting chimney stack of stone; two doorways have moulded frames and one of them has a door with nail-studded oak panels. At the back the S. wing is gabled and has, on the first floor, a window of five lights with a frame, mullions and transom of moulded wood; another window

has a moulded frame. Interior:—On the ground floor the ceilings have chamfered beams and one doorway has a moulded frame. In the cellar is a doorway with stop-chamfered jambs and a square head of stone, possibly part of a former building of earlier date. On the first floor is a fireplace of stone with a flat four-centred arch under a square head. The roof-timbers are visible, the collar-beams having arched struts.

Condition—Not very good.

(4-5). COTTAGES, two ranges, each of two storeys, built of stone in the 17th century; the roofs are tiled. The first range, 100 yards S.E. of the church, has an original chimney stack at the N. end, and a doorway with a moulded frame. Some of the rooms have wide fireplaces, partly blocked. The second range, about 160 yards S. of the church, has an original chimney stack at the W. end. On the ground floor the rooms have open timber ceilings.

Condition—Good.

119. CHARNDON.

(O.S. 6 in. xxii. N.W.).

Secular:—

(1-2). HOUSE and COTTAGE, on the W. and E. sides of the road to Marsh Gibbon, about 1 mile N.W. of Edgcott, are each of two storeys and of 17th-century origin. The house has walls of modern brick, but retains an original chimney stack; the roof is tiled. The cottage has original timber and brick on the N.W. front, and has been enlarged; the roof is thatched.

Condition—Good.

120. CHEDDINGTON.

(O.S. 6 in. xxix. N.E.).

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. GILES, stands on high ground, about 700 yards N.E. of the village and is built of rubble and rough ashlar, almost entirely covered with cement. The roofs are covered with lead, except that of the chancel, which is tiled. The *Chancel* and *Nave* were built in the 12th century, but the only remaining details of that date are some carved stones which have been re-set in the S. porch and elsewhere. The chancel arch was widened c. 1340 and the windows of the chancel and nave, except the E. window, were inserted in the 15th century. The *North Aisle* and *West Tower* were added towards the end of the 15th century. The church was completely restored in the 19th century, when the *South Porch* and the E. wall of the chancel were rebuilt and the *North Vestry* was added.

The 17th-century pulpit and communion-table are noteworthy (see Plates, pp. 48, 50).

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (19½ ft. by 16 ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall is a modern doorway opening into the vestry; further W. is a 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled pointed lights under a square head with a moulded external label and a four-centred rear arch. In the S. wall are two windows; the eastern is of late 15th or early 16th-century date, and of two trefoiled pointed lights, under a square head, with a segmental pointed rear arch; the western window is of the 15th century and of three trefoiled pointed lights under a square head with a four-centred rear arch and a moulded external label, which has a return-stop on the E. side and a head-stop on the W. side: between the windows is a doorway, probably of the 16th century, of one chamfered order, with a flat three-centred head. The four-centred chancel arch is of c. 1340 and of two continuously moulded orders on the E. side and three on the W. side; the innermost order has moulded ogee-stops and the other orders have broach-stops. The *Nave* (39 ft. by 19½ ft.) has a late 15th-century N. arcade of three bays with octagonal pillars and semi-octagonal responds, all having moulded capitals and bases; the arches are two-centred and of two chamfered orders. In the S. wall are four windows; the easternmost is of late 15th-century date and of two trefoiled four-centred lights under a square head with a segmental pointed rear arch; the other windows are also of the 15th century, and are each of two trefoiled pointed lights under a square head; the 15th-century S. doorway, under the third window, is of two chamfered orders with a four-centred head; the staircase to the former rood-loft is shown externally by a square projection at the E. end of the S. wall, but the doorway is hidden by the organ. The *North Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has a late 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled four-centred lights under a square head with a moulded label. In the N. wall are three windows of late 15th-century date; the eastern and western are each of three trefoiled pointed lights in a square head; the middle window is similar to the others, but of two lights: between it and the western window is the N. doorway of late 15th-century date, now blocked and only visible externally; it is of two chamfered orders, with a four-centred head; the jambs have moulded plinths. The N.E. buttress of the tower projects into the S.W. angle of the aisle. The *West Tower* (14 ft. by 10 ft.) is of three receding stages with a cemented parapet; at the W. angles are diagonal buttresses, and at the S.E. angle is a projecting, semi-octagonal stair-turret, rising to the floor-level of the ringing-chamber. The detail is all of late 15th-century date. The

tower arch is four-centred, of three chamfered orders on the W. side and two on the E. side; the inner order has moulded capitals, the other orders are continuous and have chamfered stops as bases; on the E. side is a moulded label: the doorway opening into the stair-turret has a four-centred head. The W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head, with a moulded external label and a rear arch of two chamfered orders. The second stage has a single light in the W. wall, and the bell-chamber has a window of two cinquefoiled lights in each wall. The stair-turret has two small lights, the lower a trefoil and the upper a quatrefoil.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; 2nd, by James Keene, 1638; 3rd, by John Dier, late 16th-century; 4th, by James Keene, 1634; 5th, inscribed 'ancta maria ora pro nobis', stamped with a small shield, reversed, containing a rebus—a W. on a tun—and letters, also reversed, possibly meant for 'Prior', probably by John Saunders, 1539-1559; 6th, by Richard Chandler, 1638. *Chest*: In vestry—of panelled oak, probably early 17th-century. *Communion Table*: with top rails moulded and carved with arabesque ornament and human faces, foot rails carved and moulded, four large turned legs, reeded and carved, early 17th-century. *Doors*: In tower—opening from ground stage to stair-turret, of oak battens; opening from stair-turret to ringing-chamber, consisting of a single heavy oak plank; both probably 15th-century. *Font*: octagonal bowl chamfered at the bottom, octagonal stem with ogee stops and square foot, chamfered base, 15th-century. *Glass*: In vestry—in E. window, eight small fragments white and gold, flowers, one quarry with a skull having a thigh bone in the mouth, another with part of an inscription in black-letter, probably 15th-century. *Piscina*: see *Recesses*. *Pulpit*: In nave—in N.E. angle, hexagonal, of oak with modern stone base, each of the three exposed sides and door divided into three stages, middle stage having rectangular and L-shaped panels, other stages having each a carved foliated panel; styles enriched with arabesque carvings and cornice with a running ornament, book-rest carved on the under side and supported by brackets carved as grotesque animals; the standard, of two wings, one on each wall, in two panelled stages having styles with pilasters carved as herms, and flanked on each side by grotesque consoles, sounding-board hexagonal with moulded and carved frieze surmounted by carved pierced cresting, at each angle a turned pendant and a square pierced pinnacle, soffit panelled; early 17th-century. *Recess*: In chancel—in S. wall, plain, square, occupying position of piscina, but with no details to show

that it was used for that purpose. In nave—in W. wall, with splayed jambs, flat sill and head, use uncertain. *Sedile*: In chancel—ledge of S.E. window carried down to form seat. *Miscellanea*: In nave—above pulpit at E. end of N. wall, wooden corbel, moulded and carved with dentil ornament on face and a volute on side, probably 17th-century. Built into various walls, the following carved stones: chancel—outside, in E. gable, (1) carved head; vestry—outside, in E. wall, (2) small capital with volute ornament; nave—outside, in W. end of S. wall, high up, (3) incised face surrounded with zigzag ornament; inside, in N. wall, at W. end, (4) plain corbel; in S. wall, (5) three pieces of carved string-course or corbels, and plain corbel; porch—outside, in E. wall, (6) two small squares with flowers in relief; in W. wall, (7) two similar flowers and piece of diaper ornament; in S. wall, (8) three similar flowers and halves of two birds each with fan-tail; inside, in E. wall, (9) two pieces of shaft with scallops and two pieces of diaper ornament; in W. wall, (10) part of moulding of arch with a form of beak ornament, length of billet-moulded string-course, and two pieces of shaft with cable and pellet moulding; all 12th-century.

Condition—Windows, etc., repaired with cement which has stripped off in places, otherwise good.

Secular:—

(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT and FISH-POND, 130 yards N.W. of the Manor House.

MONUMENTS (3-11):—

The buildings are all of two storeys, and timber-framed with plaster or brick filling; many are of 17th-century origin, but have been considerably restored and altered; the roofs generally are thatched. The cottages are all of rectangular plan, except one.

(3). COTTAGE, now two tenements, on the W. side of the road, about $\frac{3}{8}$ mile S.W. of the church. The central chimney stack has been rebuilt at the top.

Condition—Fairly good.

(4). FARMHOUSE, W. of (3). The doorways, windows and chimneys are of the 18th century, and the walls have been much patched and repaired. The roofs are tiled. The plan is of half-H shape, with modern additions at the back. The wings have hipped gables.

Condition—Fairly good, much altered.

(5). COTTAGE, now three tenements, in St. Andrew's Terrace, 100 yards S.W. of (3). It was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, but has been much altered and enlarged. The filling is of modern brick and the walls are partly weather-boarded. The plan is irregular.

Condition—Fairly good, much altered.

MAIN ROAD, W. side:—

(6). Cottage, now three tenements, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of the church.

Condition—Very bad.

(7). Cottage, three tenements, about 50 yards S.E. of (6). It is of uncertain date, probably mediæval, but much altered and restored. The gable facing the road has remains of 'crook' or 'fork' construction, and the wall retains traces of three bays of the same construction; the timbers originally extended from the ground to the ridge of the roof, but have been cut.

Condition—Fairly good, the original structure much patched.

(8). Cottage, S. of (7). The walls have modern brick filling. The roof is tiled.

Condition—Good, much altered.

(9). The Old Swan Inn, S.E. of (8). It was built probably in the 16th century, but the walls have been partly rebuilt with modern brick; the original timber-framing is very rough. The plan is T-shaped, and at the ends of the wings are half-hipped gables, with naturally cambered tie-beams.

Condition—Poor.

E. side:—

(10). Cottage, about $\frac{3}{8}$ mile S.W. of the church. It was of the central chimney type, but has been enlarged and much restored. The walls are gabled; the roof is tiled.

Condition—Good, much altered.

(11). Cottages, three in one range, behind the Post Office, at the N. end of the village, about 500 yards S.W. of the church. The walls are on brick foundations, and the brick filling is whitewashed. There is a modern addition at the back and a modern shop at the S.W. end.

Condition—Fairly good.

(12). House, adjoining (11) at the N.E. end, is of two storeys, built of red and black bricks late in the 17th century. The roof is tiled. The plan is L-shaped, with the internal angle facing W. The chimney stack at the S.W. end is original. Interior:—On the ground floor there are plain ceiling-beams and a wide fireplace.

Condition—Fairly good.

Unclassified:—

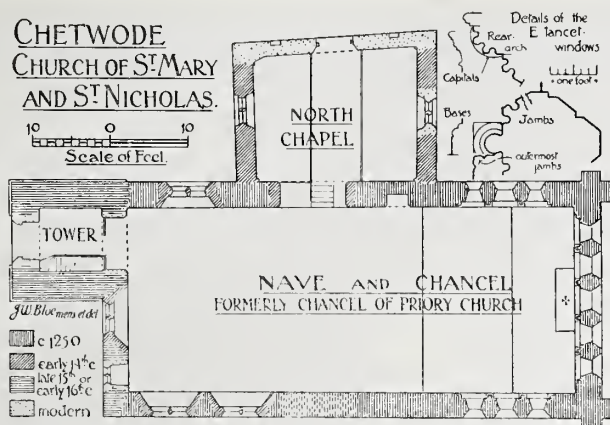
(13). LYNCHETS, on Southend Hill and Westend Hill; those on Southend Hill are the best examples in the county.

Condition—On Southend Hill, very good; on Westend Hill, fairly good.



CHEDDINGTON.

Lynchets on Southend Hill; from the South-east.



121. CHETWODE.

(O.S. 6 in. (a) xvii. N.E. (b) xviii. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY AND ST. NICHOLAS, stands about 4 miles S.W. of Buckingham. It is built of stone rubble, that in the walls of the transept being coursed; the tower is covered with roughcast. The roofs are covered with slate, except that of the tower, which is tiled.

The church was formerly that of an Augustinian priory, and was appropriated to the uses of a parish church c. 1480. The *Chancel* and *Nave* of the present structure were built c. 1250 and were apparently the chancel of the priory church; the *North Chapel* was added c. 1330, and the *North-West Tower* late in the 15th or early in the 16th century. The church is said to have been almost wholly rebuilt c. 1820, but much of the 13th and 14th-century material was re-used, some of the 14th-century windows being re-set in new positions. Repairs were also carried out in 1868.

The building is especially interesting as it comprises the remains of a priory church, with fine 13th-century windows at the E. end; in the S. window is some unusually good glass of the 13th and 14th centuries.

Architectural Description.—The *Chancel* and *Nave* (together 57½ ft. by 24 ft.) have no structural division. The *Chancel* has, in the E. wall, a window of five tall lancets of c. 1250, of ascending height from the sides to the middle; externally they have double-chamfered and rebated jambs and heads, and moulded labels with head-stops; internally the jambs have keeled edge-rolls, and attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the edge-rolls are continued in the inner orders of the rear arches, but have carved foliage at the springing level; the outer orders of the rear arches are elaborately moulded and are carried on

the attached shafts, which are all of one height, the arches being stilted to follow the height of the lancets; the moulded labels have head-stops at the outermost ends and foliage points at the mitreing; the N. and S. jambs respectively of the outermost lancets have a filleted edge-roll to the outer order, with foliage-stops below the abaci; under the window, outside, is a moulded string-course, probably modern. The N. and S. walls have each a window of three grouped lancets similar to that in the E. wall, but the capitals are carved with animals, monsters and foliage; the labels of the N. window have head-stops; the rear arches of the S. window have been rebuilt, and the labels have mask-stops. The *Nave* has, in the N. wall, opening into the chapel, an arch of c. 1330 of two chamfered orders; the outer order is continuous, the inner order rests on a moulded capital supported on a corbel carved as a crowned head; W. of the arch is part of a window of c. 1300, of two lights, with a modern flat lintel in place of a former traceried head; it is set high in the wall and has, attached to the jambs and mullion, inside and outside, small shafts with moulded octagonal bases and carved capitals; the external bases, which are roughly cut, are probably modern; the inner edges of the jambs have keeled edge-rolls with ogee-stops above the window ledge. In the S. wall, close together, are two high windows of c. 1310, each of two trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head, with a moulded external label; the inner face of the tracery has an attached roll, continued in the moulded jambs, which are restored externally; the drop rear arch is hollow-chamfered. In the W. wall is a window of two plain pointed lights with a pierced spandrel in a two-centred head, probably of early 14th-century date, re-set; further S. is a small window of two lights, probably modern. The *North Chapel* (21 ft. by 16 ft.) has a modern

E. window and N. doorway. In the W. wall is an early 14th-century window of two trefoiled ogee lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head which has a plain external label. The *North-West Tower* (8½ ft. by 8 ft.) is of two stages, the lower stage being of two storeys; the roof is pyramidal. The tower arch is of plastered brick, and has moulded corbel-capitals of the 17th century. The modern W. doorway has a 17th-century beam, re-used as the internal lintel, inscribed 'William War Churchwarden'; the W. window is of two four-centred lights in a square head with a plain label, and is probably of the 16th century. The second storey has a single light in the W. wall, hidden by ivy. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a window similar to the W. window of the ground storey, and also probably of the 16th century; that in the N. wall is hidden by ivy. The *Roofs* are modern, but a number of stone corbels and other fragments of carved stone of various dates have been re-set high in the walls, apparently as roof corbels.

Fittings—Bells: one and sanctus, 1st, inscribed in small Lombardic capitals '+ me tibi xpe dabit i chetwode quem peramabat,' c. 1350. sanctus, blank, possibly 18th-century. *Brasses and Indents*. Indents: In chancel—near E. end of quire stalls, in marble slab, of figure, in upper corners two small figures, and marginal inscription, 15th-century. *Chest*: In N. transept—of oak, with three locks, possibly 17th-century. *Communion Tables*: In N. chapel—small, possibly 17th-century. In tower—part of table, with moulded rail and turned balusters, 17th-century. *Glass*: In chancel—in S. window (formerly in E. window), grisaille, partly restored, with geometrical patterns in colour—in E. lancet, two circles near the top, upper white with scroll pattern, coloured middle and yellow border; lower, geometrical pattern in yellow and red, blue middle and border; below circles, green cross, bordered yellow, red ends to arms, between four roundels, two green, two yellow; all c. 1250; at foot of lancet, figure of saint with book, in fragmentary architectural setting with tracery and canopy, 14th-century: middle lancet, two *vesicae piscis*, one with figure of St. John the Baptist, in various colours, holding the *Agnus Dei* (see frontispiece), the other with figure of archbishop in Mass vestments with pall and cross-staff, below figures shield with arms of England reversed, all 13th-century: W. lancet, two circles, upper as in E. lancet, lower with fragments, including part of crucifixion on pale blue ground, foliage, etc., c. 1250; under circles, two figures, St. Peter with keys, and the Virgin crowned, probably 14th-century; at foot figure of bishop with crozier and fragment of inscription in Lom-

bardic capitals, 'Amicus dei Nicholaus', 14th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. Monument: In chancel—on N. wall, to Mary, daughter of Paul Risley of 'Chitwood', 1668, black marble panel flanked by weeping figures, cherubs' heads at base, urn at the top, all of stone. Floor-slabs: In chancel—at E. end, (1) to Elizabeth, widow of Henry Risley, arms at the top, 17th-century; (2) to Susan, daughter of Thomas Risley, 1660, arms at the top; (3) to John Risley, 1682, arms at the top; hidden under wood floor near organ, visible through trap door, (4) to Sir John Giffard, large, with richly designed incised cross, and marginal inscription in French, mid 14th-century. *Painting*: In chancel—E. of chapel arch on N. wall, at back of recess (see below), foliage design in red and yellow, 13th-century. *Panelling*: In N. chapel—forming pew, and lining walls of W. half of chapel, c. 1630, re-used. *Piscina*: see *Sedilia*. *Recess*: In chancel—in N. wall, E. of chapel arch, with plastered jambs and pointed head, 13th-century. *Sedilia*: In chancel—in S. wall, under window, four, the easternmost probably recess for piscina, third recess wider than the rest, now a doorway; moulded jambs having filleted rolls with dog-tooth ornament, moulded bases and carved foliage capitals, arches elaborately moulded, with dog-tooth ornament, and irregularly set, with small horizontal moulding at apices, crossing the other mouldings, probably part of destroyed string-course, moulded labels foliated at mitreing but dying on to abaci at E. and W. ends, all of c. 1250, re-set, some modern stones in arch of third recess.

In the *Churchyard* all the graves are on the N. side of the church; on the S. side is the garden of a modern house (the Priory), on the site of the cloister and domestic buildings of the former priory.

Condition—Good, but much overgrown with ivy.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS (2-7):—

^b (2). W. of Plough Farm.

^a (3-7). A representative group of three moats, S.W. of the church, and some fish-ponds N.E. and S. of the church.

^a (8). THE MANOR HOUSE, nearly ½ mile E.N.E. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, built chiefly of brick with stone dressings; the roofs are tiled. The original house was erected c. 1600, on a plan of modified T-shape, the vertical wing projecting towards the E.; an addition was made on the N. side of the E. wing apparently in the 18th century; E. of this addition another block was built early in the 19th century, and recently the house was again enlarged towards the E. by the extension of the original E. wing,



CHETWODE: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY AND ST. NICHOLAS.
South-East Window, c. 1250, with 13th and 14th-century glass.

now part of the main block of the house, and the addition of a large cross wing to match the W. wing, the plan thus becoming H-shaped above the ground floor; an attic was added to the main block, and a further one-storeyed addition was built on the N. side, making the wall of the ground floor on that side almost on one plane.

The house is an interesting example of domestic architecture of c. 1600.

The *N. Elevation* is of the 18th and 19th centuries, except the W. wing, which is original, and of red bricks, with a diaper pattern of black bricks; on the first floor are two original windows of moulded stone, each of one light with a moulded label; the upper storey is gabled. The original part of the main block has an old chimney stack with a modern shaft, and the W. wing has an original chimney stack with four square shafts set diagonally. The E. wall of the wing is of stone. All the other original walls are of red and black bricks as on the N. front. The *W. Elevation*, now facing the kitchen yard and domestic offices, was probably the original entrance front; on the ground floor, in the N. half, are two original windows, the northern of three lights, now blocked, and enclosed by a modern larder, the southern set higher in the wall, and of two lights, also blocked; the first floor has a window of four lights similar to the others, and the second floor two gabled dormer windows, each of three lights with brick mullions and a moulded stone coping; the S. half of the elevation has a large projecting chimney stack, modern at the top. On the *S. Elevation*, facing the garden, the W. wing is original, and has a moulded stone window of four lights on the ground floor, and another of three lights on the first floor, similar to the other windows; the main wall is set back from the wings, and part of it is original; on the ground floor are two windows, one of two lights, the other of three lights; another two-light window has been converted into a doorway; the first floor has three windows each of three lights; all the windows have dressings of moulded stone; in the attic are two modern dormer windows; the rest of the main wall and the projecting E. wing are modern.

Interior:—The kitchen in the S. half of the W. wing has a large original arched fireplace, now partly blocked. The room in the N. half of the wing has an original oak doorway. In a passage on the first floor is an original stone fireplace with moulded jambs and flat four-centred arch; the jambs have moulded stops; the room over the kitchen is lined with moulded oak panelling of c. 1630, and the frieze is elaborately carved; two doors in the panelling have cock's-head hinges; the fireplace and overmantel (see Plate, p. 71) are also of carved oak and of c. 1630; the fireplace is

flanked by Doric shafts standing on high panelled plinths and supporting a mantel-shelf enriched with carved ornament including lions' faces; the overmantel has a heavily carved square frame, flanked by Corinthian columns and flat pilasters, carrying an entablature and cornice with carved strapwork and faces; the pilasters are enriched with arabesque ornament; the frame encloses an achievement of arms including a shield, helm and mantle and a crest of a demi-lion coming out of a crown; the arms affixed to the shield are quarterly four crosses formy (counter coloured) for Chetwode; the crosses are modern. In the attic are two original doors, one with cock's-head hinges.

Condition—Good, but much of the old walling is thickly covered with ivy.

^b (9). COTTAGE, about $\frac{5}{8}$ mile E.N.E. of the church, is of two storeys, built in the 17th century, of timber and brick, except the gabled ends, which are of stone. The roof is thatched.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (10). SUNFLOWER FARM, about 600 yards S. of the church, is of two storeys, built of stone; the roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped, the wings projecting towards the N. and W. On the N. side is a small staircase wing with 'T.B.C. 1662.P.H.' inscribed in the head of the gable; the date is probably that of the house. A low modern addition has been added in the internal angle of the L. Some old wooden window frames remain in the upper storey. Two of the chimney stacks are of late 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good.

122. CHICHELEY.

(O.S. 6 in. v. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE, in the middle of the village, is built of stone rubble; the roofs are covered with lead, except that of the porch, which is tiled. The thickness of the walls and the proportions of the *Nave* possibly indicate that it was built in the 12th century; early in the 14th century the *North Aisle* was added, and extended the whole length of the chancel and nave which then existed. Late in the 15th century the *Central Tower* was built on the site of the chancel, and the chancel was rebuilt further towards the E. In the 16th century the clearstorey was added, and the *South Porch* built. The *Chancel* was again rebuilt early in the 18th century. The windows in the aisle were restored in the 19th century, and the lower stages of the tower in the 20th century.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (21 ft. by 14 ft.) is entirely of the 18th century. The *Central Tower* (15½ ft. by 12 ft.) is of three stages,

with shallow square buttresses at the angles of the first and second stages and an embattled parapet. All the detail, except the gallery, is of late 15th-century date. The N., E. and W. arches are two-centred and each of three chamfered orders with semi-octagonal responds which have moulded capitals and bases; the upper part of the E. arch is now blocked; the innermost order of the S. respond of the arch opening into the nave has been cut away to make room for a pulpit, subsequently removed. The S. wall has, in the S.E. angle, a newel staircase, carried up to the bell-chamber; it led originally also to the rood-loft, and was entered from a doorway, now blocked, inside the tower; it is now entered from an external doorway in the S. wall: further W. is a high window of three cusped lights and tracery under a two-centred head and external label. An upper floor, inserted in the 18th century, forms a gallery opening into the nave; in the S.E. angle is the upper doorway opening into the stair-turret. In the second stage are two small windows; one has a square head, and is partly hidden by the clock, the other has a trefoiled head and an external label. The third stage has, in each wall, coupled windows, each of two trefoiled lights with a transom and under a two-centred head, with pierced spandrels and an external label; at each corner of the string-course below the parapet is carved a large grotesque head, and on the N. wall are two gargoyles flush with the wall. The *Nave* (35 ft. by 18 ft.) has an embattled parapet. The N. arcade is of three bays and of early 14th-century date, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the outer order has scroll-stops over the clustered columns, which have moulded capitals and bases; the responds are similar to the columns. In the S. wall is a 15th-century window of three trefoiled lights with pierced spandrels under a depressed two-centred head, and W. of the window is the 15th-century S. doorway, with plain jambs and segmental head. The clearstorey has, on each side, four 16th-century windows, each of two uncusped lights under a four-centred head. In the W. wall is a mid 14th-century window of three lights and tracery under a two-centred head and external label. The *North Aisle* (52 ft. by 15½ ft.) has, in the E. wall, a 14th-century window, now blocked, and hidden externally by a buttress and internally by a monument. In the N. wall are two windows with 14th-century splays and rear arches; the tracery and external stonework are modern: between the windows is a 14th-century doorway with moulded jambs and two-centred head. In the W. wall is a modern window. The *South Porch* is of two storeys. The entrance archway has chamfered jambs and two-centred

head of the 16th century. In each side wall is a 16th-century window of two lights under a square head, with an external label; in the head of the gable is a small window, now blocked. The *Roof* of the N. aisle is of early 16th-century date, with a moulded wall-plate and purlins, etc.

Fittings — Brasses and Indents. Brasses: In nave—(1) to William, son of Henry Shelley of Patcham, Sussex, 1638, Latin inscription, on separate plate achievement of arms; (2) to Elizabeth [Noke], name on slab almost obliterated, on brass verse in English, and date 1658. In N. aisle—on E. wall, (3) of skeleton in shroud, with verses in English and Latin, black-letter, and shield with arms of Cave, 16th-century, (see brass and monument (4)); on floor, near E. end, (4) of Anthony Cave, merchant of the Staple of Calais, 1558, two figures, man in plate armour, mail skirt, long sword suspended from belt, head (broken) resting on helmet, woman in cloak and veil head-dress, inscription and two shields, the first with arms of Cave impaling a coat of six quarters, the second shield with arms of the Staple, indents of two other shields. *Monuments and Floor-slabs.* Monuments: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) to Sir Anthony Chester, third baronet, 1697, and Mary his wife, daughter of Samuel Cranmer, 1710, large monument, of black and white marble, with inscription, curved broken pediment, and achievement of arms; (2) to Anne, daughter of William Wollaston of Shenton, Leicestershire, first wife of Sir John Chester, fourth baronet, Latin inscription, undated, monument similar to (1). In N. aisle—against E. wall, (3) of Sir Anthony Chester, knight and first baronet, 1635, and Dame Elizabeth (Boteler) his first wife, 1629, panelled altar tomb, with two kneeling figures, the man in plate armour and padded breeches, the woman in cloak and veiled head-dress; at each end of tomb Corinthian column and pilaster, supporting entablature with foliated frieze and elaborate cresting with three shields, in the middle Chester quartering Cave and Butler, at N. end Chester, at S. end Chester impaling Butler, at back inscription to Sir Anthony, recording erection of monument by his son Henry, 1637, separate inscription to Dame Elizabeth; against N. wall, (4) to Antonie Cave, 1558, erected by his wife Elizabeth [Lovett] in 1576, large monument, of stone (see Plate, p. 43), having enriched sarcophagus, with figure of corpse, at the back small kneeling figures in high relief of six daughters and two sons, at each end of tomb grotesque figure on a pedestal, supporting entablature with triglyphs in the frieze and a moulded pediment with achievement of arms of Cave; above sarcophagus inlaid inscription, above sons shield with arms of Cave, above daughters





CLIFTON REYNES: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY: 12TH-CENTURY AND LATER.
From the South-east.

shield with arms of Lovett, on sarcophagus cartouche bearing arms of Cave impaling Lovett. In churchyard—at N.E. corner, (5) tombstone to Mary, wife of William Will, 1691. Floor-slabs: In N. aisle—(1) to Dorothy, wife of William Giles, 1652; (2) to Henry Cowley, 1653, and Elisabeth his wife, 1656; (3) to — Tubbs, widow, three dates, 1622, 1666 and 1690, inscription much obliterated; (4) to John Chester, 1669; (5) to Villiers, son of Sir William Jesson, of Coventry, 1690; (6) to Catherine, wife of John Chester, 1671; (7) to John, son of Sir Anthony Chester, baronet, date illegible, 17th-century; (8) to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Peyton of Dodington, Ely, and widow of Sir Anthony Chester, second baronet, 1692. *Niche*: In tower—over upper doorway opening into stair-turret. *Painting*: In nave—on S. wall, near W. end, traces of prayer, in black-letter, and some egg-and-tongue ornament, probably late 16th-century. *Paneling*: In nave—on S. wall, near W. end, and in N. aisle—at W. end. moulded framing and some carved panels, early 17th-century. *Stoup*: In nave—in S. wall, with cinquefoiled head, 15th-century, bowl partly restored. *Miscellanea*: In N. aisle—*Bible-box*, of oak, with carved front, early 17th-century.

Condition—Good generally, but the walls are covered with ivy, and the upper stage of the tower internally is in poor condition.

Secular:—

(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT and four FISH-PONDS, at Chicheley Hall. The *Moat* was formerly square, but the N.W. arm has been obliterated; on the S.W. and S.E. are high retaining banks. The *Fish-ponds* are near the S.E. arm of the moat.

(3). GRANGE FARM, about 1,100 yards N.N.E. of the church, is a house of three storeys; the walls are of stone; the roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped, the wings extending towards the S. and E.; the S. wing was built probably c. 1601, the date inscribed above the principal doorway, and the E. wing was added possibly later in the 17th century; in the angle between the wings is a small modern addition, of brick. *W. Elevation*:—In the middle is a doorway (see Plate, p. 24) with a segmental arch under a square head and moulded entablature; in the frieze is inscribed, in large letters, 'Sobrie Iuste Pie', and the date 1601; the mullioned windows are apparently modern or much restored. *E. Elevation*:—The flat-headed gable of the E. wing is of irregular shape, one side of the gable being longer than the other; one original window of four lights has moulded wood mullions and frame, with quarry glazing; the S. wing is covered by the modern addition. *N. Elevation*:—Some of the windows have original

casements: the two large projecting chimney stacks have shafts built of 18th-century brick, one shaft bearing a tablet inscribed with the date 1773.

Interior:—The wide fireplaces have been partly blocked. The staircase has, on the first landing, 17th-century balusters, rails and a round-headed newel post, all of carved oak. On the first floor is a door of old oak battens.

A square *Outbuilding*, N.E. of the house, is of two storeys, and probably of late 17th-century date. The walls are of red brick with black headers; the roof is tiled. Inside the building is a large open fireplace.

Condition—Good.

(4). FARMHOUSE, 150 yards N. of Grange Farm, is of two storeys, built of stone, probably in the 17th century, and partly re-faced with brick later in the same century. The roofs are tiled. The plan is T-shaped, the small transverse wing facing S. *S. Elevation*:—The large projecting chimney stack is of stone, with a shaft of thin bricks at the top. *E. Elevation*:—The transverse wing is gabled; the E. wall of the N. wing has been re-faced with red brick and black headers; one old window remains, and there are some blocked windows. *W. Elevation*:—The chimney stack in the middle of the N. wing is of thin bricks. Interior:—On the ground floor there are some large stop-chamfered beams in the ceilings, and on the first floor some large oak floor-boards.

Condition—Poor, now uninhabited; some of the windows have fallen out and the floors are in bad repair.

MONUMENTS (5-8):—

These buildings are of the 17th century, except possibly one; the walls generally are timber-framed with brick filling; the roofs are thatched. The house and cottages have original chimney stacks.

BEDLAM:—

(5). *Cottage*, at the N. end of the hamlet, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.W. of the church. It is of one storey and an attic, with a central chimney stack. The W. wall has been re-faced with brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

(6). *Cottage*, S. of (5), is of two storeys. The wall at the back has been partly re-faced with brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

(7). *House*, now three tenements, about 400 yards N.W. of the church, is of two storeys, and probably of late 16th or early 17th-century date. The plan is L-shaped, the wings extending towards the N. and W., with modern additions in the angle between them. The E. front has a gable at the S. end, and a gabled dormer window near the N. end; the door is of old oak battens. The N. end

of the N. wing is of stone. The S. wall is partly of red brick with black headers, and in the roof are two gabled dormer windows. The W. end of the W. wing has been re-faced with 18th-century brick. Interior:—Some of the wide open fire-places and some original ceiling-beams remain.

Condition—Fairly good.

(8). *Barn*, about 230 yards N.W. of the church, opposite the Chester Arms. The walls are partly weather-boarded.

Condition—Good.

CLAYDON, EAST, MIDDLE and STEEPLE, see EAST CLAYDON, MIDDLE CLAYDON and STEEPLE CLAYDON.

123. CLIFTON REYNES.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)ii. S.E. (b)v. N.E.)

Prehistoric:—

^a (1). BRITISH PIT VILLAGE, about 450 yards N.E. of the church. Several pit dwellings have recently been discovered on the site during quarrying operations N. of the railway; fragments of bone and pottery also have been found.

Condition — The dwellings have been destroyed in the course of quarrying.

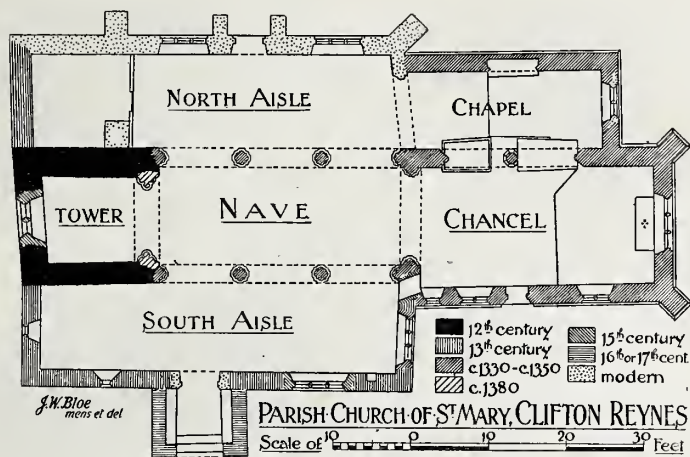
Ecclesiastical:—

^b (2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands W. of the village. The walls are of limestone rubble, those of the chancel being of thin shaly stones with much mortar and those of the S. aisle having a thin coat of mortar. The roofs are covered with lead, except that of the N. chapel which is tiled. The *West Tower* was built in the 12th century, when the church probably consisted of a chancel, nave and tower. In the 13th century *North* and *South Aisles* were added, extending to the W. wall of the tower, and the tower arch was rebuilt; c. 1330 the *North Chapel* was added, and c. 1340 the *Chancel* was rebuilt and widened towards the S.; c. 1350 the chancel arch was widened and the N. and S. arcades of the *Nave* were rebuilt without widening the nave; c. 1380 the tower arch was altered, the 13th-century capitals being re-used as bases. Early in the 15th century the clearstorey was built, an embattled parapet and new roof being added to the nave, and an embattled parapet to the S. aisle. The *South Porch* was built possibly in the 16th or 17th century. The N. aisle, except the arcade and the W. wall, was rebuilt in 1801. In the 19th century the building was partly restored, and the arch at the W. end of the N. chapel was inserted in 1905.

The church is a good example of 14th-century architecture. Among the fittings are some exceptionally fine 14th-century effigies of wood (see

Plate, p. 43) and stone; the brass of 1428, and the mediæval painting and glass are also of interest.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (30 ft. by 15 ft.) has diagonal buttresses at the E. angles, and a modern embattled parapet; the internal face of the walling is not plastered. The E. window is of three cinquefoiled lights under a square head with sunk spandrels and a moulded external label; the jambs and mullions up to the original springing level are of c. 1340; the head and upper part of the window were altered late in the 15th century. In the N. wall, opening into the N. chapel, is an arcade of two bays and of c. 1330; the two-centred arches are of three orders, the innermost order being moulded; the two outer orders are chamfered and are continued down the E. respond; both responds have semi-octagonal shafts with moulded bell-capitals and bases, and are partly hidden by the tombs under the arcade; the octagonal pillar has a capital and base similar to those of the responds. In the S. wall are three windows; the two eastern are of c. 1340, and each of two cinquefoiled ogee lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head, which has a plain external label; one label is much broken and all the stops are defaced; the rear arches are moulded and have head-stops; the third window is a low-side single light of c. 1340 with a transom and a two-centred cinquefoiled head, under a plain external label with a head-stop on the E. side; the W. stop is broken; the jambs are moulded below the transom and chamfered above it, and the transom has been externally restored; between the two eastern windows is a doorway of mid 14th-century date; the jambs and two-centred head are of two moulded orders, with internal and external labels; the internal label has stops carved as the heads of animals. On the E. and S. walls, below the windows, is an internal string-course, broken for the doorway. The chancel arch, of c. 1350, is two-centred and of two orders, the inner order moulded, the outer chamfered; the jambs have clustered shafts with moulded bases and capitals; the bases are much damaged. The *North Chapel* (25 ft. by 10 ft.) has, in the E. wall, a window of two pointed lights under a two-centred head; the tracery and external stonework are modern; the two-centred rear arch and internal jambs are probably of the 14th century and are of rough workmanship. In the N. wall is a recess (see Fittings). The *Nave* (31 ft. by 12½ ft.) has a 15th-century embattled parapet and a moulded string-course with flower ornament; the E. wall has a low gable, also embattled. The N. and S. arcades are of c. 1350, and each of three bays with acutely pointed arches of two moulded orders and a three-quarter hollow between the orders; the moulded labels have



uncarved stops; the pillars and responds have clustered shafts with moulded bases and capitals of similar detail to those of the chancel arch. Over the second pillar of the S. arcade, in the haunch of the arch, is a small square opening with roll-edges and holes for a grating; in the N. wall opposite there was possibly a similar opening. The clearstorey has two N. and two S. windows, each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; three of the windows are of early 15th-century date; the N.E. window is a rough copy of the others; in the E. wall is a similar window of early 15th-century date. The *North Aisle* (46 ft. by 12 ft.) was rebuilt in 1801; the date is inscribed on a stone over the N. doorway; the W. end is cut off by a timber-framed partition, and is used as a coal cellar. The *South Aisle* (45½ ft. by 12 ft.) has a 15th-century embattled parapet, partly restored; below it is a moulded string-course carved with flowers and leaves, and with figures of beasts at the E. and W. angles. In the E. wall is a 14th-century window of three pointed lights with intersecting tracery in a two-centred head, which has a moulded external label; the rear arch and inner jambs are chamfered; on the N. side of the window is a 15th-century squint into the chancel, with a cinquefoiled pointed head. In the S. wall are two windows; the eastern is of the 15th century, and of three cinquefoiled ogee lights and tracery under a square head with a moulded external label: the second window is a 13th-century lancet; the internal jambs and rear arch are covered with plaster: between the windows is the S. doorway, probably in a 14th-century opening, but with modern jambs and two-centred head; the label is old and the stops have been cut away; over the doorway is a rough relieving arch. In the W. wall is a lancet window, probably of the 13th century, with a plain external label, much damaged. The *West Tower* (about 11½ ft. by 11 ft.)

is of three stages, with an embattled parapet, much restored. The tower arch is probably of c. 1380; it is two-centred and of three orders; the chamfered outer order is continuous, the two inner orders are moulded, and carried on moulded jambs, with bases which are evidently the 13th-century capitals adapted and partly re-cut; the present moulded capitals are similar to those of the nave arcades; the label on the E. side is also moulded. In the W. wall is a window of late 15th or early 16th-century date, of three cinquefoiled lights under a three-centred head with a moulded external label. The second stage has plain round-headed openings of the 12th century in the E. and W. walls. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a single-light window of c. 1300, with a trefoiled pointed head and a plain label which has mask-stops. The *South Porch* is deflected towards the E. and has a plain two-centred entrance archway with chamfered jambs, of the 16th or 17th century. The *Roof* of the nave is of three bays with moulded tie-beams supported by plain braces on wood corbels; the purlins and ridge are roughly chamfered; on the E. tie-beam are the initials and date 'H O R W C W 1637'; the date is probably that of the whole roof.

Fittings—Bells: six, 2nd-6th by John Hodson, 1664. *Brackets*: In chancel—on E. wall, N. of window, large, square, with chamfered edge, below it a plain rough projecting stone; on E. side of chancel arch, near S. capital, projecting splayed piece of timber. *Brasses and Indents*: In N. chapel—(1) of Sir John Reynes, 1428, figure of man in armour, wearing besagues, plate bevor over mail, bascinet, etc., imperfect, part of the legs missing, inscription and four shields of Reynes, checky a quarter, scored for colour, (ermine); (2) of man and woman, figures in shrouds, at corners four shields of Reynes, and Reynes impaling a saltire engrailed, for Tyringham, indent of inscription plate, c. 1500. *Chairs*: In chancel—

two, one with carved back, shaped arms, turned legs and supports for arms, moulded top rail c. 1630; the second, similar to the first, with panelled carved back, plain foot rail, c. 1660. *Communion Table*: with plain turned legs, slightly moulded top rail, plain foot rail, 17th-century, angles strengthened by short iron straps. *Font* (see Plate, p. 45): octagonal bowl with small shaft at each angle, moulded lower edge with carved faces and roses; in each side of bowl slightly sunk niche with carved figure of saint, etc., (1) St. Katherine with wheel and sword, (2) St. Michael, with wings, holding shield and spear, dragon at feet, (3) St. Paul with sword and book, (4) representation of the Trinity, (5) St. Peter with keys and book, (6) St. Barbara holding a tower, (7) St. Margaret, crowned, piercing with spear the dragon at her feet, (8) the Virgin and Child; octagonal stem with traceried panel of different design in each side, base moulded; late 14th-century. *Glass*: In chancel—in upper part of S.W. window, figure of bishop, in Mass vestments, with mitre and crozier, set in panel with border of fragments, including parts of two leopards (or lions passant), crocketed pinnacles, foliage, and part of inscription; in head of window, a leopard's head, crocketed finials, roses, tracery, and other fragments, all late 14th-century, said to have been brought from Emberton Church in the 19th century. In nave—in E. window of clearstorey over chancel arch, in N. light, part of figure of saint, head with nimbus, hand holding book, and other fragments; in S. light, head and hand of figure of saint, and various fragments; in head of window, and below remains of figures, crocketed finials, and quarries bearing a lion, a fleur de lis in lozenge, foliage, etc.; in quatrefoil of tracery, three crocketed finials with a rose in the middle; all early 15th-century; in N.W. window of clearstorey, W. light almost complete, with ornamental quarries and border, in the middle a shield of Reynes, impaling Reynes; E. light with border at the top, and in the middle a shield set inside out, gules a chevron between three scallops or for Chamberlain, impaling Reynes; all early 15th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. Monuments: In N. chapel—in N. wall, (1) tomb recess, with segmental pointed head of two orders, the outer order moulded, the inner cinquefoiled and sub-cusped, moulded label with carved head-stops, jambs with three engaged shafts having moulded capitals and bases, early 14th-century; set in recess, two carved wooden effigies of 1300-1310; of man with legs crossed, hand on sword, wearing long loose surcoat, hauberk, camail, etc.; of woman in head-veil, wimple, gown, and sleeveless super-tunic; under eastern arch of chapel arcade, (2) altar tomb, c. 1375,

with two stone effigies, of man in armour, wearing bascinet with camail laced up to it, tight gipon over hauberk, articulated pauldrons, arm-pieces, gauntlets with gadlings, leg-pieces and sollerets; of woman wearing sideless gown, pleated skirt, and long cloak, hair elaborately dressed; sides of tomb each set with eight niches having crocketed trefoiled heads, in each niche small figure, of man and woman alternately, two of the men in long cloaks over armour, the others in different civilian dress, all somewhat coarsely cut but of unusually good design, several considerably defaced; above each figure a shield with the following arms:—a chevron between three scallops for Chamberlain, ermine a fesse three millrind crosses thereon for Paynell, a saltire engrailed for Tyringham, ermine a chief indented for Morteyne, three arches for Arches, three harts passant at gaze for Greene, bezanty with an ermine quarter for Zouche, a chief with a lion passant thereon for Brok, three stirrups with their leathers for Scudamore, three plain crosses fitchy a chief with a demi-lion thereon for (?), a cross engrailed possibly for Drayton, a scutcheon and an orle of martlets for (?), a fesse between six crosses formy for (?): under western arch of arcade, (3) altar tomb of 1320-1330, with two carved wooden effigies, of man, legs crossed, hand on sword, wearing ridged bascinet, camail, long gambeson with pointed skirt, hauberk with pointed skirt, embattled skirt of cuirass or haketon also visible, and possibly a fifth body-garment between the cuirass and surcoat, surcoat short in front with long tail behind, mail hose, leather breeches to knee, small shield; effigy of woman wearing gown with tight sleeves, apparently short jacket with short loose sleeves and sideless super-tunic, wimple and head-veil; sides of tomb panelled, with quatrefoils containing shields with the following arms:—Arches, Chamberlain, Chamberlain impaling Reynes, two lions passant with a label possibly for Ekeny, Drayton (?), Paynell, Greene, Tyringham impaling Reynes, and Zouche. *Floor-slabs*: In chancel—(1) to Anna Bernar 1632, incomplete; (2) to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Pepys, rector of the parish, 1680; (3) to apparently one of the Fryer family, almost illegible. In N. aisle—(4) to Mary Dennis, 1652, incomplete; (5) to Dennis, (?) 1637, incomplete; (6) to Peter, son of Samuel Pepys, M.A., Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, 1684. *Paintings*: In nave—over chancel arch, remains of representation of a 'Doom', in black outline, central figure of Christ sitting on a rainbow, with an archangel on the left side, and figures of the dead rising on the right side, barely visible, 15th-century; over N. arcade, traces of texts in black-letter, red outlines, probably 16th-century. *Piscinae*: In



CLIFTON REYNES: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

Tombs and Effigies in Chancel and N. Chapel; 14th-century.

chancel—with pointed cinquefoiled head, moulded jambs, round basin, probably mid 14th-century, sill restored. In S. aisle—plain square rough recess, chamfered edges, round basin. *Plate*: includes cup, of 1692, and stand paten without date-letter, bearing same maker's mark as cup. *Sedilia*: In chancel—in range with piscina, three, separated by circular shafts with moulded capitals and bases, shaft between E. sedile and piscina, half-shafts at the back of recesses and against W. jamb, quarter-shaft in W. corner, two-centred trefoiled and sub-cusped moulded heads, moulded label with old head-stop at W. end; mid 14th-century. *Stoup*: In porch—N.E. corner, plain round bowl, of grey stone, probably 15th-century. *Miscellanea*: In N. aisle—at W. end, *worked stones*, fragments, including (1) five stones of moulded jamb of recess, probably 15th-century; (2) traceried panel probably from altar or tomb, 14th-century; (3) panel similar to (2); (4) part of edge of moulded slab, 15th-century; (5) part of string-course, 14th-century (?), (6) chamfered stones, probably part of window; (7) large slate slab, with moulded edges, probably 16th-century, all detached; built into thin wall of coal-cellar, three quatrefoils formerly with shields, one shield remaining charged with two bars, probably 15th-century. S. aisle—on lower quoins of E. face of S.E. angle, two *sundials*, scratched.

Condition—Good; except the S. windows of the clearstorey which are badly weather-worn outside.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS (3-4):—

^b (3). At Wood Farm, about 2½ miles S.E. of the church. Not shown on the Ordnance Survey maps.

^b (4). 350 yards W. of Top Farm.

MONUMENTS (5-9):—

These buildings are almost all of two storeys, and all of the 17th century. The walls generally are of stone rubble; the roofs are tiled or thatched.

^b (5). THE RECTORY, S. of the church: the E. wing with a cellar under it, is said to be of earlier date than the rest of the house, but no detail remains to show when it was built. The whole house has been restored, and a low modern extension added on the N. side. The plan is L-shaped, the wings extending towards the S. and E. Some of the chimney stacks are of thin bricks. Interior:—On the ground floor there are some chamfered ceiling-beams and an open fireplace. Condition—Good.

^b (6). THE ROBIN HOOD INN, about 430 yards S.E. of the church. The N. front is of red bricks

with black headers. Two of the chimney stacks are original.

Condition—Good.

^b (7). HOUSE, on the N. side of the road, 350 yards S.E. of the church. The plan is L-shaped. Two chimney stacks are of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good.

^b (8). DOVECOT (see Plate, p. 145), 70 yards N.E. of (7): a circular building with a slight off-set near the top of the walls; the roof is thatched and has a small lantern in the middle. Interior:—Fitted with many nests in the thickness of the wall.

Condition—Bad, probably to be pulled down.

^b (9). outhouse, about 580 yards E.S.E. of the church: a small rectangular building, said to have been the kitchen of the former manor-house. Interior:—There is one wide open fireplace.

Condition—Bad; the doors and windows are unsafe.

Unclassified:—

^b (10). ENCLOSURE, at the E. end of the village, of simple plan, nearly rectangular in shape, the defences consisting of a single rampart and ditch.

Condition—Much denuded.

124. COLD BRAYFIELD.

(O.S. 6 in. ii. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, at the S.W. end of the village, is built of limestone rubble, with some shelly oolite; the dressings are of stone; the roofs are tiled. The history of the building is obscured by restorations, but the *Nave* is apparently of c. 1160; the *Chancel* was lengthened c. 1225; later in the same century the *North Porch* and *West Tower* were added and the N. doorway was apparently re-set; windows were inserted in the 15th century. The church was completely restored and re-roofed in the 19th century.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (25½ ft. by 16 ft.) has an E. window of two lights in a two-centred head; the opening is apparently of the 15th century; the tracery is modern. In the N. wall the junction of the 12th and 13th-century work is visible, and the 12th-century rubble is of slightly larger stones; in the S. wall the difference is not clearly defined. The N. wall has, at the E. end, a window similar to the E. window, but smaller; further W. is a 13th-century lancet window, chamfered and rebated externally, and with a wide internal splay; at the W. end of the wall is a low-side window of one lancet light, externally similar to the other lancet, but with a flat lintel over the internal splay. In the S. wall are three windows, all similar to those opposite to them in

the N. wall, but the easternmost window is entirely modern, the second partly restored; the third has an external rebate and has been much restored. The chancel arch is modern, except the responds, which are of c. 1160, and have shafts with scalloped capitals and moulded abaci continued round the responds; the S. shaft has chevron ornament. The *Nave* (31 ft. by 19 ft.) has, in the N. wall, two windows, the eastern a much restored lancet of mid 13th-century date; the western is a small 12th-century window with a round head, also much restored; externally it is covered by the porch, and below it is the N. doorway, almost entirely of 12th-century work, re-set; the slightly pointed head is of two orders, the inner order chamfered and continuous and the outer order moulded and resting on 13th-century shafts with moulded capitals. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern of two lights in a two-centred head; the opening is of the 15th century and the tracery is modern; the western window is similar to the other but entirely modern: E. of it is a straight joint, probably representing the E. jamb of a 13th-century S. doorway, and a mutilated moulding outside was possibly the abacus. The *West Tower* (7½ ft. by 6½ ft.) is of two low stages, with a modern embattled parapet and small diagonal buttresses. All the detail is of mid or late 13th-century date. The small tower arch is of one slightly chamfered order, with square jambs, and plain abaci, and is of crude workmanship. The S. and W. walls have each a plain rough loop-hole. The bell-chamber has a much weathered lancet window in each wall. The *North Porch* (8½ ft. by 6½ ft.) has detail of late 13th-century date. The two-centred entrance archway is of two moulded orders, the outer order springs from shafts with moulded capitals and bases, the inner order is continuous; in the W. wall is a rough loop-hole.

Fittings—Bells: three; 1st by John Clarke, 1607; 2nd by Alexander Rigbe, 1688. *Chest*: In nave—in recess in E. wall, plain with panelled lid and front, 17th-century. *Font*: small, octagonal, stem roughly moulded, uncertain date. *Lockers*: In nave—in E. wall, two; in S. wall, one, without rebate. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. Floor-slabs: In chancel—(1) to Anna Farrer, 1697; (2) to Jane Ferrar, 1678-9; (3) to Anna Farrer, 1690. In nave—in recess at E. end, (4) fragments, 17th-century, illegible; in recess in N. wall, (5) to Edward Bodington, 16—; at W. end, (6) to Ann Bodington, 1696. *Piscinae*: In chancel—with rough pointed head, uncertain date. In nave—modern, with old stone in W. jamb. *Plate*: includes cup, late 16th-century, no date-letter. *Recesses*: In nave—in N.E. corner, two, one in E. and one in N. wall, with segmental heads,

curiously conjoined, uncertain date, probably connected with nave altar.

Condition—Good, much restored.

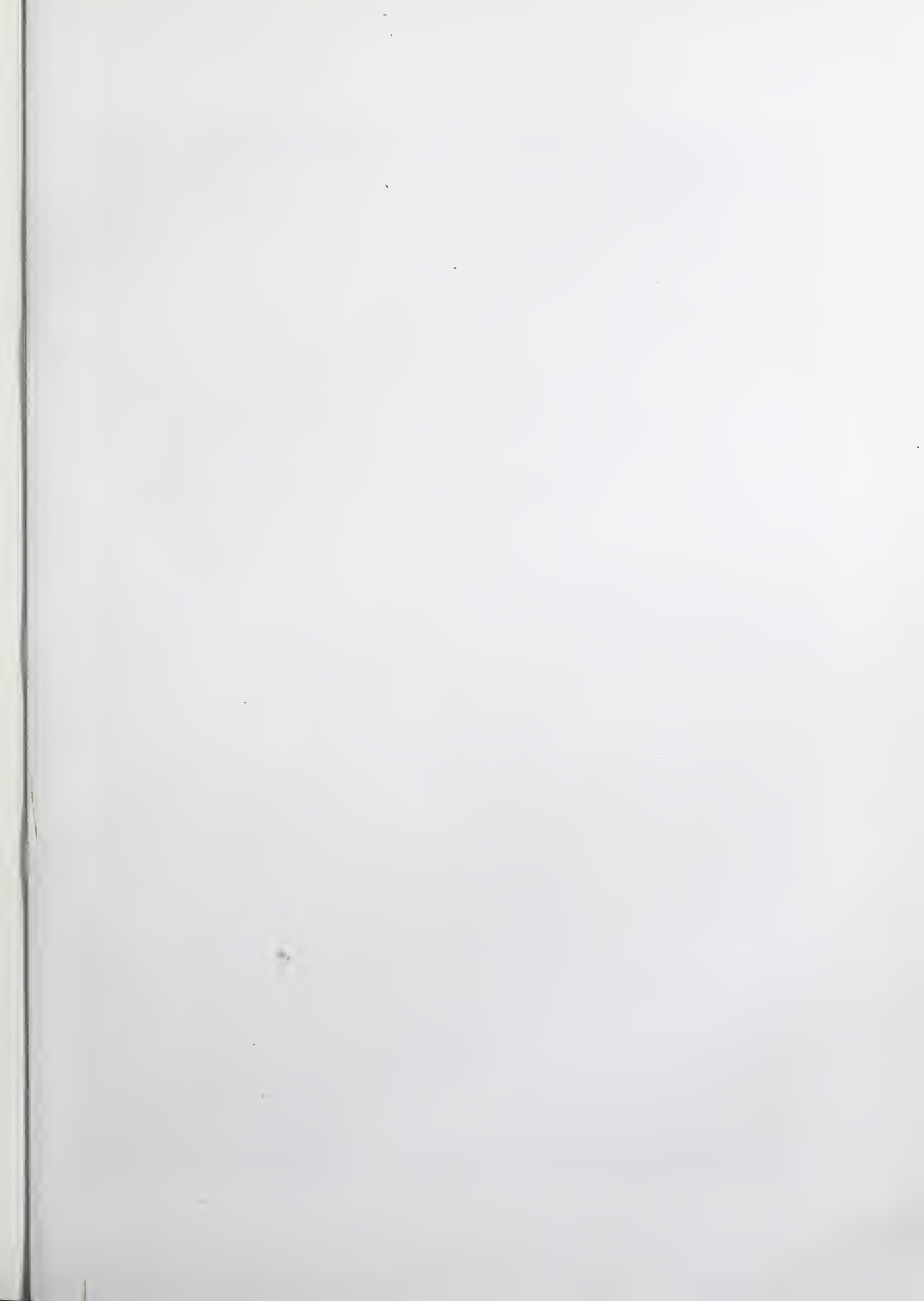
CRAWLEY, NORTH, see NORTH CRAWLEY.

125. CRESLOW.

(O.S. 6 in. xxiii. S.E.)

Secular:—

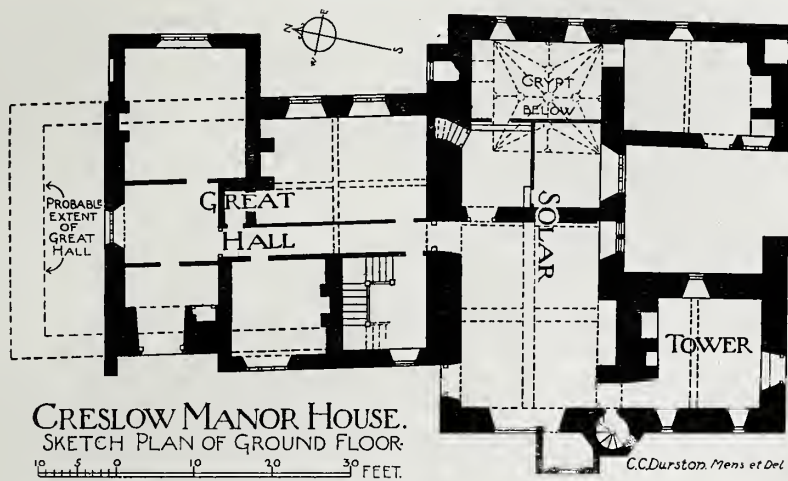
(1). THE MANOR HOUSE, and a CHAPEL now used as a coachhouse and storehouse, about 1 mile N. of the Church of St. John, Whitchurch. The *House* is of two storeys with a basement and an attic, and has a tower of three storeys and an attic. The walls are almost entirely of squared limestone, the roofs are tiled. It was built c. 1330 and then consisted of a Great Hall, probably of four bays, open to the roof, with the daïs in the southernmost bay which formerly projected towards the W., and, at the S. end, a solar of half H-shaped plan with a crypt; the S.W. wing of the solar forms the tower and has a semi-octagonal stair-turret at the N.W. corner; at the N. end of the Hall there was probably a kitchen wing; c. 1610, the Hall was divided into two storeys, the projecting part of the southernmost bay was heightened, and the main staircase inserted in it; the interior of the house generally was altered. Two small drawings, of c. 1820, show that the house then extended considerably further towards the N., the Hall being probably one bay longer than at present, and having a building of two storeys and an attic, possibly of c. 1610, on the probable site of the kitchen. A small wing N.E. of the Hall is shown in one of the drawings, but only two small stumps of the walling remain; early in the 17th century the attic of the tower was added. The N. end of the house, including the northernmost bay of the Hall, was pulled down in the 19th century, when the N.E. drawing-room wing was built and the original W. wall, N. of the projecting bay of the Hall, rebuilt, part of it being made flush with the face of the bay. Further internal alterations were carried out at the same time. The remaining three bays of the original Hall are now divided into dining-room, study, staircase, and two entrance lobbies. The main block of the solar wing on the ground floor originally consisted of two rooms; one of them is now the kitchen, and the other is sub-divided into domestic offices and a dairy, of which the floor is raised above the level of the other rooms, the crypt being under it; the S.E. wing is used as a second dairy, the S.W. wing, or tower, as an outer kitchen. The *Chapel* has some detail of the 12th century, and remains of two 13th-century windows; other windows





CRESLOW : MANOR HOUSE ; c. 1330 AND LATER.

From the North-west.



were inserted in the 15th century; the building was probably converted to secular uses in the 17th century; a floor has been inserted and many other alterations have been made.

The chapel (see Plate, p. 103) is especially interesting on account of the 12th-century remains. The house is of unusual interest as a survival of 14th-century domestic architecture; the crypt, the remains of the roof of the Hall, the tower and stair-turret, and the traceried windows are remarkable. The 17th-century doors and staircase are good examples of woodwork of that date.

The *W. Elevation* of the house has two stepped gables, the southern, over the W. end of the main block of the solar, is probably original, with early 17th-century alterations; the other gable, over the S. bay of the Hall, is probably entirely of the 17th century. At the N. end of the elevation are two dormer windows; the southern is of the 17th century and of wood, with a plastered gable; the four lights have moulded mullions and frame; the other dormer is of stone, all modern, except the splayed jambs and moulded four-centred head of the window, which are of the 14th or 15th century, re-used; the porch, under the modern dormer, has a re-set doorway with a large moulded frame and a massive heavily studded door of fifteen panels, with strap-hinges, latch, two handles and an ornamental catch for keeping the door open, all of c. 1610; built into the N. jamb of the doorway is a small carved face, possibly of the 14th century, and in the buttress supporting the porch is a small stone sundial. The junction of the original and modern walling is marked by a straight joint at the N. angle of the S. bay of the Hall: the bay has three windows; that on the ground floor is of the 14th century, and of stone, circular, with quatrefoil tracery; the two upper windows, lighting the staircase, are of the 17th century, and each of two

lights, with moulded wood frames and mullions; higher up in the wall are two large patches of brickwork marking the position of former windows. The W. end of the main block of the solar has, on the ground floor, a 17th-century window with moulded wood frame, mullions and transom, partly cut away to make room for the doorway of a small modern addition: on the first floor is a window with a modern frame; in the return wall on the N., is a 14th-century, single-light window of stone, with tracery; the gable has been partly restored with brick, and has a window formerly lighting the Long Gallery, now blocked, and, in the apex, a small original circular window of stone, with tracery. The *Tower* has a semi-octagonal N.W. stair-turret, and a moulded parapet with the bases of two original chimney shafts; below the parapet is a string-course enriched with ball-flower, four-leafed ornament etc., and, on the E. and W. sides, a carved gargoyle, the E. gargoyle being broken: the S. wall is continued towards the E. as a buttress; the stair-turret has a parapet and string-course similar to those of the tower, and two smaller gargoyles; it is carried above the rest of the building and has in the S. face a doorway opening on to the roof of the tower; in the S.W. face, on the ground floor, is a doorway now blocked, and in the W. face are three loop-lights; all the windows and doorways are of stone. The W. wall of the tower has, on the ground floor, two single-light windows of the 14th century, with pointed heads, originally trefoiled, but traces of the foils remain only in one window, the other is blocked with 17th-century brick; both windows have moulded rear arches: the upper floors have each an early 17th-century window of two lights with moulded stone mullions, jambs and square head which has the remains of a label; the window on the second floor has also a transom and is blocked.

The S. wall has, on the ground floor, a modern doorway fitted into the opening of an old window, of which part of the sill and jambs remain: the upper floors have windows similar to those in the W. wall, but the window on the second floor has no transom and is not blocked. The E. wall has, on the ground floor, a single-light window resembling those in the W. wall, but externally restored; on the first floor is an original window of two trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label which has carved head-stops; the rear arch is moulded; on the second floor the outline of a similar window is visible. The 17th-century attic has, at the N. and S. ends, timber-framed gables with plaster filling; the S. gable is half-hipped.

The *S. Elevation* of the main block of the solar has, on the ground floor, two windows; the western is original, and of two lights with moulded stone jambs, head, mullion and label; the second window is modern; on the first floor is a 17th-century window of four lights with moulded wood frame, mullions and transom, and above it is a dormer window with a similar frame, etc., and a plastered gable. The S.E. wing of the solar has, on the ground floor, in the W. wall, a 17th-century window of two lights with moulded wood frame and mullion; in the upper storey the E. and W. walls have each an original single-light window with chamfered jambs and square head, of stone.

The *E. Elevation* has two gables; the southern, over the E. end of the main block of the solar, is stepped on one side; the other gable is over the modern addition at the N. end of the elevation, and is plain. The main block of the solar has, on the ground floor, two original rectangular windows, with moulded segmental pointed rear arches; one of the windows has been widened; below them is a small original window, lighting the crypt; on the first floor is a window with old stone jambs and modern woodwork. In the gable, lighting the Long Gallery, is a 17th-century window, of four lights with moulded wood frame, mullions and transom, all blocked except the two middle lights below the transom; in the apex of the gable is a small quatrefoiled circular window of the 14th century, and of stone. In the angle between the solar and the E. wall of the Hall is a small projection, containing a stone window with a pointed head; the lower part is blocked; the window now lights the passage to the crypt, but may have been originally the entrance. The E. wall of the Hall has, on the ground floor, two modern windows; above them are two 17th-century gabled dormer windows similar to that on the W. elevation, but of three lights. The E. end of the N. wing has, in each storey, a window with a four-centred head of

stone; both windows are modern, except the heads, which are probably from two 17th-century fireplaces; built into the wall above the lower window is a 14th-century carved female head with a wimple; in the apex of the gable is a narrow loop-light with an old head, which has a projecting moulding with carved bosses and finial.

The *N. Elevation* is modern, but has a window inserted in an opening with deeply splayed stone jambs and four-centred head, probably originally a doorway; above it is an old moulded stone corbel; in the gable are two recesses, modern except the heads of stone, one moulded, the other chamfered; a third recess, in the drawing-room wing, has a lintel formed of a piece of moulding apparently from a window. Over the S. end of the original Hall is a chimney stack built of early 17th-century brick, with three square shafts set diagonally on a high base. On the E. side of the tower is a 17th-century stack which has two attached square shafts of brick.

Interior:—On the *Ground Floor* the inner lobby has the ceiling and walls decorated with ornamental plaster-work, probably from the ceiling of the Long Gallery, and almost entirely of the 17th century; over the window is a 14th-century stone corbel, carved with the head of a woman in a crown and wimple, re-cut. The ceiling of the outer lobby has some squares of ornamental plasterwork. The study is lined with panelling almost entirely of early 17th-century date, brought from elsewhere and painted white; near the fireplace is a late 17th-century cupboard with raised panels. The dining room has large stop-chamfered beams in the ceiling; the larger beam continues across the ceiling of the adjoining passage, where it rests on two carved wood brackets; in two divisions of the ceiling are square pendants of ornamental plaster-work. In the passage opening into the kitchen is a 17th-century doorway which has a large moulded frame with moulded stops, and a contemporary door of studded battens with a moulded frame planted on, and strap-hinges with fleur de lis ends; the doorway opening into the main staircase is similar, but has plain hinges. The staircase extends from the ground floor to the attic; it is of c. 1610 and of oak, with turned balusters, large moulded handrail, moulded and carved string, and square stop-chamfered newels having turned pendants and removable finials; on the side against the wall are flat boards cut to the shape of the newels with a moulded bracket handrail. The kitchen has, in the ceiling, a chamfered beam and two large beams encased in 17th-century panelling partly carved; the soffit of one window has four panels of the same date carved in low relief; the wide fireplace is partly



CRESLOW: MANOR HOUSE; c. 1330 AND LATER.
From the South-east, shewing original Tower, etc.

blocked; the 15th-century doorway opening into the dairy, etc., has a pointed arch in a square head, with traceried spandrels and chamfered jambs, of stone, originally of two orders, it is not *in situ* and is now much defaced; the door is made up of 17th-century panelling; the doorway opening into the ground floor of the tower, now the outer kitchen, is similar to that from the passage, but has a chamfered segmental pointed rear arch of stone. The outer kitchen has a chamfered beam in the ceiling, and the doorway opening into the stair turret has chamfered jambs and pointed head of stone, and an old battened door. The dairy has, in the ceiling, a rough chamfered beam, and opening into the outer dairy is a 14th-century doorway of stone, with chamfered two-centred head and one jamb; the other jamb has been cut away; the door is of the 17th century, and of moulded battens, with plain strap-hinges. The outer dairy has a rough ceiling-beam. In the N. wall of the solar, near the dairy, is a 17th-century doorway which has a large moulded wood frame with moulded stops, and a contemporary door of three panels with moulded framing; it opens on to the steps of the basement, which are of old stone. The *Basement* is divided into three compartments, the first, under the dining room, has, in the ceiling, two large chamfered beams, and the old joists of the floor above it are visible; the second, under part of the drawing room, has a pointed barrel vault of brick; and the third, under the dairy, is the crypt: it is approached by a passage, partly faced with modern brick and vaulted; the S. end of the passage retains the old plaster on the walls and on the roof, which slopes up to the small window on the S. elevation. The crypt (14 ft. square and 9 ft. high) has quadripartite vaulting springing from the floor level, with chamfered ribs and plastered filling; at the intersections of the ribs are large bosses, carved with 14th-century foliage and faces, in excellent preservation; where the ridge-ribs meet the walls there are small carved heads, except over the deeply splayed window in the E. wall; in the N. wall is a recess, possibly an original entrance, which has been blocked; the S.W. angle of the crypt has been partly built up, apparently to counteract a settlement; the walls are partly covered with plaster and the floors have the original stone paving.

On the *First Floor*, the Hall retains in the partitions of later date, the moulded arched supports of two of the original roof-trusses; against the S. wall is visible the tie-beam of another truss; two doorways have 17th-century moulded frames, and contemporary panelled doors. The room over the kitchen is entered from the main staircase by

a 17th-century doorway with a large moulded wooden frame; the door has two leaves, each of two panels, with a moulded frame and original strap-hinges, handle and large cranked, iron bolt; the ceiling is divided into six panels by large moulded beams, covered with late 17th-century plaster, and the oak overmantel of the same date has attached balusters, fluted pilasters and moulded panels; the room is now sub-divided by a partition, in which is a moulded door frame of early 17th-century date, re-used. The room over the dairy etc., has a stop-chamfered beam in the ceiling, and a doorway with a 17th-century moulded frame and a door of moulded battens. Opening into the room over the outer dairy is a 14th-century doorway, which has chamfered jambs and two-centred head with a moulded label, all of stone; the door and strap-hinges are old. The room over the outer kitchen has a richly moulded ceiling-beam of the 14th century, supported at one end by a moulded bracket of later date; the fireplace has late 17th-century mouldings; the doorway opening into the stair-turret is original, but now blocked.

In the *Attic* are visible three of the trusses of the original open timber roof of the Great Hall; they are covered with soot and have heavy moulded and cambered collar-beams, with moulded purlins, arched supports and curved wind-braces; upper collar-beams with plain arched brackets, moulded purlins, etc., and arched wind-braces; the upper collar and brackets are repeated and form secondary trusses between the main trusses. The doorways from the staircase have early 17th-century moulded frames; that on the N. side has a door of six panels with strap-hinges, and that opening into the Long Gallery has a door in two leaves, each of ten panels, with strap-hinges and an iron rest for a bar to secure the door on the staircase side. The Long Gallery (48 ft. by 18 ft.) occupies the whole of the top floor of the main block of the solar; the plastered ceiling has an elaborate scheme of decoration with lozenge-shaped panels formed by moulded ribs with plaster leaves at the intersections; it is probably of early 17th-century date, but much of it has been destroyed or removed (see lobby). The room in the third storey of the tower is three steps below the level of the Long Gallery, communicating with it by a doorway with a chamfered frame and a door of old battens with strap-hinges and a moulded frame of two panels, planted on; the ceiling has a stop-chamfered beam; in the E. wall is a recess with some 14th-century carved and moulded stonework, re-used, and in the S. wall is a tall recess with plain jambs and a moulded pointed head, probably the rear arch of the destroyed window in the E. wall. In

the attic of the tower is a late 17th-century fireplace of brick.

The *Chapel*, N.W. of the house, is a rectangular building (41½ ft. by 23 ft. externally). The walls are almost entirely of limestone rubble; the roof is tiled. The E. end has been rebuilt and has a gable of timber and brick, in which is a window, possibly of the 17th century, now blocked and only visible internally; the rest of the wall is covered by an outbuilding. Part of the N. wall has been rebuilt and contains the remains of the head of a 12th-century doorway, with chevron moulding and a label which has billet ornament; it was originally semi-circular, but has been re-set in a pointed shape; further E. are two blocked 15th-century windows each originally of two cinquefoiled lights; the mullions and part of the tracery are missing; between the windows is a blocked 13th-century lancet. In the S. wall, a 15th-century window has been blocked, and W. of it are traces of a blocked lancet similar to that in the N. wall; high up is a 17th-century window of two lights with moulded mullion and frame. The lower part of the W. wall is covered by a raised enclosure with walls of stone and brick, approached by stone steps; on it is a small lean-to building of the 18th century. Inside the chapel, low down in the W. wall, is a recess with chamfered jambs and a plain lintel. The roof is of the 15th or 16th century, and has chamfered and cambered tie-beams and collar-beams, arched supports and wind-braces.

The *Garden-walls* (see Plate, p. 74), N. and W. of the house, are of early 17th-century date, built of stone. In the W. wall are two large stone gate piers with moulded caps and ball tops and a small modern bell-cot, the head composed of the old finial of a gable, from the house or the chapel.

Condition—Of house and chapel, good on the whole, though the chapel suffers from present use and has much ivy at the W. end. The two large W. gables of the house are leaning outwards, and need repair; the N.W. corner of the solar is in bad repair; one shaft of the large central chimney stack is out of the perpendicular. The attic of the tower has been long disused, and the floor is rotten.

126. CUBLINGTON.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxiii. S.E. ^(b)xxiv. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, stands in the middle of the village. The walls are of stone, covered with roughcast, except those of the tower which are of ashlar. The roofs are tiled. The *Chancel*, *Nave*, *West Tower* and *North Porch*

were built at the beginning of the 15th century. In the 18th century a W. gallery was constructed, and the *South Porch* was built in the 19th century. The former church is said to have been at the W. end of the present village, where an enclosure can still be traced (see (2)), and a brass in the chancel to John Dervyle, 1410, describes him as the first rector of the present church.

The church is a small, but interesting example of early 15th-century architecture. Among the fittings the late 12th or early 13th-century chest in the vestry is noteworthy (see Plate, p. 50).

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (27½ ft. by 13 ft.) is entirely of early 15th-century date where not restored. The E. window is of three trefoiled lights with tracery in a pointed head, externally much defaced with cement. There are two windows in the N. wall and two in the S. wall, each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a pointed head; at the W. end of the S. wall is a low-side window, now blocked, which has plain chamfered jambs and flat head. The chancel arch is of two moulded orders, the inner order carried on grotesque corbels, that on the N. representing the crouching figure of a man in gypon, hip-belt and hose, that on the S. a monkey. The *Nave* (32½ ft. by 19½ ft.) is entirely of early 15th-century date. Two windows in the N. wall and two in the S. wall, are each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a pointed head; the windows at the E. end of each wall are a little larger than the others: between the windows are the original N. and S. doorways, each with a two-centred head; the N. doorway is of one hollow chamfered order; the S. doorway is of two moulded orders. The *West Tower* (6 ft. square) is of one tall stage with diagonal buttresses and an embattled parapet, which is the only part of the tower not of the 15th century. The tower arch is of three chamfered orders, the innermost resting on moulded corbels. The W. window is of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a pointed head, and is constructed with no internal splay, but with a deep external reveal of five chamfered orders. The four windows of the bell-chamber were originally each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a pointed head, but all are much weathered and the mullions and part of the quatrefoils of the N. and E. windows are missing. The *North Porch* now forms a vestry and the original moulded doorway has been partly blocked and converted into a window with a wooden frame.

Fittings—*Bell*: one, by Anthony Chandler, 1667. *Books*: At the rectory—(1) Foxe's Book of Martyrs, 3 vols., 17th-century; (2) Bible of 1638. *Bracket*: In nave—on S. wall, small, crudely carved as head of woman, 15th-century. *Brasses*:



CRESLOW : MANOR HOUSE.
Crypt below Dairy ; c. 1330.

In chancel—(1) to John Dervyle, 1410, 'p'mi rectoris isti ecclie'; (2) to William Brandin, 1441, rector of the parish. *Chair*: In chancel—with carved back, curved arms, turned legs, late 17th-century. *Chest*: In vestry—of oak, plain, rough, with iron hinges and hasps, small semi-circular cable-ornament on feet, late 12th or early 13th-century. *Lectern*: In gallery—of wood, with turned post, curved feet and braces, revolving hexagonal desk, given by Joseph Neale, 1685, as inscribed on desk. *Niches*: In chancel—on each side of E. window, with trefoiled heads, small pedestals and embattled cornices, 15th-century. *Piscina*: In chancel—in E. splay of S.E. window (see sedile), small, with trefoiled head and stone shelf, no drain, 15th-century. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten of 1692, and flagon of pewter, possibly 17th-century. *Seating*: In nave—some plain open seats, 16th-century. *Sedile*: In chancel—ledge of S.E. window cut down low to form seat. Condition—Fairly good; the walls of the tower are much weathered.

Secular:—

^a (2). THE BEACON (Fortified Mount) and VILLAGE ENCLOSURE, 500 yards W. of the church. The plan of the old village and part of the enclosure can still be traced; in the middle is the mount, shown on the Ordnance Survey maps as a tumulus; it is 20 feet above the bottom of the ditch and 148 feet in diameter at the base.

Condition—Much denuded.

MONUMENTS (3-7):—

These buildings are all, except (7), of 17th-century origin. The walls were formerly timber-framed, but have been much restored with 18th-century and modern brick; (3-4) are of two storeys and have tiled roofs, the others of one storey and an attic, with thatched roofs.

MAIN ROAD, S. side:—

^a (3). *Cottage*, about 100 yards E. by S. of the church. The plan is rectangular with a projecting chimney stack at each end. The chimneys have been partly rebuilt and enlarged. Condition—Poor.

^a (4). *The Unicorn Inn*, about 50 yards S. of the church, has been enlarged and the original walling completely re-faced with 18th and 19th-century brick. The plan was probably originally rectangular, but is now T-shaped. In the bar-lour is a chamfered beam of early 17th-century date, supported at one end by a wooden corbel decorated with a star of acanthus leaves. Condition—Good; much altered.

^a (5). *Cottage*, now two tenements, W. of (4), was originally of the central chimney type, but two small wings, each of one storey, were added on the N. front, probably in the 18th century; both the wings and also the main building are gabled. The central chimney has been rebuilt with old thin bricks.

Condition—Poor.

N. side:—

^a (6). *Cottage*, 100 yards S.W. of the church. The plan is rectangular; only the W. end of the block is original, the rest was rebuilt with brick in the 18th century. The 17th-century walls retain some brick filling set in herring-bone pattern; the gable at the W. end has a rough tie-beam and a window with old iron casements. The chimney has been rebuilt with old thin bricks.

Condition—Good.

^a (7). *Cottage*, 60 yards W. of (6), was built possibly in the 16th century, and was probably of the central chimney type, but has been much altered internally and externally. The original timber-framing includes a few wall-posts and diagonal braces. The roof is half-hipped and the S. gable is weather-boarded.

Condition—Poor.

^b (8). NIELS FARM, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, on an H-shaped plan. The S.W. front was re-faced with brick in the 18th century, when the doorways and windows were altered and the chimney stacks rebuilt. The other walls retain their original timber-framing, somewhat closely set, but the brick filling is of later date. The roofs are tiled.

Condition—Good.

127. DRAYTON PARSLow.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xix. S.E. ^(b)xx. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). PARISH CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, stands at the S.W. end of the village. It is built of stone; the tower and porch are of ashlar, the other walls of rubble. The roof of the nave is covered with slate; those of the chancel and porch are tiled. A few stones built into the walls of the nave are the only evidence of 12th-century work. The *Chancel* was rebuilt late in the 14th century, the *Nave* early in the 15th century, and the *West Tower* was added late in the same century. The *South Porch* was built early in the 16th century. The whole church was restored in the 19th century.

The remains of early 15th-century glass in the nave, and the late 15th-century font (see Plate, p. 45) are of especial interest.

Architectural Description — The *Chancel* (21 ft. by 15½ ft.) has a 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head, much restored. In the N. wall is a window of two trefoiled ogee lights and tracery of the 14th century, but considerably restored. In the S. wall are two windows; the eastern window is modern and the western similar to that in the N. wall: between them is a doorway, modern except the internal jambs. The late 14th-century chancel arch is two-centred, of two chamfered orders, the inner order springing from moulded corbels with carved heads and plain shields; the plain jambs are possibly of 12th-century material, re-used. The *Nave* (36½ ft. by 22 ft.) has two windows in the N. wall and two in the S. wall, of early 15th-century date, considerably restored, each of two cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head, with moulded jambs and an external label; between the N. windows is a doorway with moulded jambs, two-centred head and external label, of 15th-century origin, but almost completely restored; the S. doorway is of early 15th-century date, and has moulded jambs and two-centred head. The *West Tower* (7½ ft. square) is of two stages with a plain parapet, which has a carved gargoyle in the middle of the N. side; the angles of the tower and of the W. diagonal buttresses are chamfered. The late 15th-century tower arch is of three chamfered orders, the inner orders dying into the walls. The W. window is of two trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head; it is of the 15th century, but restored. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a window of two trefoiled lights under a square head, with a moulded external label, all restored. The *South Porch* has an outer entrance with chamfered jambs and two-centred arch of the 16th century, with a modern external label. The N. and S. walls, inside, have each a stone seat. The *Roof* of the nave rests on old moulded stone corbels. The roof of the porch is of the 16th century, and has plain rafters and curved wind-braces.

Fittings—*Bells*: three and sanctus, 3rd, by Bartholomew Atton, 1591, sanctus by Anthony Chandler, 1669, bell-frame with initials and date 'w 1641 K'. *Brass and Indents*: In nave—at W. end, to Benet Blakenolle and Agnes his wife, who both died 30th September, 1535, inscription and two groups of children, three sons and eleven daughters, indents of a man and woman and small scrolls over their heads. *Door*: In nave—in S. doorway, of battens on massive

framing, with strap-hinges, 16th-century. *Font*: hexagonal bowl with an embattled rim, at each angle of lower part a carved shield, three with arms, a chevron between three rams' (?) heads razed, two with arms, three bends, in the quarter a lion passant, the sixth shield, three bends sinister, in the quarter a lion passant reversed; hexagonal stem, panel on each side with projecting cinquefoiled ogee canopy, having crockets, finial and ribbed vaulting, small angle buttresses with crocketed finials between the canopies, moulded base, late 15th-century. *Glass*: In chancel—in quatrefoil of N. window, fragments, probably 15th-century. In nave—in tracery of N.E. window, shield with arms, argent a lion reversed with a forked tail gules (?), possibly set inside out, two fragments of black-letter inscription, etc.; in tracery of S.E. window, shield with arms, ermine a fesse azure with a crosslet or between two lozenges or thereon, an angel descending with a golden crown, fragments of drapery of a figure, pinnacles, etc., all early 15th-century. *Lockers*: In chancel—in S. wall, modern or much restored, wood door with early 17th-century carved panel. In nave—in S. wall, small, square, rebated for shutter. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten of 1569. *Reredos*: In nave—in E. wall, S. of chancel arch, small rectangular recess with chamfered jambs and head, projecting sill. *Miscellanea*: In chancel—table, used as credence, with fluted rails and turned legs, early 17th-century. Nave and porch—built into walls, outside, fragments of *worked stones*, 12th-century. In churchyard—part of shaft of *churchyard cross*, octagonal with angle rolls, fragments of stepped base, possibly 13th-century. Condition—Good.

Secular:—

"(2). **FORTIFIED MOUNT**, about ½ mile W.S.W. of the church. Only half the mount and the encircling ditch remain; the mount is about 120 ft. in diameter and 4 ft. high. The ditch is wet.

Condition—Partly obliterated.

MONUMENTS (3-10):—

These buildings are each of two storeys, the upper storey partly in the roof. They are of the 17th century; all, except (4), show timber-framing, generally with brick filling, and many of them have been considerably restored with modern brick; all, except (7), have thatched roofs. Many of the windows have old iron casements.

MAIN STREET, S. side:—

"(3). **House**, about 120 yards E. of the church. The E. half of the N. front is on a stone plinth,

and the timber-framing has diagonal braces in the upper storey. The central chimney stack has grouped square shafts built of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good, restored.

^a (4). *Cottage*, N.E. of (3). The walls are partly covered with plaster, probably on timber-framing. The chimney is of old thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (5-6). *Cottages*, two adjoining, about 500 yards N.E. of the church. The western cottage has a chimney of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (7). *Cottage*, about 130 yards E. of (6). A wing at the back is of later date than the 17th-century building. The roofs are tiled. An out-house, formerly a cottage, in the yard at the back, is of the 17th century, and built of brick and timber.

Condition—Of cottage, fairly good; of out-house, dilapidated.

N. side :—

^b (8). *Cottage*, about 100 yards E.N.E. of (7). The walls retain a little plaster filling.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (9). *Cottage*, about 460 yards N.E. of the church.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (10). *Cottage*, W. of (9). The timber-framing at the W. end has some plaster filling; the other walls are re-faced with modern brick.

Condition—Fairly good, much altered.

128. DUNTON.

(O.S. 6 in. xxiii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN**, 2 miles S.W. of Stewkley, is a small building with plastered walls, partly restored with brick, except those of the tower, which are of unusually large blocks of stone. The roofs are covered with slate, except that of the chancel, which is tiled. The *Nave* was built c. 1140, and the *Chancel* rebuilt early in the 13th century. The *West Tower* was added and the chancel arch rebuilt in the second half of the 15th century. In the 18th or early in the 19th century the roof of the nave fell in, and subsequently the S. wall of the nave was almost entirely rebuilt, the *South Porch* was added and the church restored.

The remains of the 12th-century N. doorway, with its carvings, are of particular interest.

Architectural Description — The *Chancel* (27 ft. by 15 ft.) has a modern E. window with a wood frame, but the internal jambs and semi-circular rear arch of an old window are visible. In the N. wall are three windows; the easternmost is a single rectangular light, probably of the 13th century, with the jambs and sill rebated for a shutter; the second window is modern, except the internal jambs, and near the W. end of the wall is a small 13th-century lancet forming a low-side window. In the S. wall are three windows; the easternmost is similar to the middle window in the N. wall; the other windows are small 13th-century lancets, the western being a low-side window similar to that in the N. wall, but partly restored; between the lancets is a modern doorway. The two-centred chancel arch is of two chamfered orders and of the 15th century; the jambs are of the 12th century, rebuilt in the 15th century, and have large shafts, originally detached, with remains of richly carved capitals; no bases are now visible; built into the top of the S. jamb is a moulded and carved stone of the 12th century; in the soffit of the inner order of the arch, and also in the S. shaft, are cut several holes, probably for fitting a screen or rood-beam. The *Nave* (38½ ft. by 18 ft.) has, in the N. wall, two modern windows with wood frames, the eastern set in the opening of a 14th-century window; W. of the windows is the 12th-century N. doorway, now blocked, and only visible externally; it has a chevron-moulded semi-circular head and a plain E. jamb; only traces remain of the W. jamb; at the E. end of the lintel is a carved panel containing three small figures, one prostrate, with angels and clouds above them; at the W. end of the lintel are traces of carving. In the S. wall are two modern windows with wood frames, and over the modern S. doorway is the head of a similar window. The *West Tower* (8 ft. by 7 ft.) is of two stages with small square buttresses at the W. angles, a plain parapet covered with cement, and a staircase in the N.E. angle. The late 15th-century tower arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, without responds. The W. doorway has chamfered jambs and four-centred head, also of late 15th-century date. The bell-chamber has four windows, each of one plain light with a chamfered triangular head; below them, in the E. and W. walls are small rectangular windows, the eastern now hidden by the roof. The *Roof* of the chancel is of the 15th century; the E. and W. trusses have moulded and cambered tie-beams and plain queen-posts; in the middle is a hammer-beam truss with arched braces, and

remains of carved angels at the ends of the hammer-beams; between the trusses are ogee-shaped wind-braces.

Fittings—*Bells*: three, 2nd by James Keene, 1639, 3rd blank, possibly 17th-century. *Brasses*: In nave—at E. end, (1) to John Sotton, 1518, and 'Augnet' his wife, inscription only; on same slab, (2) small figures of a man and woman, of c. 1420, over each figure contemporary inscribed scroll; (3) of Collys, wife of Richard, figure of a woman, with child holding her dress, of c. 1510, inscription fragmentary. *Font*: In tower—square bowl, 12th-century, partly repaired, but disused, pedestal modern. *Locker*: In chancel—in N. wall, double, rebated for shutter, probably 15th-century. *Piscina*: In chancel—in S. wall, with moulded jambs and approximately three-centred head, remains of circular basin, 13th-century.

Condition—Structurally sound; buttresses of tower weatherworn.

129. EAST CLAYDON.

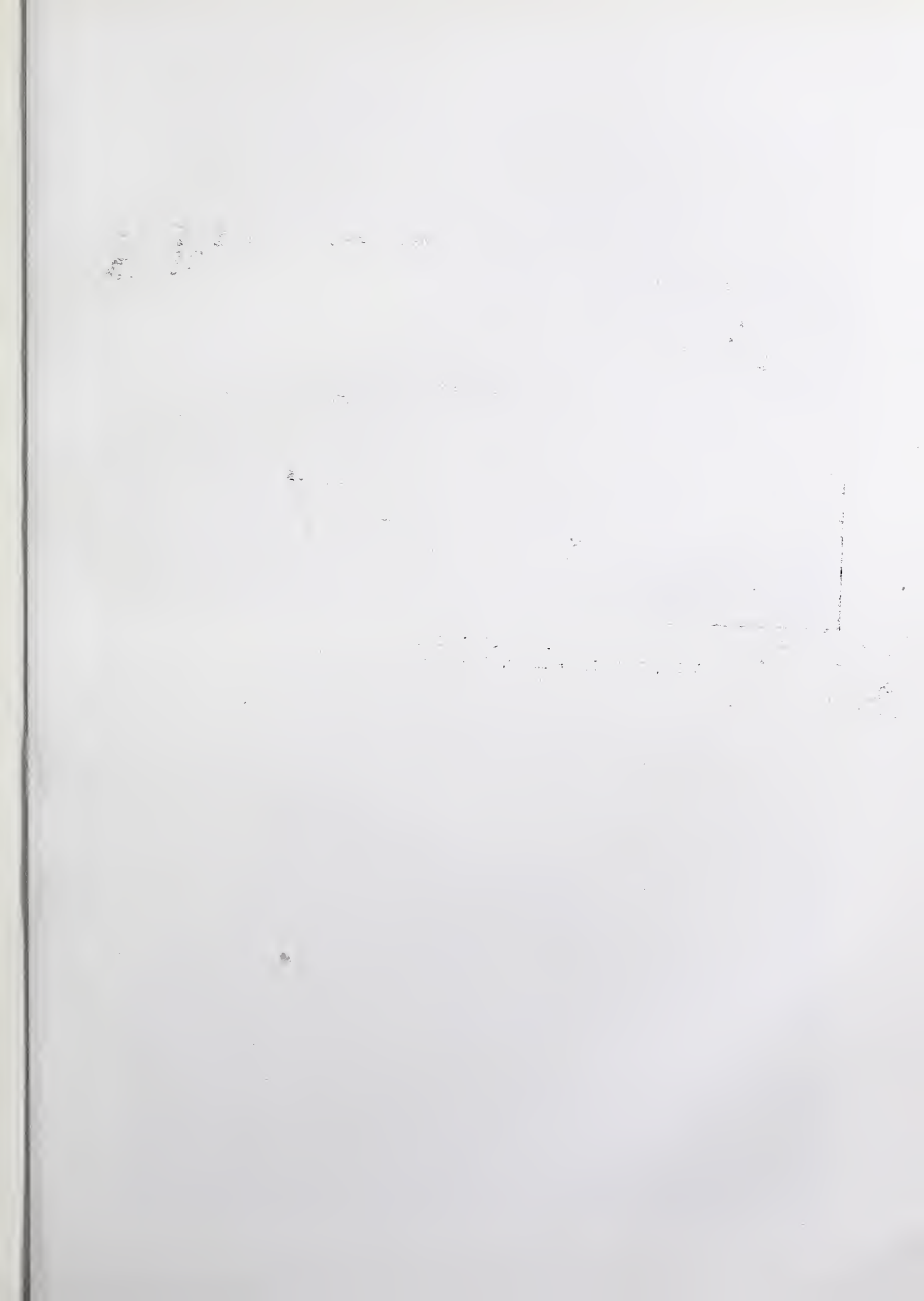
(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xviii. S.E. ^(b)xxii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN. The walls of the chancel and the tower are of squared stone, those of the tower partly plastered; the other walls are of rubble, the S. chapel being of yellow limestone, the nave of grey limestone. The roofs are tiled, except that of the nave, which is covered with lead. The earliest detail is that of the *South Chapel*, which was added to the *Nave* in the first half of the 13th century. About the middle of the 14th century the *Chancel*, with the chancel arch, was rebuilt, and late in the 15th or early in the 16th century the nave was widened towards the N., and re-roofed, and the *West Tower* was added. In the 19th century, the *North Vestry*, the *North Aisle* and arcade, and the *South Porch* were built, and the church, especially the chancel, was much restored.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (26 ft. by 14½ ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall are two windows; the eastern has a few old stones in the jambs, but is otherwise a modern copy of the western window, which now opens into the modern vestry and is of mid 14th-century date, much restored; it is of two trefoiled lights with flowing tracery in a pointed head: between the windows, also opening into the vestry, is a small 14th-century doorway, with continuously moulded jambs and two-centred head, enriched

with four-leafed flowers. In the S. wall are two windows similar to the eastern window in the N. wall. The 14th-century chancel arch is of two chamfered orders; the outer order is continuous, and the inner rests on corbels crudely carved with winged grotesques, partly restored; below the corbels is a much scraped moulding of uncertain date, which is mitred round the outer order, forming a kind of abacus, and is carried back to the N. and S. walls of both nave and chancel; the centre of the arch is about 1 ft. 3 in. S. of the axis of the nave. The *Nave* (47½ ft. by 22 ft.). The E. wall has, now visible in the vestry, a fragment of the weathering of a former steep-pitched roof of the chancel, and S. of the chancel, outside, is a similar fragment. In the N. wall is a modern arcade of three bays; further W. is a lancet window, of which a few stones are possibly of the 13th century. In the S. wall, at the E. end, is the upper doorway of the rood-loft, with a restored or modern shouldered head; the stone staircase ascending to it, entered from the S. chapel, has been partly destroyed: W. of the staircase is an arched opening into the S. chapel, much restored, but probably of the 15th century; the opening is not carried to the floor, and is wider on the S. side of the wall than on the N., the W. jamb being skewed; the arches on the N. and S. sides have chamfered ribs, that on the N. side having a much restored label with head-stops, one being of the 15th century; further W., opening into the S. chapel, is a 13th-century arch, obtuse two-centred, and of one square order, with an indented label, and slightly chamfered jambs which have moulded imposts and bases; W. of the arch is the S. doorway, probably of the 13th century; it is of one continuously chamfered order, with a segmental rear arch, rather high up, and a rough external relieving arch; the head is of clunch, and the jambs are much restored: W. of the doorway is a window of two uncusped lights with an uncusped double spandrel in a pointed head, almost entirely modern. The clearstorey has two windows in the S. wall, each of three cinquefoiled lights and of late 15th or early 16th-century date. The *South Chapel* (18½ ft. by 9½ ft.). The E. and W. walls are gabled. There are two lancet windows in the E. wall, two in the S. wall, and one in the W. wall, all with internal rebates, wide internal splays and chamfered rear arches, they are all of the 13th century, much restored; the W. window has been less restored than the others. The *North Aisle* is modern, but has, in the E. end of the N. wall, a 16th-century doorway, re-set, with double-chamfered jambs and head, and crudely carved foliage in the spandrels. The *West Tower* (11 ft. by 10 ft.) is of three stages with an embattled





EAST CLAYDON.
Village, shewing Monuments (7), (4) and (3); c. 1600 and 17th-century.



CRESLOW: MANOR HOUSE.
Chapel, now Coach-house, etc.; 12th-century.

parapet, diagonal buttresses at the W. angles, and a stair turret in the S.W. angle. The pointed tower arch is of late 15th or early 16th-century date, and of two slightly chamfered orders, the outer order continuous and the inner dying into the N. and S. walls of the tower; it is slightly out of centre with the nave. In the S.W. angle is the doorway of the stair-turret, with continuously moulded jambs, and four-centred head. The W. doorway is of the same date as the tower arch, and is of two orders separated by a hollow, the outer order square and the inner four-centred; the W. window, of the same date, is of three cinque-foiled lights under a four-centred head. The second stage has, in the N. wall, a round-headed window of uncertain date. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a late 15th or early 16th-century window of two uncusped lights in a square head. The late 15th or early 16th-century *Roof* of the nave is of low pitch, with heavy chamfered principals, wall-brackets, purlins, wall-plates and rafters.

Fittings—*Bells*: include sanctus of 1657. *Brasses* and *Indents*. Indent: In churchyard—in slab near S. doorway, of plain cross with base, uncertain date, much weathered. *Communion Table*: In vestry—small, plain, with turned legs, early 17th-century. *Font*: plain octagonal bowl with moulding at the bottom, octagonal stem, moulded base, 15th-century, much scraped. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs*. Floor-slab: In chancel—to William Abel, 'Lord of this manor, died high Sherife', 1661, inscription, and arms a saltire engrailed. *Piscinae*: In chancel—in N. wall, re-set to form modern credence niche, jambs, probably of piscina, moulded, decorated with four-leafed and circular flowers, 14th-century. In S. chapel—in S. wall, with shouldered chamfered head, 13th-century. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten of 1569, shape of cup altered. *Miscellanea*: In tower—over W. window, *corbel*, apparently half-figure of angel, 15th-century, much defaced.

Condition—Good, considerably restored.

Secular:—

MAIN ROAD, N. side:—

^a (2). *White House Farm*, house and moats, 100 yards N. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys and an attic, and is partly timber-framed, with filling now covered with rough-cast, and partly of stone and brick; the roofs are tiled. It was built c. 1600, and the porch was added c. 1650.

The house is a good example of domestic architecture of c. 1600.

The plan is of an irregular L-shape; the main block extends towards the E. and has been internally much altered; in the short S.W. wing

are two rooms and the staircase. Both wings are gabled at the ends. On the S. front the overhanging upper storey of the main block is supported on moulded beams and a plaster cove, the lower beam being old and the upper beam renewed; in the middle of the elevation is the porch (see Plate, p. 24), which is built of brick at the sides and of stone in front, with a cornice, and a parapet with pediment and moulded coping; in the pediment is a modern panel; the entrance has a four-centred arch under a square head with carved spandrels, and is flanked by fluted pilasters on pedestals; the doorway inside the porch has an old moulded wooden frame, and the door is also old: at the E. end of the front, on the ground floor, is an old window of three lights, in a plain wooden frame with iron casements and pierced furniture; W. of the porch, a buttress, 6 ft. wide, has a niche with a four-centred head. The S.W. wing has, in the E. wall, a bay window, of c. 1600, with moulded head, jambs, mullions and transom; in the W. wall some irregular timber-framing is exposed. On the N. side of the main wing is a buttress. The chimney stacks have square shafts set diagonally, rebuilt and partly modern.

Interior:—In the S.W. wing the parlour has an old fireplace with moulded stone jambs and four-centred head, much scraped and restored. The staircase, of c. 1600, is enclosed, and has no hand-rail or balusters. The attic has two original doorways with solid moulded frames.

One *Moat* is at the back of the house, and N. of it are traces of another moat.

Condition—Of house good, much altered; of moats, poor.

^a (3). *House*, about 300 yards W. by N. of the church, is of two storeys, and was built of timber and brick c. 1600, re-fronted with stone and roughcast in 1675, and enlarged with brick in the 18th century; the roofs are tiled. The plan of the original building is rectangular, but the present internal arrangement is probably of 1675; the 18th-century additions form an L-shaped wing at the back. The S. front has, over the main entrance, a stone panel with the initials 'V^{EM}', for Edmund Verney of East Claydon, and Mary Abell his wife, the date 1675, and a shield with a cross, five molets thereon for Verney, impaling a saltire engrailed for Abell; the windows on the first floor are of 1675, and have plain solid frames and iron casements; under the eaves is a plaster cove. At the back is an original window with moulded jambs, head and mullion of wood, and there is an original chimney stack with V-shaped pilasters.

Condition—Good.

MONUMENTS (4-10) :—

These buildings are nearly all of one storey and an attic, built probably in the 17th century. The walls generally have original timber-framing, with brick filling of later date. The roofs are tiled or thatched. (See Plate, p. 103.)

MAIN ROAD, N. side (*cont.*) :—

^a (4). *Cottage*, W. of (3), now three tenements. Condition—Fairly good.

E. side :—

^a (5). *Cottage*, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.W. of the church. It was built probably c. 1600, but re-fronted and partly rebuilt with brick in the 18th century. The plan is L-shaped.

Condition—Good, much altered.

S. side :—

^a (6). *Barn*, belonging to a modern farmhouse, about 400 yards W. by N. of the church. The roof is of rough construction.

Condition—Poor.

^a (7). *Cottage*, at the N.E. corner of the road to Botolph Claydon. It was built probably c. 1600, and is L-shaped in plan, the longer wing projecting towards the E., and the shorter wing towards the N.; in the angle between the wings is a modern lean-to addition. The S. and W. walls have been largely rebuilt with brick. The ends of the wings are gabled and have heavy rough timber-framing, of early 17th-century date, with later brick filling. At the E. end of the longer wing the overhanging upper storey rests on beams with plain curved brackets. The large central chimney stack is original, and has a moulded plinth and square shafts with moulded caps.

Condition—Fairly good, much altered.

^a (8). *Cottage* and *Barn*, opposite to (4). The cottage is of the central chimney type and is gabled at each end.

Condition—Good.

^a (9). *Cottage*, now two tenements, about 120 yards N.W. of the church. The gabled ends have been partly rebuilt with modern brick.

Condition—Good, much altered.

^a (10). *Cottage*, about 70 yards W. of the church. The walls have been partly covered with modern roughcast.

Condition—Good, much altered.

MONUMENTS (11-22) :—

These buildings are nearly all of one storey and an attic, constructed of brick and timber in the 17th century, and partly restored with modern brick. The roofs are thatched or tiled.

BOTOLPH CLAYDON.

THE EAST CLAYDON ROAD, W. side :—

^b (11). *Cottage*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.W. of the church, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N. of the cross-roads, in the middle of the hamlet. It was built on a rectangular plan, possibly in the 16th century. The timber-framing has large wall-posts with diagonal braces; one end is partly re-faced with late 17th-century brick. The chimney stack is of old thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good, much altered.

^b (12). *Cottage*, 230 yards N. of the cross-roads. All the brick filling is modern.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (13). *Cottage*, now three tenements, about 200 yards N. of the cross-roads. The timber-framing has a heavy wall-post with diagonal braces.

Condition—Fairly good, much restored and altered.

^b (14). *House*, 30 yards N. of the cross-roads, is of two storeys and an attic. One wing is apparently part of a 17th-century building.

Condition—Fairly good; much modern work.

^b (15). *Post Office*, about 150 yards N. of the cross-roads. An 18th-century wing has been added.

Condition—Fairly good.

THE MIDDLE CLAYDON ROAD, N. side :—

^b (16). *Cottage*, at the N.W. corner of the cross roads. It is of the central chimney type. The original timber-framing has wall-posts with diagonal braces filled with, and partly replaced by brick of later date; the ends have half-hipped gables.

Condition—Good, much altered.

^b (17). *Cottage*, now three tenements, about 130 yards W. of the cross-roads.

Condition—Good, almost entirely rebuilt.

^b (18). *Cottage*, 200 yards W. of the cross-roads. It was built probably c. 1600. The plan is rectangular, with a chimney stack at each end.

Condition—Fairly good, much altered.

S. side :—

^b (19). *Cottage*, 200 yards W. of the cross-roads. It is of the central chimney type with a modern addition at each end.

Condition—Fairly good, altered and restored.

^b (20). *Cottage*, now two tenements, 120 yards W. of the cross-roads. At the N. end is a modern addition. The chimney stack is of old thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good, altered and restored.

^b (21). *Cottage*, now two tenements, 50 yards W. of the cross-roads.

Condition—Fairly good, altered and restored.





EDLESBOROUGH: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY; MID 13th-CENTURY AND LATER.
From the South-east.

^b (22). *Cottage*, at the S.E. corner of the cross-roads. At the N. end is a modern addition.

Condition—Fairly good, much altered.

^b (23). *COTTAGE*, on Bernwood Farm, about 100 yards S. of the cross-roads, is of two storeys. It is of the central chimney type, built c. 1600, and probably had at one time another room at the E. end; an 18th-century addition has made the plan L-shaped. The walls of the older part have closely set timber-framing and wall-posts with diagonal braces; in front, at one end, is a timber-framed gable, and at each end of the building is a half-hipped gable with a heavy tie-beam. The chimneys are original.

Condition—Good.

^b (24). *COPPICE LOWHILL FARM*, about 1½ miles S.W. of the church, is a 17th-century building of two storeys: the lower storey has been re-faced with modern brick; the upper storey retains the original timber-framing and brick filling. The roofs are thatched. The plan is L-shaped, with a modern addition of one storey in the angle between the wings; the porch is also modern. The central chimney stack is possibly of late 17th-century brick. Interior:—In some of the ceilings are old beams, and one room has a large open fireplace.

Condition—Fairly good.

130. EDGCOTT.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxii. N.W. ^(b)xxii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). *PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL*, stands at the N.E. end of the village and is built of stone rubble. The roofs are covered with lead, except that of the chancel, which is tiled. The N. wall of the *Nave* is probably partly of the 12th century. The *Chancel* and chancel arch were rebuilt c. 1360. In the second half of the 15th century the *West Tower* was added, the S. wall of the nave rebuilt, the N. wall probably heightened, and the parapet of the nave added. The building was repaired in 1604. The *North Vestry* was added in 1875, and the church subsequently restored.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (23 ft. by 12½ ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall, near the E. end, is a doorway opening into the vestry, all modern, except the upper part of the internal splayed jambs, which were formerly those of a window, the rest of the window being now re-set in the vestry: near the W. end is a single-light window of the 14th century, restored; the pointed head has a moulded external label

with carved head-stops. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern a single cinquefoiled light of the 14th century with a moulded external label; the western window is similar to the other, but with a square low-side light below a transom, much restored, except the sill which is rebated for a shutter. The two-centred chancel arch is of two chamfered orders, and of the 14th century, much restored; the jambs are modern, except the moulded N. capital and S. base. The *Nave* (28 ft. by 20 ft.) has a moulded parapet with two carved grotesque faces on the N. side and one on the S. side. In the N. wall is a window of two lights with tracery, all modern except the sill and part of the external jambs. In the S. wall are two windows of late 15th-century date; the eastern is of three trefoiled lights with modern mullions under a four-centred head which has a moulded external label; the western is of two trefoiled lights under a straight-sided four-centred head with pierced spandrels and an external label which has plain shield-stops; the mullion has been restored: between the windows is the late 15th-century S. doorway with moulded jambs and four-centred head: near the E. end is a projecting staircase, which led to the former rood-loft, and has two 15th-century doorways; the lower doorway has rebated jambs and four-centred head; built into the wall over it, and used as a relieving arch, is the semi-circular head of a 12th-century window; the upper doorway, now blocked, has a square head, and over it is a small trefoiled window which formerly lighted the rood-loft. The *West Tower* (9 ft. square) is of two stages with diagonal buttresses at the W. angles, and an embattled parapet. The detail is of late 15th-century date. The tower arch is two-centred, of two chamfered orders, and extends the full width of the tower. The W. doorway is slightly restored, and has moulded jambs and two-centred head with a moulded external label; the W. window is of two cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head. The upper stage has, in each wall, a window of two trefoiled lights with a pierced spandrel. The *Vestry* is modern, but in the N. wall is a 14th-century cinquefoiled light with a moulded external label re-set from the chancel, except the splayed jambs, which are modern. The 15th-century *Roof* of the nave is flat-pitched, of three bays with chamfered tie-beams, wall-posts and brackets, purlins and ridge, most of the ridge being modern; of the plain stone corbels, only the two at the W. end are old.

Fittings—*Bells*: three and sanctus, 3rd, by James Keene, 1626. *Door*: In nave—in S. doorway, of studded battens, with strap-hinges, probably 17th-century, restored, moulded frame,

N. aisle, and also with modern tracery inserted in the heads, but the labels and rear arches are of different profile; between the two western windows is the early 14th-century S. doorway with jambs and two-centred head of two continuously moulded orders. Spanning the aisle are three 15th-century arches, resembling those in the N. aisle, and there is a fourth arch over the W. wall. The *West Tower* (17½ ft. by 15 ft.) is of two stages with an embattled parapet, a S.W. staircase, rising above the roof of the tower, square angle buttresses and a smaller intermediate buttress against the N. and S. walls. The whole tower is of c. 1340. The two-centred tower arch is of three chamfered orders; the jambs are of one chamfered order, each having a semi-octagonal pilaster with a moulded capital and chamfered base. The W. window is a single cinquefoiled light. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, two windows, each of two trefoiled lights and a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with an external label. The *North Porch* has a 15th-century entrance archway, two-centred and of two chamfered orders. In each side wall is a 15th-century window of four lights. The *South Porch* has an entrance archway of the same date and design as that of the N. porch. All the *Roofs* are of the 15th century, except those of the S. aisle and S. porch. The low-pitched roof of the chancel is of three bays, and has heavy chamfered tie-beams and straining-beams, curved struts with traceried spandrels, chamfered purlins and ridge, moulded wall-plates and chamfered rafters; the easternmost tie-beam is cut away to form a hammer-beam on each side of the E. window; the trusses rest on moulded stone corbels, two carved with flowers and two with faces. The low-pitched roof of the nave is of four bays, with chamfered tie-beams and straining-beams, curved struts, plain spandrels, chamfered purlins and ridge, plain rafters and moulded wall-plates; the trusses rest on moulded stone corbels. The N. transept has a low-pitched roof of two bays with heavy cambered and chamfered tie-beams, moulded straining-beams, and curved struts with plain spandrels, moulded purlins, principals and ridge, and chamfered rafters. The N. aisle has a flat lean-to roof of four bays, having chamfered principal rafters with curved struts resting on moulded stone corbels; the wall-plates and purlins are moulded. The roof of the S. aisle is apparently modern, but rests on old stone corbels similar to those in the N. aisle. The N. porch has a low-pitched roof with a moulded ridge, bracketed and carried on corbels.

Fittings—Brackets: In N. transept—not *in situ*, five, of stone, carved, two as angels with shields, one as a dragon, the others as crowned heads, re-cut,

one as a skull, the other as a chalice, c. 1500, *Brasses and Indents*: In N. transept—on W. wall, in slab with Ionic pilasters, (1) of Henry Brugis, 1647, who married Frances, daughter of John Pigott and Winefred, his wife, figures of a man and woman in 17th-century dress, two inscriptions, one to Henry Brugis, the other to Winefred Pigott, daughter of Thomas Sankye of Edlesborough, 1592, three shields, 1st, Piggott impaling quarterly indented four hunting horns counter-coloured, 2nd, Brugis (Bridges), 3rd, Piggott; indents of three other shields. In N. aisle—(2) of John Rufford, 1540, and Brygett, Anne and Elynore his wives, four figures, man in plate armour with mail skirt, large dagger and sword, figures of wives on one brass, in close fitting head-dresses, both brasses in indents of earlier date, the man in that of civilian in long robe, the wives in that of a woman with horned head-dress; black-letter inscription in two pieces, indents of children and shield. Two brasses, of John Swynstede, 1395, and John Killingworth, 1412, formerly in this church, are now in the chapel at Ashridge, Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire. *Indents*: In chancel—over doorway in N. wall, (1) of inscription with (?) cross over it. In N. aisle—(2) of half-figure, scroll and inscription; in large slab, broken, (3) of knight with dagger, sword, animal at feet, narrow inscription plate, four shields and a marginal inscription, late 14th-century. In S. aisle—(4) of figure and inscription. *Chair*: In chancel—with moulded legs, shaped arms, carved top rail and fluted rails below seat, 17th-century, or made up of 17th-century fragments. *Chests*: In N. transept—(1) plain, early 17th-century, (2) inscribed 'RLEL' 1689. *Communion Table*: In N. transept—of oak, with turned baluster legs and incised decoration, early 17th-century. *Font*: octagonal bowl, one side blank, other sides with quatrefoil panels, 15th-century, much scraped. *Font-cover*, modern, with foliated finial, of oak, 15th-century, possibly the finial of pulpit canopy re-used. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. *Monuments*: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) to Margaret, wife of Thomas Bayley, S.T.P., principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, 1701, and her daughter Margaret, by her first husband, John Theed of Horton, 1700, white marble slab. In N. transept—on E. wall, (2) to Thomas Rufford, 1599, of Purbeck marble with semi-octagonal pilasters and semi-circular arch having guilloche ornament, trefoiled spandrels, three shields of arms and inscription. *Floor-slabs*: In S. aisle—(1) to Elizabeth Hutchinson, 1636; near S. doorway (2) inscribed M. T. 1700; (3) inscribed J. T. 1695. *Niches*: In N. aisle—between two easternmost windows, shallow, with



EDLESBOROUGH: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
13th-century Arcades ; late 15th-century Transverse Arches, etc.

cinquefoiled head and traces of defaced canopy, 15th-century. In S. aisle—S. of E. window, with moulded ogee head, 15th-century. *Painting*: In N. aisle—on back of niche, traces of figure of bishop. *Piscinae*: In chancel—in S. wall, with shelf and curious cinquefoiled shouldered head, 15th-century. In S. aisle—in S. wall, with moulded ogee head, 15th-century. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten, each with band of ornament, of 1607; large cup of 1636, with inscription, recording that it was given to the church by Raph Hutchinson in 1636, and shield of arms, Hutchinson impaling Bridges; stand paten of 1636, with same arms and pelican engraved on foot. *Pulpit*: of 'wine glass' shape, octagonal tub with moulded fan soffit resting on octagonal post with moulded cap and base; tub has square angle-posts with buttresses having crocketed finials, and panels with traceried heads and vaulted gabled canopies with tracery, crockets and finials; two sides forming door have moulded brackets in lower part of panels, other sides have modern copies of the brackets; over pulpit, octagonal canopy, in four diminishing stages of elaborate design, lowest stage has vaulted soffit with small roll ribs forming a star pattern, two vaulted gables to each face meeting at an angle and having crockets and finials, main posts and smaller posts between gables having crocketed pinnacles; two middle stages have tracery in each face, under a two-centred arch, gables and pinnacles as in lowest stage; top stage formed by eight crocketed posts tapering to a point; pulpit and canopy, 15th-century, much restored, gilded ball surmounting canopy, probably modern. *Screen*: Between chancel and nave—of oak and of five bays, gates in middle bay each having two open panels with cinquefoiled heads and tracery under ogee-curved rail, above them open panel with pointed arch having seven main foils, each trefoiled and sub-cusped and with foliated ends; four side bays, each divided above middle rail into three open panels, with cinquefoiled heads and tracery under pointed arch; the mullions and main posts moulded, the posts having circular attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases, the capitals on W. side carved with foliage; moulded middle rail carved on W. side; below rail, close panels, with traceried heads on W. side; moulded cornice and fan-vaulted coving of loft on E. side; 15th-century, much repaired; on W. side, painting and cornice modern. *Sedilia*: In chancel—in S. wall, niche for sedile with chamfered four-centred head; (see also eastern-most window). *Seating*: In tower—front of seat, with moulded buttresses, 15th-century. *Stalls*: In chancel—six stalls with backs to rood-screen,

having shaped standards with moulded capping, moulded edges running down to small attached shafts below the seat level, with moulded capitals and bases; on elbows of standards, small carvings, including heads of angels and a bishop, etc., some of them grotesque, seats have misericordes carved with birds, grotesque beasts, etc., 15th-century; in front of all the stalls, including the modern stalls on N. and S. sides of chancel, desks with moulded edges, poppy-head standards having buttresses with moulded offsets, and fronts with panels having foiled heads and carved spandrels, 15th-century. *Tiles*: In chancel—near S. doorway, in nave—on N. and S. sides at E. end, various patterns, 14th-century. *Miscellanea*: fixed to N. jamb of chancel arch, *hour-glass stand*, of iron, probably 17th-century, a ring remains on pulpit, showing probably the original position.

Condition—Fairly good; the walls of the tower are bulging outwards, apparently owing to recent settlement of the foundations.

Secular:—

^b (2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, double, at Manor Farm, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.E. of the church.

^b (3). BUTLER'S FARM, house and moat, nearly 1 mile W. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys, almost entirely of brick; the roofs are tiled. It was built probably early in the 17th century, on an L-shaped plan, the internal angle facing S., and was altered apparently in 1701; there is a modern addition in the angle between the wings on the S.E. front, and another at the back. In front the S.E. wing is of red bricks with blue headers; a stone set in the wall bears a date, possibly 1701, but the last two figures are defaced; between the storeys and at the foot of the gable are stone string-courses. The N.E. wall is covered with cement. The S.W. wing has, on the S.W. side, brick in the lower part of the wall and 17th-century timber and brick in the upper part. One chimney stack is original and has four grouped square shafts.

The *Moat* surrounds a large site, which is subdivided by another ditch and has the house in the S. half.

Condition—Of house, poor, one wall is bulging outwards; of moat, much denuded.

^b (4). BARN, DOVECOT and MOAT, at Church Farm, 300 yards N.E. of the church. The *Barn* (see Plate, p. 112) is a long rectangular building of mid 16th-century date, and is a good example of its kind. The walls are almost entirely timber-framed with filling of thin bricks, on a projecting plinth of brick with a string-course of Totternhoe stone; on the E. side part of the plinth is entirely of stone, on the W. side it has been restored with

modern brick and cement. The S. end is of late 17th-century brick and the gable is weather-boarded. In the W. wall are some narrow loop-lights.

Interior:—The walls are partly covered with plaster; the partitions and upper floor are modern. The open roof has nine trusses with massive timbers, curved struts, etc., supported on attached posts carried on low walls of Totternhoe stone.

The *Dovecot* is square, built of brick, in the second half of the 17th century. The roof is tiled, and retains two of the supporting timbers of a lantern, originally the opening to admit the doves. The walls are lined inside with small brick recesses.

The *Moat* is stirrup-shaped and encloses a large area, with the dove-cot in the E. half.

Condition—Of both buildings, good generally, but the timber-framing of the barn is decaying; of moat, good.

MONUMENTS (5-25):—

These buildings are nearly all of the 17th century, and of two storeys. The walls generally are timber-framed, with brick filling, much restored with modern brick. The roofs, except two, are tiled or thatched.

THE GREEN, W. side:—

^a (5). *Cottages*, a range, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of the church. The S.E. front is entirely of modern brick. The central chimney stack is original and has three square shafts, one set diagonally, on a rectangular base; the tops of the shafts are missing.

Condition—Good.

N. side:—

^a (6). *Cottage*, 130 yards N.E. of (5). The plan is T-shaped. The S. front is entirely of modern brick. One chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

E. side:—

^a (7). *Cottage*, about 1,000 yards N.E. of the church. It was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, but has been re-fronted with modern brick and much restored. The plain rectangular chimney stack is of old thin bricks.

Condition—Poor.

^a (8). *Cottages*, two adjoining, 70 yards S.W. of (7). At the back is a large modern addition. The plain square chimney stack is original.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (9). *Cottage*, 80 yards S.W. of (8). It is of late 16th or early 17th-century date, restored

and enlarged. The central chimney stack is original and has three square shafts.

Condition—Good.

^a (10). *The Post Office* and adjoining *Cottages*, 150 yards S.E. of (9). The building has been almost entirely re-fronted with modern brick. The original plan is L-shaped; at the S.E. end is a modern addition. At the N.W. end is a projecting chimney stack of thin bricks; the central stack has four square shafts, and another original stack has one square shaft.

Condition—Good.

^a (11). *House*, now four tenements, E. of (10). The plan is T-shaped, with a modern addition in the W. angle between the wings. The central chimney stack has four square shafts of original brick.

Condition—Good.

S. side:—

^b (12). *Charity Farm*, house and barns, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of the church. The *House* was built probably in the second half of the 16th century, but has been almost entirely restored with modern brick. The plan consists of a rectangular block, facing N., with a slightly projecting wing at each end; at the E. end is a low modern addition. In front the upper storey of the central block retains the original timber-framing, with filling of modern brick; only one of the timbers is continued to the ground; the roof is carried in one plane over the central block and the wings; between the wings it rests on a beam supported by two curved brackets. The gables at the E. and W. ends are timber-framed, with filling of very thin bricks.

Interior:—Some of the ceilings have old beams, now encased; the wide fireplaces are partly blocked. The roof retains the original large timbers.

The *Barns*, enclosing a courtyard in front of the house, are also of the 16th century. The walls are weatherboarded, and the open roofs are original, with large beams, curved struts, etc.

Condition—Good; much restored.

SLICKETT'S LANE, S. side:—

^a (13). *House*, about 80 yards N.E. of (12), is of one storey and an attic. In the projecting chimney stack at the N.E. end is a brick dated 1760.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (14). *Cottage*, now an outhouse of the Rule and Square Inn, S.W. of (13).

Condition—Bad; the walls falling down.

^b (15). *COTTAGE*, on the E. side of the road, 160 yards S.W. of (12). One chimney stack is of late 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.



EDLESBOROUGH: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
Rood Screen, Pulpit and Canopy; 15th-century.

^b (16). COTTAGE, 40 yards S.W. of (15). The building has modern additions. One chimney stack is of 17th-century brick, restored.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (17). COTTAGE, nearly opposite to (15), is of late 16th or early 17th-century date. In front some of the brick filling is set in herring-bone pattern. The wall at the back is covered with plaster. The central chimney stack is original. Interior:—There is one wide, open fireplace.

Condition—Very bad, uninhabited and neglected.

THE NORTHALL ROAD, N. side:—

^b (18). *The Bell Inn*, N.E. of the church. The walls are of late 17th-century brick; the plan is rectangular with a central chimney stack and a large modern addition at the back. The chimney stack is of thin bricks, with round-headed panels in the sides. Interior:—On the ground floor the ceilings have rough chamfered beams, and there is a large open fireplace with seats in the chimney corners.

Condition—Good.

^b (19). *The Greyhound Inn*, N.W. of (18). The plan is rectangular, with a modern addition at the back. In front the original timber-framing is covered with modern boards; the upper storey formerly projected, but has been underbuilt with modern brick. The timber-framing of the N.W. gable is covered with cement. Interior:—The wide fireplaces are partly blocked.

Condition—Good.

S. side:—

^b (20). *House*, now two tenements about 70 yards N. of the church. The walls are of red and black bricks, of c. 1700. In front, on the ground floor, the doorway in the middle has been made into a window, but retains part of the original frame; the window on each side has been lowered and made into a doorway, and the other windows have been altered. On the first floor three of the windows are blocked; two of them retain original oak mullioned frames. Interior:—Some old beams remain in the ceilings.

Condition—Fairly good.

NORTHALL, main road, W. side:—

^a (21). *Farmhouse*, at the S.E. end of the hamlet, about 1 mile N.W. of the church. The walls have been re-faced with modern brick; the roofs are covered with slate. The large central chimney stack is of 17th-century brick, with four square shafts which have oversailing courses at the top. Interior:—A few plain ceiling-beams and large roof-timbers are visible.

Condition—Good; almost entirely modern.

E. side:—

^a (22). *House*, about 1½ miles N.W. of the church. The roofs are covered with slate. The central chimney stack has two attached square shafts; it is probably original, but is covered with cement.

Condition—Good.

^a (23). *The Village Green Inn* (see Plate, p. 112), 240 yards N.W. of (22), was built probably in the 16th century. The original plan is rectangular, and at the S.W. end is a modern addition. On the S.E. side the upper storey projects; on the N.W. side it has been underbuilt with modern brick. The central chimney stack is of old thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (24). *Cottage*, No. 14, about 80 yards N.W. of (23), is of late 16th or early 17th-century date. In front the overhanging upper storey has strips of tarred cement in imitation of the original timber construction. At the S.E. end is a large projecting chimney stack with stepped and moulded offsets, and a plain shaft of original brick. Interior:—The wide fireplace has been partly blocked.

Condition—Good.

^a (25). *Cottage*, two tenements, Nos. 12 and 13, N.W. of (24).

Condition—Good.

Unclassified:—

^b (26). LYNCHETS, S. of the church, not well defined.

132. EMBERTON.

(O.S. 6 in. v. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, stands on the S. side of the village. The walls of the chancel are of irregularly coursed ashlar, those of the nave and aisles are of squared stone rubble; the tower is of rubble. The roofs are covered with slate and with tiles. The *Chancel*, *Nave*, and *North* and *South Aisles* were built c. 1340: the chancel, apparently, was built first, then the nave, the S. aisle, and lastly the N. aisle. The *West Tower* was added early in the 15th century. The *North* and *South Porches* and the *South Vestry* are modern. The church was restored in 1869, and the external stonework of the nave and aisles was largely renewed.

The church is a good example of 14th-century work, the E. window of the chancel being especially fine. Among the fittings, the 15th-century brass of a priest, with a curious inscription, is remarkable.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (35 ft. by 17 ft.) has a plain plinth, an external string-course below the window-sills, and, on the N. and S. walls, a moulded cornice enriched with flowers, grotesque heads and beasts, all of the 14th century; the buttresses, one in the middle of the N. wall, and two at each E. angle, are also of the 14th century, and have gabled heads; those at the E. end of the side walls have each, in addition, a square pinnacle, with traceried sides and crocketed gables, head-corbels at the corners and a tall crocketed finial; in each buttress against the E. wall is a niche (see Fittings). The E. window is of c. 1340, and of five trefoiled ogee lights with elaborate tracery in a two-centred head; the jambs, mullions and head are moulded, and the external label has head-stops; the inner edges of the jambs have small attached shafts with moulded bases and bell-capitals; the rear arch is moulded and has a moulded label with modern stops. In the N. wall are two windows; the eastern window is of three trefoiled ogee lights and net tracery, of c. 1340, slightly restored, the western of three cinquefoiled lights and tracery of a modified net pattern, also of c. 1340, with modern mullions and a modern transom about 2 ft. above the sill; externally the jambs, two-centred heads and labels of both windows are moulded; internally the jambs have keeled edge-rolls continued round the moulded rear arches, which have moulded labels; the stops of the labels are carved as heads and grotesque beasts: E. of the western window is a doorway of c. 1340, externally restored; the jambs, two-centred head and internal label are moulded. In the S. wall are two windows similar to those in the N. wall, both restored; the transom, with the stonework below it, of the western window is modern: E. of the western window, now opening into the vestry, is a 15th-century doorway, with moulded jambs and four-centred head; the rear arch, in the vestry, is modern: at the W. end of the wall is a low-side window of early 15th-century date, of one cinquefoiled four-centred light under a square head with sunk spandrels; it has a transom at the level of the internal string-course, which is carried across it; in the W. jamb are traces of a squint from the aisle: the 14th-century string-course is carried round the N., E. and S. walls, inside, and has modern stops under the chancel arch. The pointed chancel arch is probably of early 15th-century date, and is of two moulded orders dying into the walls; on the E. side is a moulded label, and there are traces of a similar label on the W. side. The *Nave* (56 ft. by 17 ft.) has mid 14th-century N. and S. arcades of five bays, with pointed arches of two moulded orders, and piers formed of four engaged shafts, with moulded

bell-capitals and bases; the responds are half-sections of the piers; both arcades have moulded labels in the nave, with modern stops. The clearstorey has five modern windows on each side. The *North Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, three windows, each of three lights and tracery; they are all modern, except the moulded inner jambs, rear arches and labels with carved stops, and a few stones in the outer jambs, which are of mid 14th-century date: the N. doorway, between the two western windows, is also of mid 14th-century date, and has moulded jambs and two-centred head of two orders separated by a wide hollow; further W. is a modern doorway opening into the parvise staircase, and over the N. doorway is a small trefoiled light of the 14th century, opening into the parvise. A 14th-century moulded string-course is carried round the N. wall, inside, below the sill-level of the windows. The *South Aisle* (8½ ft. wide) has, in the S. wall, three windows, each of three lights and tracery, all modern, except the 14th-century beast-stops of the internal label of the easternmost window, and a few internal stones which have been re-cut; the S. doorway, between the two western windows, is modern. The *West Tower* (11 ft. by 10½ ft.) is of two stages, with a moulded plinth, an embattled parapet, a N.E. stair-turret, and diagonal buttresses at the two W. angles; all the detail is of c. 1400. The tower arch is acutely pointed, and of three chamfered orders; the outermost order is continuous with the jambs, and the two inner orders spring from three attached shafts with moulded bell-capitals and bases; on the E. side is a moulded label with returned ends. In the N.E. corner, opening into the stair-turret, is a chamfered doorway with a two-centred head. The W. doorway has a two-centred head of three moulded orders separated by wide hollows, and dying on to jambs of three chamfered orders; in the S. jamb is a deep hole for a wood draw-bar; the external label is moulded. The W. window is of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head. The upper storey of the first stage has, in the S. wall, a trefoiled ogee light. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; the jambs and head are of four chamfered orders; the moulded label is carried round the tower as a string-course: over the E. window is a single trefoiled light. The stair-turret has a trefoiled loop-light. The *North Porch*, with parvise, and the *South Porch* are modern. The ceiling of the N. porch has an arched and moulded tie-beam of the 14th century.

Fittings—*Brass*: In chancel—on N. wall, of John Mordon alias Andrew, 1410, with figure of



BUCKINGHAM.
(12). House in Rumbold's
Lane ; early 15th-century.



LITTLE HORWOOD.
(16). House at Wood End ; late 16th-century.



EDLESBOROUGH.
Barn at Church Farm ; mid 16th-century.



NEWTON LONGVILLE.
(9). Cottage in Village ; mid 17th-century.



EDLESBOROUGH.
The Village Green Inn ; 16th-century.



NEWTON LONGVILLE : Village.
(14). Smithy, at cross-roads, 16th or 17th-century ; and (15) Farmhouse, early 17th-century.

SMALL HOUSES, Etc.
Timber-framed.

priest in Mass vestment, scroll issuing from mouth inscribed, 'Jon preyth the sey for h̄y a pat' nost' & an ave', and inscription "Orate p̄ aīa m̄ri Joh̄is Mordon aīs Andrew quondm̄ Rectoris isti' ecclīe qui dedit isti ecclīe portos missal̄ ordinal̄ p̄s oculi in crat' ferr' manual̄ p̄cesonal̄ & ecclīe de Olney catholicon legend' aur' & portos in crat' ferr' & ecclīe de Hulleorton portos in crat' ferr' & alia ornamēta qui obiit die mens' an^o dñi m^occcc^ox cuius aīe p̄piciet' deus ame'." *Chairs*: In chancel—two, richly carved, with shaped arms, turned legs, and red velvet seats, late 17th-century. *Door*: In tower—in doorway of staircase, with plain strap-hinges, possibly 15th-century. *Font* (see Plate, p. 45): octagonal bowl, with panelled sides of window-tracery pattern, and moulded lower edge, stem also panelled, base moulded, late 14th or early 15th-century. *Locker*: In chancel—in N. wall, plain, date uncertain. *Niches*: Chancel—in two E. buttresses, each with trefoiled pointed head, crocketed and gabled label, 14th-century. *Piscinae*: In chancel—in range with sedilia, jambs with small attached shafts, moulded capitals and bases, cinquefoiled ogee head with moulded label, octofoil basin, jambs 14th-century, much restored, head modern. In S. aisle—with chamfered pointed arch, no jambs or basin, possibly remains of 14th-century piscina. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten of first half of 17th century, no marks; large salver of 1671 dated 1694; two pewter flagons, possibly late 17th-century. *Recesses*: Chancel—under E. window, outside, 1 ft. 5 in. square, with chamfered jambs, lintel and sill, carried down about 2 ft. in thickness of wall, probably led formerly to a chancel vault under the chancel; under N.E. window, inside, plain, possibly modern. *Screen*: In chancel—across front of recess under N.E. window, remains, of oak, with three cinquefoiled and sub-trefoiled four-centred heads, carved spandrels, 15th-century, restored, mullions modern, westernmost head much damaged, all cusp-points broken. *Sedilia*: In chancel—three in range with piscina, jambs and intermediate shafts of similar detail to that of piscina, 14th-century, bases perished, heads and spandrels modern.

Condition—Good; except the plinth of the tower which is much decayed.

Secular:—

(2.) THE RECTORY, about 150 yards N.E. of the church, is of stone, almost entirely rebuilt in the 18th century. A cellar with two windows opening into an area on the N. side of the house, is of the 17th century; the windows are each of two lights, with jambs, head and mullion of moulded stone.

Condition—Good; rebuilt.

(3.) HOUSE, now two tenements, on the E. side of the road to Olney, 170 yards N.E. of the church, is of two storeys, built c. 1699, the date inscribed on the central chimney stack. The walls are of stone rubble; the roof is covered with slate. The plan is rectangular; the central chimney stack is of stone, with a panel, apparently of plaster, on which are scratched the initials and date, 'T^P_S 1699.' The S. end is gabled, and has a chimney stack of late 17th or early 18th-century brick. Interior:—The wide fireplaces are partly blocked, and the original ceiling-beams are encased.

Condition—Good.

(4.) HOUSE, adjoining (3), at the N. end, is of two storeys, built of stone rubble, probably early in the 17th century; the roof is thatched. At the S. end is a large projecting chimney stack of stone, restored at the top with modern brick; at the N. end is a chimney stack of brick, probably of late 17th-century date. Interior:—On the ground floor one room has an open timber ceiling.

Condition—Good.

(5.) HOUSE, on the W. side of the road, about 340 yards N.N.E. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, built of stone rubble, probably late in the 16th century; the roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular. The E. end, facing the road, has a gable with chamfered coping and a moulded apex; the windows have old stop-chamfered lintels of oak. On the N. side, near the E. end, is a large projecting chimney stack of stone, with a 16th-century chamfered plinth; the top is of modern brick; the windows have stop-chamfered oak lintels. The W. end has a gable similar to that at the E. end. On the S. side, near the W. end, is a 16th-century doorway with a moulded oak frame.

Interior:—The ceilings have stop-chamfered beams. On the ground floor is a 16th-century door of battens, and in the S. wall, near the E. end, is a doorway with a moulded oak frame similar to that further W., and formerly external, now covered by the adjoining modern house, and blocked. The kitchen has a little re-used paneling of late 16th or early 17th-century date. On the first floor, in the large N.E. stack, is a square fireplace of moulded stone, probably of the 16th century; in it is set a smaller moulded stone fireplace, probably of later date. The staircase, from the ground floor to the attic, is of late 16th or early 17th-century date, and has square newels with moulded caps, turned balusters and a moulded rail.

Condition—Good.

133. FENNY STRATFORD.

(O.S. 6 in. xv. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN, stands in the middle of the town. The church built in 1726 is now incorporated in a large modern church as the N. aisle.

Some old glass in one of the windows is noteworthy.

Fittings—Glass: In N. aisle—in three lights of N.W. window, fragments, of various designs including a crown, foliage, heads of a Roman soldier and of a woman, and a lozenge with the initials 'W.R.', also two shields (surrounded by strap-work and other ornament), Fortescue (4 quarters) impaling Stonor (13 quarters) and Fortescue, impaling Boleyn (6 quarters), all 17th-century, rest of glass in lights, 18th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(2). FISH-POND or reservoir, near the site of an old house, about 900 yards S.E. of the church, with strong retaining banks.

Condition—Good, but now dry.

(3). HOUSE and STOREHOUSES (of a former brewery), on the S. side of Watling Street, 40 yards E. of the church, were probably originally one building. The walls are of timber and brick; the roofs are tiled. The house, formerly an inn, is now disused, except a covered gateway at the W. end, which forms part of the Bull Hotel and opens into a courtyard at the back of the hotel. A room over the gateway has an arched truss in the roof, indicating a 15th-century origin. The storehouses are of L-shaped plan; the shorter wing, on the S. side of the courtyard, projects towards the W., and is probably of 16th-century or earlier date; the longer wing, on the E. side of the courtyard, projects towards the N., and is of the 17th century; at the N. end it is connected with the house by a modern building. The room over the gateway has walls of old timber and brick, and E. of it is a chimney stack with square shafts set diagonally, built probably of early 17th-century brick; the rest of the house has been altered; at the E. end is a gable covered with plaster. On the N. and S. sides of the W. wing of the storehouses, the upper storey is timber-framed with brick filling; the lower storey and the E. end are of modern brick; the W. end is timber-framed. The E. and W. walls of the N. wing are timber-framed, each of five bays, with modern brick filling and with modern boarding over the timbers; in each bay of the W. wall is the blocked opening of an original window, apparently of three lights.

Interior:—In the room over the gateway is an

old fireplace, partly blocked. Below the ceiling are the braced hammer-beam and wall-posts of an original roof-truss; the upper part of the truss, with an arched collar-beam, is accessible through a trap door in the ceiling; the principals are cut away above the collar-beams, and the roof is now gabled at right angles to the truss. The W. wing of the storehouses has, at the E. end of the ground floor, old ceiling-beams with diagonal beams running into the angles; at the N.E. corner is an original angle-post with a moulded capital; it partly supports a moulded bressumer, showing that the upper storey formerly projected at the E. end; timbers indicating a similar projection on the N. side are also visible. The upper storey is divided into four bays by the queen-post trusses of the roof; the S. wall of the second bay from the E. end contains a number of circular stones, about 1 ft. in diameter by $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, of uncertain origin. The N. wing has, on the ground floor, original ceiling-beams; the W. wall is partly timber-framed, with posts apparently of earlier date than the rest of the walling; near the S. end is a blocked doorway with a moulded post, and further N. in the same wall is another moulded post, both apparently of early 16th-century date. The upper storey is divided into five bays by the roof-trusses, of queen-post form; the middle truss is of late 15th or early 16th-century date, older and better constructed than the others, and has a cambered and moulded tie-beam with curved struts. In the W. wall are visible the wood frames of the 17th-century windows. At the S. end is the framing of an old partition. On the W. wall of the northernmost bay is part of a painted plaster frieze, of the 17th century, representing a cat and fiddle, birds and foliage.

Condition—Fairly good.

AYLESBURY STREET, W. side:—

(4). '*The Bazaar*' (see Plate, p. 74), originally a farmhouse, now shops, is of two storeys with basement and attic, built of timber and brick in the 17th century, but now entirely covered with cement and much altered. The only original details now visible externally are two chimney stacks of thin bricks and a dormer window of four lights; the central stack has eight square shafts, some of them 'dummies', set diagonally on a square base with three rectangular panels on each side; the shafts are moulded and have oversailing moulded courses; the S. stack is similar to the other, and has four shafts on an L-shaped base.

Interior:—In the basement are some old chamfered beams. The large fireplaces now boarded up are visible in the shops.

Condition—Good; much altered.

(5). *Cottages*, a range of six, 250 yards S.S.W. of the church, are of two storeys, built in the 17th century; the three southern cottages are apparently of earlier date than the others. The roofs are thatched. At the back the walls retain the original timber-framing and most of the wattle-and-daub filling, but in front the filling is of 18th-century and modern brick, and two cottages have been entirely re-fronted with brick.

Interiors:—The ceiling-beams of the ground floor and the timbers of the roofs, with purlins and wind-braces, are visible.

Condition—Poor.

134. FOSCOTT.

(O.S. 6 in. xiii. N.E.)

Roman:—

(1). DWELLING-HOUSE, remains, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. of the church, and close to a small stream which flows into the river Ouse. The site was excavated in 1837-40 and possibly disturbed at other times. The remains are those of a house of considerable size, and the discoveries include baths with leaden pipes, a large walled tank, two tessellated pavements, flue-tiles and many smaller objects. Coins found show that the house was inhabited during the early years of the 4th century A.D. One of the pavements has been placed in the 'Queen's Temple' in Stowe Park (see Stowe). (See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1838, Part I., p. 302; 1841, Part I., p. 81; 1843, Part I., p. 303. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, Vol. V., 1885, Part I., p. 355.)

Condition—Of structural remains, underground.

Ecclesiastical:—

(2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD, stands about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.E. of Maids' Moreton Church, and is built of limestone rubble; the roofs are tiled. The *Nave* and part of the S. wall of the *Chancel* are of mid 12th-century date; about the middle of the 14th century the chancel was widened towards the N., and probably also lengthened, and the chancel arch was rebuilt. Late in the 15th century the *South Porch* was added. The whole church was restored in the 19th century.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (19 ft. by $15\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has, at the S.E. angle, a pilaster buttress apparently of the 12th century, which has been scraped and probably re-set. The 15th-century E. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head. There are no openings in the N. wall. In the S. wall are two windows; the eastern is of two uncusped pointed lights in a pointed head; the opening is probably of the 14th century, but the mullion and head are

modern and the jambs have been altered; the western window is now of two small lights with square heads, placed low in the wall, but the rear arch is at the same level as that of the eastern window: a small doorway, between the windows, is of the 14th century, and has a pointed head with an external label which has mask-stops, one carved as the head of a man in a liri-pipe hood, the other as the head of a woman in a wimple. The 14th-century chancel arch is two-centred and of three chamfered orders; the innermost order rests on moulded corbels carved with ball-flower ornament; the jambs are square. The *Nave* ($32\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 18 ft.) has, in the N. wall at the E. end, a 14th-century window originally of two lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head, but the mullion and tracery have disappeared, and all the stonework is much defaced; the N. doorway, now blocked, has a plain two-centred head of late 14th or early 15th-century date, but the plain jambs and imposts are possibly of the 12th century. In the S.E. corner are the stairs to the former rood-loft, set in a small square projection and lighted by one small loop; the stairs and both doorways are complete. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern a single light, and much defaced, but probably originally of the same date and design as the N. window; the western window is of the 15th century, and of two trefoiled lights under a flat head, with a deep external reveal: between the windows is the 12th-century S. doorway, with a moulded semi-circular head and a carved and moulded label, partly cut back; the jambs are square, with moulded imposts. In the W. wall is a pointed light, of uncertain date and probably altered from another shape; above it is a similar window. The *South Porch* has a four-centred entrance archway of two chamfered orders, and of the 15th century. The *Roofs* are modern, but four 14th-century corbels, carved as grotesque heads, remain in the nave.

Fittings—*Bells*: one, now in nave—hung in upper window in W. wall, probably 14th-century. *Brass*: In chancel—to Edward Grenville, 1661, inscription and shield with arms, a cross with five roundels thereon. *Communion Table and Rails*: table with turned baluster legs, apron carved with inscription recording donation by Samuel Wastel, 1633; rails moulded, with panelled posts and turned balusters, mid 17th-century. *Glass*: In chancel—in S.E. window, fragments, painted, head of woman, and bones, early 16th-century. *Paintings*: In nave—on N. wall, traces of texts, probably 16th-century. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten of 1632, the cup having inscription and date 1633. *Piscina*: In chancel—with cinquefoiled head, 15th-century. *Pulpit*: made up of

panelling, early 17th-century. *Stoup*: In S. porch—E. of S. doorway, niche with four-centred head, projecting semi-octagonal basin, partly defaced. *Miscellanea*: Nave—in N. wall, at W. end, outside, near the ground, *stone*, with roughly incised circle surrounding cross or saltire.

Condition—Fairly good, but with much ivy which will soon cause damage.

Secular:—

(3). THE MANOR HOUSE, about 150 yards N. of the church, is a large building of two storeys and an attic; the walls are of squared stone rubble; the roofs are tiled. It incorporates the remains of a 17th-century house, said to have been built c. 1640, but so much modern alteration and rebuilding has been done, that it is difficult to trace the extent of the original work; the S.E. half of the main block is apparently of the 17th century, and the greater part of the N.W. half may be also of that date. The S.E. front, facing the garden, is divided into three bays by four sets of Doric pilasters; two rain-water pipes have grotesque heads of stone. In the middle of the main block are two large chimney stacks with original square plinths of brick, capped with stone; the shafts are modern.

Interior:—The library, in the E. corner of the house, has an old chamfered beam in the ceiling. The staircase, rising from the ground floor to the attic in the N.W. half of the main block, is of c. 1640, but possibly not *in situ*; it has a close string, moulded handrail, turned balusters and square panelled newels with moulded urn-shaped finials, surmounted by balls and pierced pendants.

Condition—Good, very much altered.

135. GAYHURST.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)iv. S.E. ^(b)v. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER, 100 yards E. of Gayhurst House, was rebuilt in 1728. It contains two of the fittings from the former church.

Fittings—*Bell*: by Anthony Chandler, 1670. *Chair*: of carved oak with plain arms and rail, probably 17th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

^b (2). GAYHURST HOUSE, with fish-ponds, stands in a park, immediately W. of the church. The House is a large building, partly of three storeys and partly of two storeys and a cellar; the walls

are of yellow limestone; the roofs are covered with slate and with lead. The greater part of the house was built late in the 16th century, apparently incorporating a building of earlier date, as two doorways of c. 1520 remain in the cellar below the middle of the N.W. half of the house. The late 16th-century plan is E-shaped, the wings extending towards the S.E.; on the S.W. side, at the S. end, is a small staircase wing, and beyond it are three smaller projections; in the middle of the N.E. side is a second porch. The N.W. half of the main block was rebuilt in the 18th century, the whole of the N.W. elevation being re-modelled, and the middle part made flush with the ends of the 16th-century wings; modern additions of one storey have been made on the S.W. side of the house. The internal arrangement was considerably altered in the 19th century, but the principal hall in the main block, entered from the S.E. porch, and the staircase in the S.W. wing are probably in their original positions.

The house is the finest example of domestic architecture of late 16th-century date in North Buckinghamshire.

S.E. Elevation:—The porch in the middle is gabled and of three storeys; the inner doorway has a semi-circular head with moulded imposts and architrave; the entrance archway is semi-circular, and has a keystone with pyramidal face and soffit, a moulded architrave and panelled soffit; on each side are fluted columns of the Doric order, with moulded capitals carved with egg-and-tongue ornament; the bases are moulded, set on square pedestals which have a moulded capping and plinth, and are carved in front with an anchor; at the first floor level is a moulded string-course with triglyphs and circular flowers breaking forward over the columns; over the string-course is a niche with a crest, a dragon's head collared, and an 18th-century shield with the arms of Wrighte quartering Oneby, over all a scutcheon of the arms of Bedford; the achievement is that of George Wrighte, the purchaser of Gayhurst, who died 1724⁴/₅, and Mary Bedford, his wife; on the first floor is a window of four lights with a transom; the jambs, mullions and lintel are moulded; on each side are two Ionic columns on square moulded bases, of which the upper and lower members continue as string-courses between the columns: the second floor projects to the face of the entablature, which is supported by the columns and by a shaped bracket on the middle mullion of the window on the first floor; the soffit of the entablature is panelled in squares and circles; the moulded cornice is carried along the side walls as a string-course: the window on the second floor is of four lights and above it is an ogee-shaped



GAYHURST HOUSE; LATE 16TH-CENTURY.
South-east Front.

gable, with a pinnacle on the coping on each side, and at the apex. The main block has moulded string-courses dividing the storeys, and two gables similar to that of the porch; at each end of the block, next to the wing, is a projecting square bay, gabled, and of three storeys, with windows, each of six transomed lights in front and two in the return wall, on the ground and first floors, and a similar window without a transom on the second floor; between each bay and the porch, on each floor, is a window of four lights, the four lower windows having transoms. The wings have plain parapets; the return walls have windows of four lights and the S.E. walls have windows of six lights on each floor, all with transoms. The S.E. side of the staircase wing has three windows.

The *N.E. Elevation* has moulded string-courses dividing the storeys, and a plain parapet; in the middle is a projecting porch of three storeys with a plain parapet; on the three outer sides of the ground floor are semi-circular arches similar to the entrance arch of the S.E. porch, but with plain soffits; the inner doorway is also round-headed; on the upper floors are windows of four transomed lights. At each end of the elevation is a bay window of three diminishing storeys, with windows, formerly of six lights, on each floor; between each bay and the porch, on each floor, is a window formerly of four lights; all the windows have transoms, except the windows on the ground floor N. of the porch, from which the intermediate mullions are also missing.

The *N.W. Elevation* is entirely of 18th-century design, and all on one plane; straight joints show the junction of the ends of the N.E. and S.W. wings with the main block. The third storey of the S.E. part of the house is visible above the flat roof of the N.W. part, and has, in the middle, a half-hipped gable, with a doorway of moulded stone, opening on to the flat roof.

S.W. Elevation:—The staircase wing has three windows; two narrower projections have each a window of two lights and a gable; between them, over the main wall, is a gabled dormer window of four lights, and at the N. end of the elevation the third small projection is apparently of the 18th century and has a window of three lights on the second floor; the lower storeys of the elevation are covered by modern domestic offices built against the wall. Many of the 16th-century windows in each elevation have been restored. The chimney stacks are of stone with moulded cornices, but are apparently almost all modern.

Interior:—The principal hall has, at the N.E. end, opening into the smaller hall, a semi-circular arch of c. 1590, with a carved soffit and imposts, flanked by fluted Corinthian pilasters; the N.E.

wall is $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick. In the room at the N.W. end of the N.E. wing is some early 17th-century panelling, probably brought from elsewhere; the fireplace is also made up of early 17th-century carving. In a passage at the S.W. end of the house is a dado of late 16th or early 17th-century panelling, now painted. The staircase wing contains an old central-newel staircase. In the 16th-century attic are some oak door-frames, and one plain door with strap-hinges. In the cellar, under the 18th-century part of the house, are two stone doorways of c. 1520, with flat, four-centred openings in square heads; the jambs are moulded, and have moulded stops, now much perished.

A long range of outhouses and stables, S.W. of the house, is of stone, and built apparently in the 18th century; S. of the stables is a garden enclosed in 16th-century walls, of stone; in the N. wall is a doorway with moulded jambs and depressed four-centred head, under a square outer order. Further N. is a second small enclosed garden with a S. doorway which has a moulded stone label. In the gardens N. and N.E. of the house are 16th-century stone pillars with pierced finials, separated by box hedges (see Plate, p. 74): in the N.E. garden, set on a pillar of stone, is a bronze sundial with Roman numerals and an ornamental pointer; it is dated 1670, and bears the inscription 'Walter Hayes at the Cross Daggers in Moorefields London fecit.'

The two *Fish-ponds* are S.E. of the house.

Condition—Of house, good; but with ivy and other creepers on the walls.

^{a, b} (3). BUNSTY FARM, about $\frac{2}{3}$ mile N.W. of the church, is a house of two storeys and an attic, built probably late in the 17th century, of stone, with a small modern extension of brick. The roofs are tiled. The original plan is almost rectangular, facing E., with a wing, containing the dairy, at the back; the N.W. angle is now filled by the modern addition. All the windows are modern, under old wooden lintels. On the S. side is a large projecting chimney stack of stone, with a square shaft of brick. The other chimney stacks are of thin bricks.

Condition—Good.

^b (4). MILL FARM, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile S.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys, built in the 17th century, and subsequently altered and enlarged. The walls are of stone, except those of the modern additions, which are of brick. The roofs are tiled. The original plan is L-shaped, with the wings extending towards the N. and W. Two of the chimney stacks are of thin bricks.

Condition—Good.

ceiling-beam and an open fireplace, and some of the other rooms have original ceiling-beams.

Condition—Fairly good ; the cement is cracking badly.

MONUMENTS (12-14) :—

These cottages are of two storeys, built of brick and timber in the 17th century, and are of the central chimney type, with small modern additions. The roofs are thatched.

^b (12). COTTAGE, about 180 yards N. of (11). At the back is a modern addition.

^b (13). COTTAGE, about 60 yards S.W. of (12). The walls have been restored with modern brick.

^b (14). COTTAGE, about 80 yards S. of (13). The walls are covered with modern roughcast.

Condition—Of all the cottages, good.

^b (15). ROOKERY FARM, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.W. of the church, is a house of two storeys, built of brick and timber, probably early in the 17th century, and much restored with modern brick in front ; at the back are 18th-century or modern additions. The roofs are tiled. Interior :—One room has a plain ceiling-beam, and another room has a moulded beam with a moulded stop. The cellar at the W. end of the house has an old ceiling-beam ; the E. wall is timber-framed, with plaster filling, which retains traces of painted lozenges, foliage, etc.

A barn E. of the house is of the 17th century. The walls are timber-framed, partly with filling of thin bricks, and partly weather-boarded.

Condition—Good.

Unclassified :—

^a (16). TUMULUS, or site of windmill, on Millknob Hill, is about 60 ft. in diameter and 4 ft. high.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (17). ENCLOSURE, in Biggin Field, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N. of the church, is said to mark the site of the former farm or Manor house of Biggin. The enclosure is pear-shaped, and is surrounded partly by a bank and partly by a ditch. The surface of the field shows traces of other enclosures, and further W., running parallel to the field boundary, is a straight line of entrenchment consisting of a strong rampart and ditch, with gaps, resembling embrasures, in the rampart.

Condition—Of enclosure, poor ; of line of entrenchment, good.

137. GREAT BRICKHILL.

(O.S. 6 in., xx. N.E.).

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, at the N. end of the village, is built of reddish sandstone or ironstone rubble with clunch and sandstone dressings ; the tower is heavily cemented. The

roofs are tiled. The *Chancel* and *Central Tower* were built in the middle of the 13th century ; the *Nave* is probably of the same date, but has no early detail. At the end of the 14th century the W. doorway and window of the nave and the S. doorway and window of the tower were inserted. In the second half of the 15th century the *South Aisle* and *South Chapel* were built, and at the end of the same century the *North Aisle* and *North Chapel* were added. In 1867 the church was completely restored and the *South Porch* was built.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (25 ft. by 13½ ft.) has a modern E. window. The N. and S. walls have each a lancet window, all modern externally, but having a moulded rear arch, wide splay and shafted internal jambs with circular shafts and moulded capitals of mid 13th-century date ; W. of the window in each wall is an arch, nearly segmental in form, and of two chamfered orders dying into flat responds ; the arches open into the N. and S. chapels respectively, with which they are contemporary. The *Central Tower* (10 ft. by 14 ft.) is of three stages, and, externally, appears to be almost entirely modern ; there is a considerable off-set on the N. and S. sides at the second and third stages ; the parapet is embattled, and, above the ground stage, the S.E. stair-turret projects in octagonal form and is carried higher than the parapet. The ground stage of the tower has, opening into the chancel and nave, two arches of mid 13th-century date, and of three chamfered orders, resting on semi-octagonal pilasters with moulded capitals ; the bases of the E. arch were re-cut in the 15th century, those of the W. arch are modern. In the S. wall, at the E. end, is a small 15th-century doorway opening into the stair-turret, and at the W. end is a late 14th-century doorway with two-centred head and jambs continuously moulded ; it was originally external, but now opens into the S. chapel ; over the doorway is a window of two lights under a two-centred head, apparently also of late 14th-century date, but with modern tracery ; it has a four-centred rear arch, and is partly blocked by the roof of the chapel. The bell-chamber has four modern windows. The *Nave* (49½ ft. by 15½ ft.) has N. and S. arcades of four bays ; the N. arcade, of late 15th-century date, has obtuse two-centred or four-centred arches of two chamfered orders with long voussoirs ; the octagonal columns and semi-octagonal W. respond have moulded bases and capitals somewhat awkwardly fitted ; the E. responds of both arcades are flat, the arches dying into them. The 15th-century S. arcade is higher than the N. arcade, and the bases are raised on square plinths ; as the ground slopes from S. to N., this arrangement may indicate a some-

what higher level originally for the N. aisle than for the rest of the church; the arches are two-centred, of two chamfered orders, and the stones are slightly smaller than those of the N. arches; the octagonal columns and semi-octagonal W. respond have moulded capitals and bases of earlier detail than those of the N. arcade. The W. doorway is a modern copy of a 14th-century doorway with continuously moulded head and jambs. The W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights under a two-centred head; the opening is of late 14th-century date, but the tracery with all the external stonework is modern. The *North Aisle* (13½ ft. wide) overlaps the tower and chancel and, at the E. end, forms the *North Chapel*. In the E. wall is a modern window. In the N. wall are three windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights under a square head, of late 15th-century date, much restored; W. of the westernmost window, and of the same date, is the N. doorway with continuously moulded jambs and two-centred head, now blocked. In the W. wall is a window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery, much restored, but the opening and jambs are old. The *South Aisle* (12 ft. wide) is continued towards the E. to form the *South Chapel*. In the E. wall is a modern window. In the S. wall are four windows, the three eastern are entirely modern except the third window, which has a few old stones in the jambs; the fourth window, at the W. end of the wall, is of two cinquefoiled lights of the 15th century, externally much restored: between the third and fourth windows is the S. doorway, of the second half of the 15th century, and of two orders, the inner order two-centred and the outer square, with cusped spandrels and a label which has defaced angel-stops. In the W. wall is a window with some old stones in the external jambs.

Fittings—*Bells*: include sanctus, inscribed 'G.C. 1681'. *Chest*: In N. chapel—small, with two iron locks, and decorated with incised design, 17th-century. *Communion Table*: plain, with heavy turned baluster legs, early 17th-century. *Paintings*: In chancel—on splays of N. and S. windows, traces of original colour decoration, mid 13th-century. *Piscina*: In N. chapel—in E. wall, small, with chamfered pointed head and projecting basin, late 15th-century. *Plate*: includes salver with feet, fastened on under side disc of silver, with much worn hall-mark, apparently 17th-century, but salver probably of later date.

Condition—Good; much restored.

Secular:—

MONUMENTS (2-12):—

These buildings are nearly all of two storeys, and of the 17th century. The walls are of tim-

ber and brick. Many of the roofs are tiled or thatched.

(2). HOUSE, 50 yards S. of the church. The front and ends of the building are of 18th-century brick. Interior:—In the principal rooms are chamfered ceiling-beams, and in one room is a wide fireplace, now partly converted into cupboards.

Condition—Of 17th-century work, fairly good; of 18th-century work, good.

(3). HOUSE and BARN, 200 feet W. of (2). The *House* is of one storey and an attic, and of the central chimney type. The walls have been restored with modern brick. The central stack has two square attached shafts, built of thin bricks and restored at the top.

The *Barn* adjoins the E. end of the house and part of it now forms a room; it is also of the 17th century, and of timber, weather-boarded, the W. bay having brick filling.

Condition—Fairly good.

(4). COTTAGE, on a triangular plot, about 250 yards S.E. of the church. It is of one storey and an attic, and of late 16th or early 17th-century date, with modern additions. The walls are covered with roughcast, but a large post shows at one angle.

Condition—Good.

(5). COTTAGE, now a shop, about 130 yards E. of (4). The front is covered with roughcast above the brick plinth, and the E. gable is weather-boarded. At the back are low modern additions. The windows have iron casements in wood frames. Two of the rooms have exposed joists and ceiling-beams.

A small outbuilding has a window and part of one wall made up of fragments of 17th-century panelling, with lozenge-pattern ornament and moulded framing.

Condition—Good.

(6). COTTAGE, on the W. side of the road, 350 yards S.S.E. of the church. The walls have been much renewed with brick. The windows have old iron casements, and one chimney is of thin bricks. A barn near the cottage is also of the 17th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

(7). COTTAGES, a range, on the E. side of the road, about ¼ mile S.S.E. of the church, built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. The N. side retains some original timber-framing with brick filling of later date. The S. side, and the gabled W. end, are of late 17th-century brick; the gable is coped and has brick kneelers. The E. end of the range was apparently rebuilt or added in the 18th-century. Many of the windows are of

the 17th century, and have iron casements. One chimney stack has been rebuilt with thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

(8). COTTAGE, now two tenements, on the W. side of the road, about 560 yards S.S.E. of the church, was almost entirely rebuilt with brick in the 18th century. The roof is covered with slate.

Condition—Fairly good.

(9). HOUSE and outhouse, about 750 yards S. of the church, were built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, and are connected by a passage; at the back is a modern addition. The walls of the *House* are covered with roughcast, and the roofs with slate. The large chimney stack has diagonal shafts in front and at the ends. One room has a wide fireplace and an old ceiling-beam.

The *Outhouse* is timber-framed with brick filling; the roof is thatched. In the connecting passage are visible two large corner posts reaching to the roof.

Condition—Fairly good; much restored.

(10). HOUSE, opposite to (9). The timber-framing in front is cased with modern wood, and the filling is modern. The N. end is plastered. The roof is covered with slate. At the S. end is a chimney, built partly of 17th-century brick. An adjoining outhouse is of brick, with a thatched roof.

Condition—Fairly good; much restored.

(11). BARN, on the E. side of the road, 740 yards S.S.E. of the church. The walls are strengthened at the base with modern brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

(12). COTTAGE, on the N.E. side of the road, 750 yards S.S.E. of the church, is of late 16th or early 17th-century date, and of the central chimney type. The timber-framing of the walls is fairly close-set. The gabled N. wall is elaborately framed, with a cambered tie-beam and collar-beams, and diagonal braces.

Condition—Fairly good.

138. GREAT HORWOOD.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xiv. S.W. ^(b)xiv. S.E. ^(c)xix. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^c(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, stands in the middle of the village, and has walls of yellow oolitic rubble, with dressings of similar stone. The roofs are covered with lead and with tiles. The earliest detail is that of the 13th-century S. doorway, which has been re-set, possibly from the original aisleless nave; c. 1340 the *Chancel* was rebuilt and a N. vestry was added or preparations were made for it; c. 1360 the *West Tower* was

built or begun, and towards the end of the century the *North Chapel* was added. In the 15th century the *North* and *South Aisles* were built, the nave was slightly widened towards the S.; N. and S. porches were constructed, and the W. tower was completed or the upper stages were rebuilt. In the 19th century the church was twice restored, the second time in 1874, the *North Vestry* was built or rebuilt, the *North* and *South Porches* were rebuilt and the N. chapel, if not also rebuilt, was completely restored.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (33½ ft. by 18 ft.) has a moulded external cornice of the 14th century, much restored on the N. side. The 14th-century E. window is of four cinquefoiled round-headed lights with elaborate tracery in a two-centred head; the external jambs and head are of two orders, the outer order moulded, the inner chamfered and cusped; the internal and external labels have grotesque head-stops. In the N. wall, at the E. end, set high up, and opening into the vestry, is a small doorway of uncertain date, with chamfered jambs and roughly triangular head; the rear arch is in the vestry: a doorway at the floor level also opens into the vestry, and is of c. 1340, with an elaborately moulded two-centred head; a chamfered string-course is carried over it to form a label, with a head-stop on the E. side, and is continued towards the W. as a label above the two arches opening into the chapel; the E. arch is of the 14th century, two-centred, and of two chamfered orders; the W. arch is modern. In the S. wall are three 14th-century windows: the two eastern are each of three trefoiled lights with elaborate tracery in a two-centred head; the internal and external labels have head-stops, one representing a man in a liri-pipe hood: the third window is of two trefoiled lights, with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; the sill is carried down low, and there are hooks for hinges in the W. jamb, but no rebate or transom: between the two western windows is a doorway of c. 1340, with a moulded two-centred head, much weathered, and a two-centred rear arch; the sill-course of the windows is carried over the doorway to form a label. The 14th-century chancel arch is two-centred, and of two continuously chamfered orders. The *Vestry* is modern, but contains an old piscina (see Fittings). The *North Chapel* (24 ft. by 13 ft.) has, in the E. wall, opening into the vestry, a modern doorway; high up in the wall is a window of three lights and tracery, almost completely modern, but with a few old stones in the jambs. In the N. wall are two modern windows. In the W. wall, opening into the aisle, is a 15th-century arch, two-centred and of one chamfered order, of ironstone, with a large

broach-stop on each side; the jambs are of one square order, much scraped; between the arch and the N. wall of the chancel is the narrow doorway of the former rood-loft, set level with the arch, but now blocked; it is of ironstone, and is also visible in the aisle. The *Nave* (43 ft. by 18 ft.) has late 15th-century N. and S. arcades of four bays; the two-centred arches are of two orders, the outer order hollow-chamfered, the inner moulded; the octagonal columns have plain moulded capitals and bases, and the responds are semi-octagonal. The *North Aisle* (13 ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, three 15th-century windows, all restored, especially the westernmost, and each of three cinquefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a four-centred head, and with a transom above the lights; between the two western windows is the late 15th-century N. doorway of two continuously chamfered orders, with a two-centred head and an external label; the jambs have been much restored. In the W. wall is a window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; it is apparently of somewhat earlier date than the aisle and was probably brought from elsewhere. The *South Aisle* (12 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a late 15th-century window of four cinquefoiled lights and tracery under a square head, with an external label which has been much restored; the rear arch is four-centred. In the S. wall are three windows of the same date and design as the N. windows of the N. aisle, and all considerably restored; between the two western windows is the S. doorway, which is of mid 13th-century date, re-set and much restored; the two-centred head and label are moulded, and the jambs have shafts with plain bell-capitals; the moulded bases are modern or much restored. In the W. wall is a window similar to the W. window of the N. aisle. The *West Tower* (12 ft. square) is of three stages, with diagonal W. buttresses, an embattled parapet, and a circular staircase in the thickness of the S.W. angle, rising above the parapet as a small octagonal turret with a pyramidal stone roof; the parapet and roof are modern. The 14th-century tower arch is two-centred and of three orders, the two outer orders chamfered, and the innermost moulded, all dying on to square responds. The 14th-century W. doorway is of two continuously moulded orders, with a two-centred head and an external label, all much restored; the W. window is of the 15th century, also much restored, and of two cinquefoiled lights with a sexfoil in a two-centred head; the external reveal is of two orders separated by a hollow, and the label is moulded. In the second stage is a small pointed light in the S. wall, and a rectangular loop in the W. wall. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a

15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a pointed head; the external reveal is of two orders, the outer being of considerable depth; all the windows have labels with head-stops and have been much restored. The stair-turret is lighted by three rectangular loop-holes. The *North* and *South Porches* are modern, but some 15th-century material is incorporated in the entrance archways. The *Roof* of the nave is of late 15th-century date, low-pitched, and of four bays, with moulded king-post principals filled with cusped tracery, and carried on stone head-corbels; on the soffits of the principals are shields with the arms of the Passion. The aisles have low-pitched lean-to roofs of the same date as that of the nave, with moulded principals which have plain curved brackets carried on stone corbels carved in various human and grotesque forms; the purlins are chamfered.

Fittings—Bells: six and sanctus; 2nd by Anthony Chandler, 1652; 3rd by Robert and Bartholomew Atton, 1605; 5th by Robert Atton, 1623; sanctus probably by Richard Chandler, 1696. *Brackets*, for images: In chancel—on S. side of E. window, carved with grotesque bust of man, early 14th-century. In S. aisle—on S. side of E. window, moulded, 15th-century. *Font*: octagonal bowl, one side blank, other sides carved with cusped sunk panelling of window-tracery type, and on four sides, shields, late 14th-century, much scraped. *Glass*: In S. aisle—in upper lights, and in heads of lower lights of E. window, vine, fruit and flower designs, late 14th-century, made up with modern glass. *Image*: In N. aisle—in niche, lower half of carved wooden figure, 15th-century. *Monument*: In chancel—on N. wall, to Robert Barker, 1636, and Marie (Smith), his wife, 1653, broken pediment and cartouche of white marble, with arms. *Niches*: In N. aisle—N. of chapel arch, with cinquefoiled head, and above it an embattled string-course, late 14th-century, re-set. In S. aisle—N. of E. window, with ogee crocketed and finialled head, flanking buttresses and three shields, middle shield bearing the arms of the Passion, dexter shield quartered, sinister shield paly within a border of roundels quartering a cross, late 14th-century, re-set. *Panelling*: In nave and S. aisle—at W. end, incorporated in modern seating, part of six linen panels, early 16th-century. *Piscinae*: In chancel—with cinquefoiled ogee head, crocketed and finialled label, with grotesque head-stops, projecting basin, 14th-century. In vestry—with trefoiled head, 14th-century, weather-worn, basin modern. In N. chapel—with trefoiled head, 15th-century, basin modern. In S. aisle—with cinquefoiled head, projecting basin, 15th-century. *Plate*: includes

two stand patens of 1697. *Screens*: In chancel—four panels and doorway of rood-screen, upper panels open, each of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head, all cut out of boards, moulded mullions, close lower panels, late 15th-century, loft and canopy modern. *Seating*: In N. aisle—at E. end, incorporated in modern seat, part of bench-end, 15th-century. *Sedilia*: In chancel—triple, formed by low internal sill of S.E. window, with moulded jambs and mullions, skeleton canopy with cinquefoiled ogee head over each seat, crocketed and finialled, E. and W. jambs and part of E. and W. heads, 14th-century, the rest restored.

Condition—Good; considerably restored; partly rebuilt. The S. wall of chancel leans outwards at the top, but is apparently sound.

Secular:—

^c (2). MANOR FARM, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys and an attic, built probably early in the 17th century, but the only work of that date now visible is a chimney stack; the walls are of brick of c. 1700. The roofs are covered partly with tiles and partly with slate. The 'courts' of the manor are still held in the court-room. The plan is rectangular, with a small projection at the back, and a modern addition at the N. end. In front the wall has blue burnt headers, and between the storeys is a projecting string-course; some of the windows are blocked. There are two gables at each end of the building. At the back the projection is gabled, and the windows have moulded wood frames of c. 1700. One chimney stack has grouped square shafts built of early 17th-century brick, and another stack, of later date, is rectangular, with projecting nibs at the sides.

Interior:—Two rooms have wide open fireplaces; one of them is partly blocked, the other has a marble architrave, and above it is a panelled overmantel with a painting, all of c. 1700. The court-room is lined with bolection-moulded paneling of c. 1700, and the doorways have moulded architraves. The entrance passage and the walls of the staircase have large unmoulded panels. On the first floor, opening from the landing, are five doorways of c. 1700, with moulded architraves and cornices; some of them have contemporary doors and one doorway has also a moulded frieze and pediment. Some of the rooms have fireplaces with moulded stone architraves and panelled overmantels; one room has large plain panels on two of the walls, a moulded over-door and a painting in the overmantel; all of c. 1700. The staircase from the ground floor to the first floor is of c. 1700, and has a large moulded handrail, twisted and

turned balusters, and square newels; against the wall are half-balusters, etc.; at the foot of the stairs is a dog-gate. The plain stairs from the first floor to the attic are old.

Condition—Good.

MONUMENTS (3-32):—

These buildings are nearly all of two storeys, timber-framed with brick filling, and all of late 16th or early 17th-century date, but most of them have been restored and altered; the cottages in the hamlet of Singleborough were much rebuilt in the 18th and 19th centuries. The roofs generally are thatched. Inside many of the buildings in the village old ceiling-beams and other constructional timbers are visible.

^c (3). COTTAGE, on the E. side of the road, 250 yards N.E. of the church. The walls have been re-faced with brick; the roof is covered with slate. The central chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

MAIN ROAD, N. side:—

^c (4). Cottage, about 250 yards E. of the church. The front is of modern brick. The central chimney stack has two shafts built of thin bricks.

Condition—Good.

^c (5). Cottage, about 300 yards E. of the church. The brick filling in the walls is almost entirely modern.

Condition—Fairly good.

^c (6). Cottage, now two tenements, about 360 yards E. of the church. One chimney stack is of late 16th or early 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

^c (7). Cottage, N.E. of (6). The front is of modern brick. One chimney stack is original.

Condition—Fairly good.

S. side:—

^c (8). Cottage, opposite (7). The brick filling in the walls is almost entirely modern. At the W. end is a chimney stack built of thin bricks.

Condition—Poor.

^c (9). Cottage, opposite (6). The front is of modern brick, and the brick filling in the other walls is almost entirely modern.

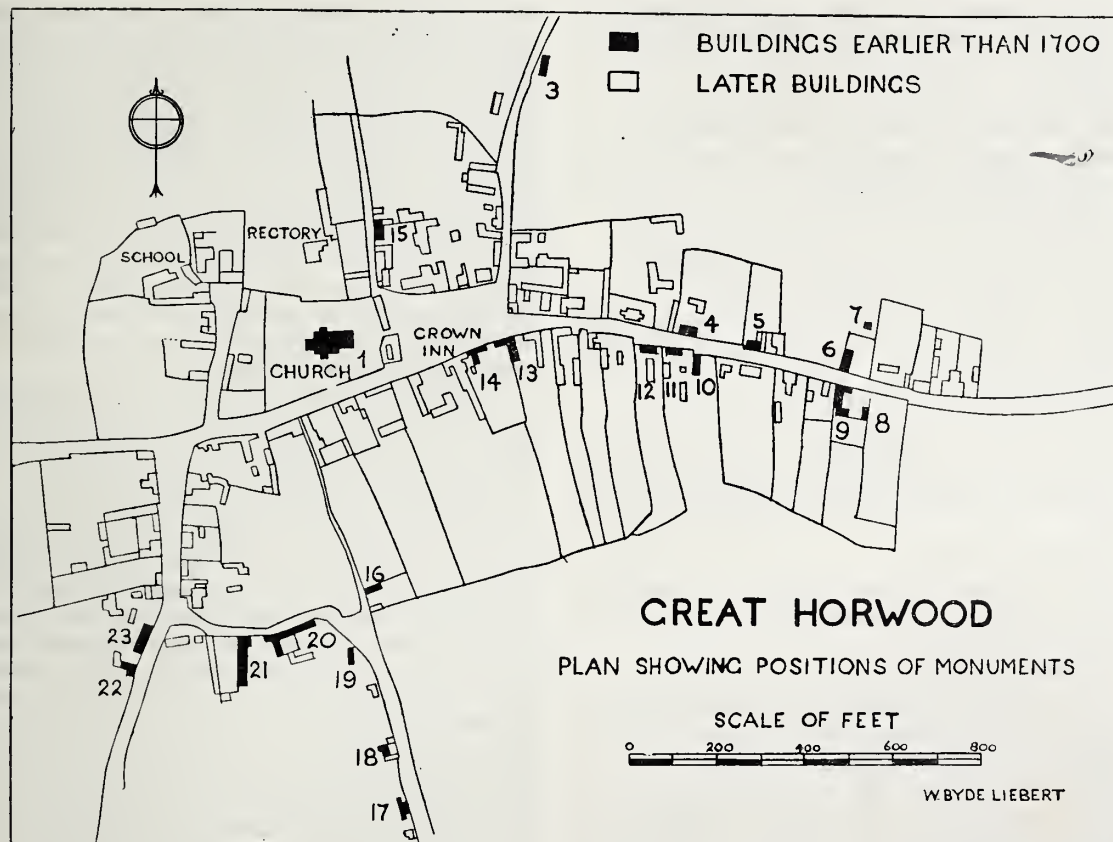
Condition—Poor.

^c (10). Cottage, now two tenements, opposite (4). The walls are covered with plaster.

Condition—Fairly good, much restored and altered.

^c (11). Cottage, W. of (10). The walls are covered with plaster; the chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.



° (12). *Cottage*, now four tenements, 220 yards E. of the church. The walls are covered with plaster. The chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

° (13). *Cottage*, about 110 yards E. of the church. At the W. end is a chimney stack of late 16th or early 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

° (14). *Cottage*, now three tenements, 90 yards E. of the church.

Condition—Bad.

° (15). *COTTAGE*, now four tenements, on the E. side of a lane, 80 yards N.N.E. of the church. The walls have modern brick filling; the roofs are covered with slate.

Condition—Good.

° (16). *COTTAGE*, on the E. side of the road, 180 yards S. of the church. The timber-framed walls are covered with plaster. The central chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Condition—Good.

° (17). *COTTAGE*, on the W. side of the road,

140 yards S. of (16). The front is of modern brick. The roof is covered with slate.

Condition—Poor.

° (18-19). *COTTAGES*, two, the first N. of (17), the second 80 yards N. of (18). The walls are whitewashed.

Condition—Fairly good.

° (20). *COTTAGE* and *BARN*, N.W. of (19). The *Cottage* is of one storey and has modern brick filling in the walls. The *Barn* is weather-boarded.

Condition—Of cottage, fairly good; of barn, bad.

° (21). *FARMHOUSE* and *BARN*, W. of (20). The *House* has much plastered filling in the walls. Two chimney stacks are of thin bricks. The *Barn* is weather-boarded and has large timbers in the roof.

Condition—Of house, good; of barn, poor.

THE WINSLOW ROAD, W. side:—

° (22). *Cottage*, now two tenements, 300 yards S.W. of the church. Two chimney stacks are of thin bricks.

Condition—Bad.

^c (23). *Cottage*, N. of (22). The brick filling in the walls is entirely modern. The roof is covered with slate.

Condition—Fairly good.

SINGLEBOROUGH, main road, W. side :—

^c (24). *Cottage*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of the church. One chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Condition—Poor.

^c (25). *Cottage*, 160 yards N.N.E. of (24).

^c (26). *Cottage*, 60 yards N.E. of (25).

^a (27). *Cottage*, 60 yards N. of (26). Two chimney stacks are of late 16th or early 17th-century brick.

Condition—Of 25-27, fairly good.

E. side :—

^c (28). *Cottage and Barn*, 100 yards N.E. of (24). The barn has weather-boarded walls on a stone base.

Condition—Bad.

^c (29). *Cottage*, opposite (25). The walls are almost entirely of modern brick; the roof is covered with slate.

Condition—Fairly good.

^c (30). *Cottage*, opposite (26). The central chimney stack has grouped square shafts built of thin bricks. The roof is covered with slate.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (31). *COTTAGE*, on the S. side of the road, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile N. of the church. The bases of two original chimney stacks remain.

Condition—Poor.

^a (32). *THE SIX LORDS' INN*, 80 yards E. of (31). One chimney stack is of late 16th or early 17th-century brick.

Condition—Poor.

Unclassified :—

^b (33) *LINE OF ENTRENCHMENT*, at Briarsbank Farm, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of the church.

Aisle being on the earlier foundations; the *Nave* was widened towards the N. and probably lengthened towards the E., and the *North Porch*, now the vestry, was added, also c. 1320; the short *North Aisle* was added, E. of the N. porch, and of the same width, c. 1340. In 1706 the *Chancel* was rebuilt and the chancel arch widened, the whole building was considerably restored, and the clearstorey was added, or had new windows inserted in it; the *South Porch* and the upper stage of the tower were also rebuilt or added. The church was again restored in 1884-5, and the tower arch filled in to strengthen it, on account of a settlement of the foundations.

The N. arcade and the vaulted N. porch, both of the 14th century, and the windows of the N. aisle, also of the 14th century, but altered in the 18th century, are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (30 ft. by 17 ft.) is entirely of early 18th-century date, except the modern E. window, and a blocked doorway in the S. wall, which is apparently of old material, re-used, and has chamfered jambs and segmental head; the moulded external label with mask-stops is of the 13th century. The chancel arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, widened in 1706; the 14th-century responds have been restored and have clustered shafts with moulded capitals and modern bases. The *Nave* (47 ft. by 21 ft.) has a N. arcade of c. 1340, and of two bays; the responds have stop-chamfered edges, and moulded semi-octagonal corbels supporting the inner order of the arches; the E. corbel is embattled and has ball-flower ornament, and both corbels have been restored; the column is octagonal, and has a moulded capital with a conventional leaf carved at each angle; the base is moulded; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders: the N. doorway, W. of the arcade, has chamfered jambs, possibly of the 14th century; the head is semi-circular, originally chamfered, but has been badly damaged. The S. arcade is of c. 1320, and of three bays with chamfered responds which have moulded semi-octagonal head-corbels supporting the inner order of the arches; the columns are octagonal, with moulded capitals and bases, the capital of the W. column is almost entirely restored, and the base is damaged; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders. The clearstorey has four windows on each side, all of c. 1706. The *North Aisle* (27½ ft. by 11½ ft.) has, in the N. wall, two windows of c. 1340, originally each of four lights and tracery in a two-centred head, now of three lights, with mullions and transom inserted in the 18th century; the only remains of the tracery are the curved pieces in the apices; the outer chamfer of the jambs and head is enriched

139. GREAT LINFORD.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)x. N.W. ^(b)x. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical :—

^a (1). *PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW*, stands at the N.W. end of the village. The walls are covered with cement, except those of the chancel, which are of small squared stone rubble in courses, and those of the S. aisle and porch, which are of stone rubble. The roofs are covered with lead, except those of the chancel and S. porch, which are tiled. The lower stage of the *West Tower* is of late 13th-century date; the rest of the church, except the N. aisle, was rebuilt c. 1320, the *South*

with four-leaf ornament, partly restored in the eastern window; the moulded external labels have carved head-stops, considerably defaced: internally the wall is divided into two bays by 14th-century arcading with attached shafts, which have moulded bases and moulded capitals enriched with carved squares of four-leaf ornament; the two-centred arches are chamfered, but covered with plaster, and the bases and shafts have been restored. The *South Aisle* (6 ft. wide) has, in the S. wall, two 18th-century windows, but some of the stones in the external labels are possibly of the 14th century: W. of the windows is the S. doorway, with chamfered jambs and semi-circular head, entirely covered with plaster. The *West Tower* (13 ft. by 12½ ft.) is not central with the nave, and is of two stages; the lower stage is of two storeys, with large diagonal W. buttresses which are carried to the top of the stage; the embattled parapet is covered with cement. The late 13th-century tower arch is now filled in; it is two-centred, of two chamfered orders, and distorted by the settlement of the foundations; each jamb has three attached shafts with moulded capitals and traces of moulded bases; in the blocking is a modern doorway. The N. and S. walls have each a lancet window of late 13th-century date, covered externally with cement. The W. doorway and window are of the 18th century. The second storey has in the S. wall two windows with semi-circular heads, externally covered with cement. The upper stage has, in each wall, a single light, probably of the 18th century, and the N. and S. walls have each an additional rectangular light, externally covered with cement. The *North Porch* is of two storeys, and of c. 1320. The lower storey has a two-centred entrance archway, slightly ogee, and richly moulded, with shafted jambs and moulded capitals; the innermost capitals have been cut away and the bases are hidden or destroyed; in the W. wall is a single-light window, probably originally of two lights and tracery; the elaborately moulded jambs and two-centred head have been partly restored, but the old work has been badly damaged, and the external label destroyed; in the E. wall is a recess, probably formerly a window similar to that in the W. wall. The sexpartite vaulted ceiling has chamfered ribs springing from carved heads, and in the middle is a carved boss. The upper storey has, in the N. wall, a single trefoiled light with a plain external label; in the W. wall is a similar light, and an internal recess in the E. wall was formerly another window. The *South Porch* has an outer entrance with chamfered jambs and two-centred head; the plain label has 14th-century head-stops, but the rest of the stonework is probably of later date; over the apex is a late 15th-century

corbel representing a winged half-figure holding a plain shield. In the E. wall are set the heads of two traceried openings, one inside and one outside, each of two trefoiled lights, flat at the back; the external opening has a plain label; the internal opening is covered with plaster. The *Roofs* of the chancel and nave have plastered ceilings; the S. aisle has a plain lean-to roof of old timbers.

Fittings—Brasses and Indents: In chancel—on N. side, (1) of Anne, wife of John Uvedall, 1611, two figures, man in long cloak and ruff, woman in fardingale, figures of five sons and three daughters, inscription. In nave—(2) of Roger Hunt, 1473, and Joan his wife, two figures, man in loose-sleeved gown, with belt and pointed shoes, woman in high-waisted gown, marginal inscription in Latin, and verse in English, two shields inscribed with invocations, indents of sons and daughters. In N. aisle—(3) of Thomas Malyn, 1536, and Elizabeth his wife, two figures, man in fur-trimmed cloak and square-toed shoes, woman in pedimental head-dress, fur-trimmed gown, small figure of one daughter, inscription; indent of one son. *Communion Table:* In chancel—with turned legs, plain rails, 17th-century, heightened for present use. *Communion Rails:* with small turned balusters, top rail moulded, possibly late 17th-century. *Door:* In N. porch—in outer entrance, of two thicknesses of battens, with strap-hinges, date uncertain. *Glass:* In N. aisle—in apex of N.E. window, fragments, discoloured, various patterns and two fleurs de lis, 14th or 15th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs.* Monument: In N. aisle—on W. wall, to Sir William Prichard, knight, 1704, Sarah, his wife, 1718, their son William, 1685, white marble, with cornice, cherubs' heads, etc. Floor-slabs: In chancel—(1) to Edward Harrison, 1676. In N. aisle—at W. end, (2) to . . . Prichard, probably 17th-century, broken. *Plate:* includes cup and cover-paten of 1610.

Condition—Good; badly disfigured by removal of tracery, etc., in the 18th century, also by cement on walls; cement on W. wall of nave, cracked; lower stage of tower, some internal cracks, apparently not serious.

Secular:—

^a (2). ALMSHOUSES and SCHOOLHOUSE (see Plate, p. 61), E. of the church, form a long range of buildings of one storey, with a larger rectangular block of two storeys and an attic in the middle of the range. They were built for six occupants and a school, c. 1700; the central block is now the schoolmaster's house, and has additions of later date at the back. The walls are of stone; the roofs are tiled. The *N. and S. Elevations* of the one-storeyed range are of similar design, each

tenement having a single doorway and window on each side; the central block has a doorway on the ground floor, two windows on each floor, and on the N. front two dormer windows lighting the attic. At each end of the range and of the central block there is a curvilinear gable.

Interior:—The central block contains an original staircase with carved oak balusters and rails, some panelling of the same date, and a wide fireplace now partly blocked. On the first floor is a door of old oak battens.

Condition—Good.

^a (3). *THE RECTORY*, with barn, stable and dove-cot, 180 yards S.S.E. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys and an attic; the walls are of stone; the roof is tiled. It was built probably late in the 16th century, but in the S. wing are some traces of a late 15th or early 16th-century building. The plan is E-shaped, the wings extending towards the E., with a small projection towards the W. at the N. end, and a modern drawing-room built on to it. The hall, with a staircase, is in the N. half of the main block, and the kitchen in the S. half; the dining-room, pantry, etc., are in the N. wing, the other domestic offices in the S. wing. *E. Elevation*:—In the middle is a small modern porch, and on the ground floor, N. of the porch, is a late 16th-century window of four lights with moulded jambs, mullions and lintel of oak; above it, on the first floor, is a similar window, and the attic is lighted by two hipped dormer windows, each of two lights, and apparently of the 17th century. At the end of the S.E. wing, on the ground floor, is an old window of two lights with frame and mullion of oak, partly masked by an open framework supporting the modern bay window above it. *N. Elevation*:—Near the E. end is a projecting chimney stack of stone with some courses of thin bricks at the top, and a shaft of modern brick. *S. Elevation*:—The end of the main block is gabled, and the side of the S.E. wing has an original chimney stack of stone, restored with modern brick at the top. *W. Elevation*:—The wall of the main block is of brick, whitewashed, and covered with creepers; the chimney stack at the back of the hall is of stone with some late 17th-century brick, and a head of modern brick. The end of the S.E. wing is of stone with some plaster.

Interior:—The staircase in the main block is probably of late 17th-century date, with square newels and turned balusters. The kitchen has chamfered ceiling-beams, and in the S.E. wing is a moulded door-frame with moulded base-stops, of early 16th-century date; in another doorway is a rough oak door which has strap-hinges with fleur de lis ends,

of late 15th or early 16th-century date; above it, in the ceiling, is a moulded joist, probably of the 16th century; another door, of moulded battens, is of late 16th-century date. In the N. wing the dining room has encased ceiling-beams. A stone, probably of the 16th century, was found in the garden and is now preserved in the house; it is rectangular, carved on each side, and at one end is a small deep basin with a drain and a stone cover which is carved with a four-leaved flower.

The *Barn*, S.E. of the house, is also probably of late 16th-century date, and is of five bays, built of stone; the roof is covered with slate; adjoining the barn at the W. end is a *Stable* of the same date, also built of stone; the roof is tiled. The *Dove-cot*, S. of the house, was built in the middle of the 17th century, and is square; the walls are of stone; the pyramidal roof is tiled, and has a lantern in the middle. In the S. wall is a window, and the walls are lined inside with stone recesses.

Condition—Good, but the E. and W. walls of the house are overloaded with creepers.

MONUMENTS (4-8):—

These buildings are almost all of two storeys, all are of the 17th century, and partly restored. The walls are of stone, the roofs are thatched. All the cottages have original chimney stacks of brick.

HIGH STREET, W. side:—

^a (4). *The Nag's Head Inn* and two adjoining tenements, 260 yards S.E. of the church, are of two storeys and an attic. A few old casement windows remain. Interior:—On the ground floor are some original ceiling-beams and a wide open fireplace, now used as a recess.

Condition—Good.

^a (5). *Cottages*, four tenements in one range, 450 yards S.E. of the church, are of one storey and an attic. The chimney stacks are original. Interior:—On the ground floor are some open timber ceilings and other original beams.

Condition—Good.

E. side:—

^a (6). *Cottages*, seven tenements in one range, opposite to (5). They are of one storey and an attic. Some old casement windows remain, and there are gabled dormers on the W. front. Interior:—There are some wide open fireplaces, and original stop-chamfered ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good.

^a (7). *Cottage*, opposite to (4). A modern building has been added at the E. end.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (8). COTTAGES, a long rectangular block of tenements, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.S.E. of the church. Interior:—Some of the tenements have open fireplaces, partly blocked, and open timber ceilings. Condition—Fairly good.

140. GREAT WOOLSTONE.

(O.S. 6 in. x. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, at the S. end of the village, was rebuilt in 1839, but contains, from the former church, the following:—

Fittings—*Bells*: one, by Anthony Chandler, 1679. *Font*: circular bowl with four attached shafts having scalloped capitals and chamfered bases, brought from the church of St. Cuthbert, Bedford, 12th-century, brick pedestal modern. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. Floor-slabs: In nave—(1) to George, son of George Dudley, 1697; (2) to Ketura, daughter of George Dudley, 1695; (3) to [Ge]orge, son of John Gilpin, 1683; (4) to Ann, daughter of John Gilpin, 1694; (5) to George Dudley, 1699; all have been slightly reduced in size. *Plate*: includes cup of 1569. *Seating*: In nave—at W. end, on S. side, one seat with traceried N. standard partly cut away, S. standard, plain and narrow, back rail moulded, early 16th-century.

Condition—Fairly good; of seating, poor; of font, damaged, and now painted.

Secular:—

MAIN ROAD, W. side:—

(2). *Farmhouse*, about 100 yards N.W. of the church, is of two storeys, built towards the end of the 17th century, and apparently timber-framed, but entirely covered with plaster. The roofs are tiled. The plan is of F-shape, the long range running N. and S., and the two short wings extending towards the E. The range is divided in the middle by a large chimney stack; S. of the stack are the hall and staircase, the parlour and a smaller room; N. of the stack are also three rooms, forming kitchens and offices. Each wing contains one room on each floor. Elevations:—Under the eaves is a plain cornice with mutules; the principal doorway, on the E. front, is probably of c. 1700, and has a shell canopy carried on carved modillions. Many of the windows are original, and have plain wooden frames and mullions, leaded glass and metal casements, and some of them also retain wrought iron furniture. The N. half of the central chimney stack is original, the S. half apparently of c. 1700, or later date. The chimney stack at the N. end of the house has a string-course of moulded brick.

Interior:—The hall has a large ceiling-beam enclosed in panelling, which is probably of c. 1700; the walls are lined with bolection-moulded panelling in two stages, also of c. 1700; the fireplace is surrounded by a heavy moulding and is now blocked; the floor is paved with stone, set in a diamond pattern. The staircase is of c. 1700, and has twisted balusters, a close string and a plain moulded handrail without ramps. The room on the ground floor in the S.E. wing is lined with panelling similar to that in the hall. The two kitchens have plain chamfered ceiling-beams and tiled floors.

Condition—Good.

(3). *Cottage*, 140 yards N. of (2), is of two storeys and of the central chimney type, built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, with a modern extension and porch at the N. end of the E. front. The walls are timber-framed, with brick filling, partly restored and partly whitewashed; at the S. end the lower storey is of modern brick. Some of the window frames are original. The central chimney stack is of thin bricks, and has a rectangular shaft with small square pilasters on all sides; the top has been restored with modern brick.

Interior:—On the ground floor the N. room has an open timber ceiling, and a large open fireplace with a stop-chamfered lintel; the S. room has stop-chamfered beams in the ceiling, an open fireplace with traces of corner seats, and an oven now converted into a boiler. On the first floor is a fireplace with a three-centred arch.

Condition—Fairly good.

(4). *The Cross Keys Inn*, 100 yards N. of (3), is of two storeys, built in the 17th century, with modern additions at the back. The walls are of stone, except the gable at the N. end, and the W. wall, which are timber-framed with brick filling. The roofs are thatched. Two of the chimneys are apparently of late 17th-century date. Interior: Some of the ceilings have chamfered beams, and there is one wide fireplace, partly blocked.

Condition—Good.

E. side:—

(5). *House*, 130 yards N.W. of the church, is of two storeys, built of stone in the second half of the 17th century. The roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped, with the wings extending towards the N. and E. Each wing has a chimney stack of original brick, restored at the top. Interior:—Some of the ceilings have stop-chamfered beams; in the kitchen is a wide, open fireplace, and a similar fireplace in another room has been partly blocked.

Condition—Fairly good.

141. GRENDON UNDERWOOD.

(O.S. 6 in. xxii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD, at the N.W. end of the village, is built of stone rubble with ashlar facings to the buttresses, etc. The roofs are covered with lead, except that of the chancel, which is tiled. The *Nave* was built probably in the 12th century; the S. doorway was inserted c. 1220. The *Chancel* was rebuilt c. 1310. In the second half of the 15th century the *West Tower* was added, most of the S. wall of the nave was rebuilt, some windows were inserted, and parapets were added to the walls of the nave. The church was restored inside in 1866, and outside in 1902. The *North Vestry* is modern. The S. porch was destroyed a few years ago.

The S. doorway, of c. 1220, is of especial interest (see Plate, p. 220).

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (33½ ft. by 16 ft.) inclines towards the N., and has a modern E. window. In the N. wall are two windows of c. 1310, each of two uncusped lights with a pierced spandrel in a two-centred head, which has moulded internal and external labels; the internal jambs and two-centred rear arches are also moulded, and there are broach-stops at the sill: between the windows is a doorway of the same date, restored, originally external, but now opening into the modern vestry; the jambs and two-centred head are chamfered; the internal jambs, flat segmental rear arch and internal and external labels are similar to those of the windows. In the S. wall are three windows, of the same date and design as those in the N. wall, but with the internal labels carried from head to head as a string-course; all the walls have moulded string-courses below the internal sills; that on the N. wall has been cut away for the large mural monuments. The two-centred chancel arch was rebuilt probably in the 15th century, and is of two chamfered orders, but the jambs are of c. 1310; they have broach stops at the bases of both orders, and have spread slightly from the weight of the arch and wall above them. The *Nave* (45½ ft. by 23 ft.): The masonry of the N. wall and of the W. part of the S. wall is original and of small stones; the older part of the S. wall is 3 ft. 2 in. thick and the other part 2 ft. 9 in. thick; both walls have moulded parapets with grotesque heads at the angles, and on the N. side are remains of a gargoyle. In the N. wall are two windows; the eastern is similar to the N. and S. windows of the chancel, but recently rebuilt and much restored; the western window is of the 15th century, restored, and of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head with an

external label; under the sill a change in the external masonry of the wall probably marks the position of a former N. doorway. In the S. wall the roof-line of the former porch is visible, and there are two late 15th-century windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head, that of the western window being straight-sided; the external labels are moulded; the mullions of the western window are modern: between the windows is a doorway of c. 1220, with jambs and two-centred head of two richly moulded orders; in the jambs, between the orders, there were originally detached shafts, but only the capitals remain; the E. capital is much damaged, the W. capital is carved with stiff-leaf foliage; the outer order of the head has a deep hollow moulding, with remains of large richly carved and undercut dog-tooth ornament; the moulded label has badly defaced head-stops. The *West Tower* (10 ft. by 9½ ft.) is of two stages, with an embattled parapet and a projecting S.E. stair turret. The 15th-century tower arch is the full width of the tower; it is two-centred and of three moulded orders of unusual detail; the second order is possibly work of earlier date, re-used. In the S. wall is the doorway of the stair turret, with rebated jambs and four-centred head. The W. doorway, of late 15th-century date, has moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head, with sunk trefoiled spandrels and a moulded label; the W. window, of the same date as the doorway, is of three cinquefoiled lights under a straight-sided four-centred head with a moulded external label. The upper stage has, in each wall, a 15th-century window of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head; the N. and S. walls have each, below the other windows, a small trefoiled light of the same date. The late 15th-century *Roof* of the nave is of four bays, and of flat pitch, with moulded tie-beams and wall-pieces, curved brackets with traceried spandrels, chamfered purlins and ridge; the moulded wall-plates and one tie-beam have been restored.

Fittings—*Bells*: three and sanctus; 1st, by Robert Atton, 1621; 2nd, by Richard Chandler, 1677; 3rd, by Anthony Chandler, 1664; oak frame, old. *Bracket*: In nave—on S. wall, semi-octagonal, date uncertain, probably not *in situ*. *Chair*: In chancel—with carved back, shaped arms, turned legs, plain rails, 17th-century. *Chest*: In tower—of oak, with three locks, possibly late 17th-century. *Door*: In stair-turret—opening into ringing-chamber, of oak, with plain strap-hinges, probably 15th-century. *Font*: octagonal bowl and stem, possibly 15th-century, re-worked. *Monuments*: In churchyard—S. of the church, gravestones, (1) to Martha, wife of Edward Pilkerton, 1689; (2) broken, no name, 1698; (3) inscription illegible, 1676; others,

worn and half buried, probably 17th-century. *Painting*: On soffit of chancel arch—traces of foliated design, 15th-century. *Piscinae*: In chancel—in S. wall, tall, with cinquefoiled gabled head, having sunk trefoil in spandrel, richly foliated finial, diagonal pilaster on W. side with panelled and gabled head, and carved finial, pilaster on E. side destroyed for monument, moulded sill, sexfoil basin, moulded stone shelf at back of recess, 14th-century. In nave—with cinquefoiled pointed head, moulded stone shelf at back, traces of label, 15th-century. *Plate*: small chased cup of 1569, with cover paten of 1570. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, of oak, with carved panels, early 17th-century, cornice and base modern. *Seating*: At rectory—removed from church in 19th century, fragments of poppy-heads, cut up and re-used for ornament, 15th-century. *Stoup*: In nave—in S. wall, E. of S. doorway, small, with four-centred head, projecting sill with basin, 15th-century. *Miscellanea*: On gable over chancel arch—*base of cross*; on W. jamb of S. doorway, *crosslet*, incised; *sundials*: Chancel—on S.E. buttress, iron pointer only. Nave—on S.E. buttress, several, scratched on the stone; on buttress, E. side of S. doorway, scratched on one stone.

Condition—Apparently structurally sound; foundations formerly insecure and buttresses have been added.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS (2-3):—

(2). By the roadside, about 350 yards N. of the church.

(3). About 350 yards N.W. of the church. Not shown on the Ordnance Survey maps.

MAIN ROAD, S. side:—

(4). *Shakespeare Farm*, formerly the Ship Inn, about 200 yards S.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys, with attic and cellar, partly timber-framed with brick filling, and partly of brick; the roofs are tiled. The plan is rectangular, facing approximately N.; the E. half was built probably late in the 16th century, and is now unoccupied; the W. half was rebuilt late in the 17th century, some of the original bricks being re-used. On the N. front the E. half of the building is timber-framed with filling of thin bricks, on brick foundations, and is gabled; on the ground and first floors it has original windows each of two lights with oak mullion and transom, and retaining some of the old leaded quarries of white glass; the attic has a small oval light, probably not original. The W. half of the front is of brick; that of the ground floor is of late 16th-century date, re-used; some courses of the first floor are of late 17th or early

18th-century date, and the rest is modern: in the middle is a modern porch. The chimney stack, between the two blocks, is of late 16th-century date, and of cross plan, set diagonally. The E. end and the back of the original block are timber-framed with filling of thin bricks; the back is gabled, and has, on the first floor, an old window, now without the mullion and transom, and boarded up; a small addition near the middle is also of old timbers, but is probably not original; beyond it is a low modern addition and the back of the W. block is of modern brick. The W. end is gabled and has a little diaper work of black glazed bricks.

Interior:—In the original block the room on the ground floor has two moulded ceiling-beams and a large open fireplace with moulded jambs and three-centred arch of brick covered with plaster. On the first floor is a similar but smaller fireplace. The staircase on the S. side of the large chimney stack is in four flights from the ground floor to the attic; it has plain posts from floor to ceiling on the ground and first floors, at the half-landing are octagonal newels with turned acorn heads; the handrail has a small moulding at the top and is carried on flat-shaped balusters. The roof has plain timbers, the purlins being supported by straight braces; it is probably not original. There is now no internal communication between the E. and W. parts of the house. The 17th-century block has plain chamfered ceiling-beams.

Condition—Of the older part, bad, the cellar being half full of water, the floors and stair-treads rotten and dangerous, and the plaster falling from the walls and ceilings. The inhabited part of the house is fairly good, but has some cracks in the walls caused by settlements owing to the clay soil.

MONUMENTS (5-14):—

These buildings are all of two storeys; the walls generally retain old timber-framing, with filling of brick, much of it modern, or plaster; the roofs are thatched. They were each built on a rectangular plan, probably early in the 17th century; some of them were lengthened towards the W. or N.W. late in the 17th century and have modern additions. Internally all the buildings have chamfered ceiling-beams and many have wide fireplaces, partly blocked; a considerable number of the upper floors are out of the horizontal, owing to unequal settlements in the walls caused by the clay sub-soil.

(5). *House*, now two tenements, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.E. of the church. The walls are on stone foundations and partly weather-boarded; the E. wall is of modern brick, and the central chimney stack has been rebuilt, also with modern brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

(6). *House*, now two tenements, 570 yards S.E. of the church. The foundations are of stone and brick. The original part of the house is higher and has wider timbers than the W. addition; at the back it has been partly refaced with modern brick. The chimney stack, originally at the W. end of the building, now central, has three square shafts, one original, the others probably of late 17th-century date.

Condition—Fairly good.

(7). *House*, probably formerly two tenements, about 1,000 yards S.E. of the church. The E. half of the chimney stack, now central, is original; the other half, of late 17th-century date, was built when the N.W. addition was made to the house.

Condition—Poor; unoccupied.

(8). *Grove Farm*, about $\frac{2}{3}$ mile S.E. of the church, facing N.W. At the back of the original building a wing was added in the 18th century, making the plan L-shaped, and the S.E. wall of the main part has been re-faced with modern brick. The central chimney stack is original; another stack, at the N.E. end, is of late 17th-century date.

Condition—Fairly good, but some cracks are visible in the brickwork, caused by settlements owing to the clay sub-soil.

(9). *House*, now two tenements, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.E. of the church. The original building was lengthened towards the S.E. late in the 17th century and a wing was added at the back of the house in the 18th century, making the plan L-shaped, with the internal angle facing S. The walls have been partly re-faced with modern brick. The central chimney stack is original; another stack, which projects from the S.E. end, is of late 17th-century date.

Condition—Fairly good.

(10). *Cottage*, E. of (9). At the S.E. end is an original chimney stack; at the N.W. end is a window, apparently also original.

Condition—Fairly good.

N. side:—

(11). *House*, now two tenements, about 670 yards S.E. of the church, facing S.W. The early 17th-century part of the house is lower than the N.W. addition. At the N.W. end the gabled wall is of stone, and there is a chimney stack of late 17th-century brick. The original central stack is also of brick.

Condition—Good.

(12). *Cottage*, about 830 yards S.E. of the church, set back from the road, and facing S.W. The foundations are partly of brick and partly of stone. The central chimney stack has two

square shafts, the western of early 17th-century brick, and the eastern of late 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

(13). *House*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.E. of the church. The early 17th-century building is higher than the N.W. addition and, in front, has an original window on the upper floor; the chimney stack, originally at the N.W. end, is now central. The late 17th-century addition has a gabled N.W. wall of modern brick.

Condition—Good.

(14). *LAWN FARM*, $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles S.E. of the church. The original house was partly re-faced with brick and lengthened towards the N.W. in the 18th century. On the N.E. front is a modern addition, making the plan L-shaped; the doorway and three oak-mullioned windows are of early 17th-century date.

Condition—Good.

(15). *ROOKERY FARM*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.N.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys, facing S.E. It was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, probably on a rectangular plan, and altered later in the 17th century to a T-shape by the addition of a small wing at the back; there are also modern additions, and the house has been restored. The main block retains some original timber-framing, with brick filling set partly in herring-bone pattern, but otherwise the walls are of 18th-century or modern brick. The small wing has walls of 17th-century brick with plain string-courses between the storeys and at the foot of the N.W. gable. The roofs are tiled. Two chimney stacks of brick are original.

Interior:—On the ground floor one room is lined with 17th-century panelling, and two rooms have old ceiling-beams; there is also a wide fireplace. On the first floor, there is an old stone fireplace, with chamfered jambs and depressed head; some rooms have old floor-boards, and the timber-framing is visible in the walls. At the top of the staircase is a short balustrade, with a panelled newel, moulded handrail and turned balusters of the 17th century.

Condition—Good.

142. GROVE.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxiv. N.E. ^(b)xxiv. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). *PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL*, stands about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles S. of Linslade. The walls are of stone with a thin coating of plaster; the roof is tiled. The building is of rectangular plan, with detail of the 14th century, but some of the walls were built possibly before that date. Foundations



HANSLOPE: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JAMES.

From the South-West, shewing 15th-Century Tower.

discovered on the E. side of the churchyard indicate the former existence of a chancel, but no trace of a chancel arch remains in the E. wall. The E. and W. gables were rebuilt, the N. porch was added and the church generally restored in 1883.

Architectural Description—The *Church* (29½ ft. by 18 ft.) is without structural divisions. The E. window is modern, except the N. jamb, which is of the 14th century. In the N. wall is a 16th-century doorway with chamfered jambs and depressed four-centred head. In the S. wall is a window of two lights under a square head, also of the 16th century; W. of the window is a jamb and part of the head apparently of a doorway, almost hidden by a modern chimney. The W. window is of three trefoiled lights and tracery, of the 14th century, much restored. The bell-chamber at the W. end is modern.

Fittings—*Bells*: one, said to be by Anthony Chandler, 1676. *Font*: circular tub-shaped bowl moulded at the top and bottom, broken across the middle, 12th-century, small cemented pedestal modern. *Niches*: In E. wall—one on each side of window, with moulded jambs and cinquefoiled head, 14th-century. *Piscinae*: In E. wall—under niche on N. side of window, with moulded jambs and cinquefoiled head, 14th-century, restored, basin modern; in S. wall, recess only, with chamfered jambs and trefoiled head, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes pewter flagon with lid, dated 1670. *Miscellanea*: In W. gable, outside, stone said to bear the date 1620, now illegible.

Condition—Fairly good, much restored, large crack in the S. wall, apparently due to comparatively recent settlement, as it shows in the cement on the wall inside.

Secular:—

^a (2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, 200 yards N.E. of the church, partly natural.

143. HANSLOPE.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)iv. N.W. (b)iv. S.W. (c)iv. S.E.)

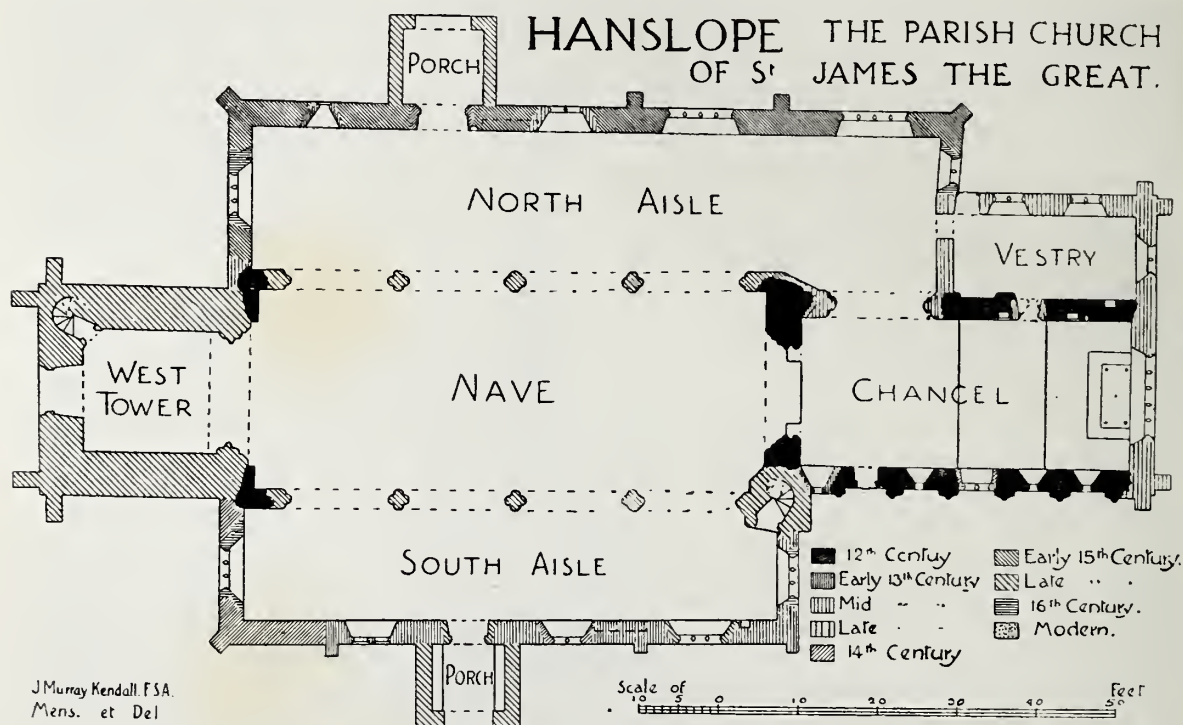
Ecclesiastical:—

^c (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, stands at the S. end of the village; the walls are of limestone rubble, with roughly squared blocks of stone in the S. aisle, and much ironstone in the S. porch; the walls of the tower and the dressings of the chancel are of ashlar. The roofs are covered with slate and lead. The *Chancel* and probably an aisleless *Nave* were built c. 1170, and the *North* and *South Aisles* were added in the 13th century; at the end of the century the *North Chapel* or vestry was added and

the E. wall of the chancel rebuilt. The S. aisle was lengthened one bay towards the W. early in the 14th century. The N. aisle and N. chapel were widened early in the 15th century; the *West Tower* and spire were added a little later; the nave arcades were rebuilt and the *North* and *South Porches* added at the end of the same century. In the 19th century the spire was almost entirely rebuilt, and the whole building was considerably restored in 1904–1905.

The church is a large building of elaborate detail, and the spire is an uncommon feature in Buckinghamshire; the 12th-century work is of great interest, although it has been much restored.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (41½ ft. by 19 ft.) has an E. window of five lights, all modern, except the internal splay and rear arch, and the external label, which are of late 13th-century date. In the N. wall, about 7 ft. from the E. end, high up, is an oblong socket, possibly for the beam at the back of an altar: W. of the socket, also high up, is a window of c. 1170, much restored and now opening into the N. chapel; it has a wide splay and round head, externally chamfered, and the voussoirs are carved with three leaves; the internal label and string-course are modern, probably copies of the original work: under the window is a late 13th-century doorway, much restored: at the W. end of the wall, opening into the N. aisle, is a late 13th-century arch, widened towards the W. at a later date; it is of obtuse two-centred form, and of three chamfered orders; the chamfered jambs have semi-octagonal pilasters with crudely moulded capitals. The S. wall retains almost entirely the 12th-century design, considerably restored; it has an external arcading of six bays, separated by half-round columns, which are carried up to the roof, and have enriched capitals and moulded bases; the coping of the wall projects and is supported in each bay by the columns and by three grotesque corbels; in each bay but the westernmost is a shallow recess with a round head and a continuous edge-roll which has moulded bases; five of the recesses each contained originally a round-headed window similar to that in the N. wall, with a moulded external sill-course, carried under the windows and broken round the columns and edge-rolls; in the third and sixth bays the sill-course has been removed: the easternmost, second and fourth windows remain, but are almost entirely restored; the window in the third bay was replaced in the 14th century by a window of two lights under a two-centred head, now completely restored. In the fifth bay the recess has no edge-roll, and the window is blocked; below the sill-course is an original doorway with a round head of two orders and a moulded and enriched label;



the outer order has zigzag ornament and formerly rested on circular shafts, of which only the capitals remain, and are much defaced; the inner order has a continuous edge-roll and a form of horse-shoe ornament. The recess in the sixth bay was completely destroyed in the 13th century, when a low-side window with a two-centred head was inserted; the lower part of the window has an internal rebate for a shutter, added at a later date. All the arcading has been considerably restored, and the capitals of the columns are modern; at the S.E. corner the original work was destroyed when the E. wall was rebuilt late in the 13th century, and the off-set buttresses are also of the 13th century. The 12th-century chancel arch is semi-circular, of one square order on the E. side, and of four square orders on the W. side; the innermost order rests on half-round engaged shafts having enriched scalloped capitals with enriched abaci, which have been cut to fit a screen; the other orders have smaller three-quarter round shafts, which have enriched capitals, with the abaci continued from the inner shafts; the moulded bases are much defaced. The *North Chapel* or *Vestry* (23 ft. by 10½ ft.) has, in the E. wall, a late 13th-century window of three uncusped lights under a two-centred head. In the N. wall are two windows, each of two lights, of the same date and design as that in the E. wall, but re-set; in the eastern window round heads have been added

under the pointed heads of the lights: W. of the windows is a rough doorway with a wooden frame, probably inserted in the 18th century. On the S. wall, towards the W. end, are the remains of one and a half bays of the original N. arcading of the chancel, formerly external and similar to the S. arcading; the half-round engaged columns have been cut back, but one original capital and several grotesque corbels remain *in situ*; the eastern recess contains the original N. window and the late 13th-century N. doorway of the chancel. In the W. wall, opening into the N. aisle, is a rough doorway with a flat head. The *Nave* (63½ ft. by 25 ft.) has several late 15th-century gargoyles under the plain parapet; one is carved as the Warwick badge, and another as a man's figure wearing a liripipe hat or turban, a pleated tunic and trunk-hose; others are carved as grotesque birds. The N. and S. arcades are of late 15th-century date, and each of four bays; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders, carried on slender piers, each with two semi-octagonal pilasters which have moulded capitals and bases; the outer order is continuous. At the E. end of the S. wall is a slight projection, forming part of a stair-turret (see S. aisle); in the splayed face of the projection is the doorway of the rood-loft. The clearstorey has, on each side, four windows of late 15th-century date, each of two cinquefoiled lights

with a quatrefoil under a four-centred head and an external label with large stops, carved as grotesque heads, some having liripipe hoods. The *North Aisle* (E. bay 19 ft. wide, rest $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide) extends one bay E. of the nave, the W. half of the bay being filled by a burial vault, originally erected c. 1700, and rebuilt in the 19th century. In the E. wall, high up, is a 16th-century window of two uncusped lights under a flat head. In the N. wall are four windows: the two eastern are of early 15th-century date, and each of five cinquefoiled lights with cusped tracery under a square head and label: the third window is of late 13th-century date, re-set, and of two uncusped lights with uncusped tracery in a two-centred head; the rear arch and internal label are moulded, and the splay has shafts with moulded capitals and bases; set in and above the external label are three 12th-century grotesque head-corbels: the fourth window is a 13th-century lancet, re-set, externally chamfered and rebated, and with an indented label: between the two western windows is a doorway of early 14th-century date, re-set; the jambs and two-centred head are continuously moulded. In the S. wall, at the E. end, over the arch opening into the chancel, are some of the 12th-century corbels and remains of the capitals of the N. arcading of the chancel, formerly external. In the W. wall is a 16th-century window of three uncusped lights under a flat head; N. of the window are remains of a circular opening of uncertain date, now blocked, and only internally visible; above the window, on the N. side, is a 12th-century corbel, built into the wall. The *South Aisle* (14 ft. wide) has, at the N.E. corner, a 15th-century square turret with a staircase leading to the roof of the nave, and formerly also to the rood-loft; the turret has a plain parapet and a string-course with carved grotesque animals at the angles. In the E. wall of the aisle is a 16th-century window of three uncusped lights under a flat head; the rear arch is two-centred, and is possibly all that remains of an opening of earlier date. In the N.E. corner, opening into the turret, is a 15th-century doorway with moulded jambs and a four-centred head, from which the mouldings have been cut away. In the S. wall are three windows; the easternmost is of the 15th century, and of three cinquefoiled lights with uncusped tracery under a flat head; the middle window is of the 14th century, and of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; the third window is of mid 13th-century date, and of two lancet lights externally chamfered and rebated, and with a moulded rear arch which has shafted internal jambs; W. of the third window there is a straight joint in the walling: between the two western windows is the 15th-century S. doorway, which has a

two-centred head of one chamfered order and a moulded label. In the W. wall is a 16th-century window, similar to the window in the E. wall, but of cruder workmanship. The *West Tower* ($16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $15\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) is of five stages with a moulded plinth, a stair-turret in the N.W. corner, square buttresses, an embattled parapet, and a stone spire of moderate height; under the parapet is a string-course set with small grotesque beasts, and with a large projecting gargoyles on each wall; the buttresses are panelled at the top and surmounted by finialled pinnacles of considerable height; from the pinnacles spring the pierced flying buttresses of the octagonal spire, which has crocketed angles and, in four sides, small dormer windows, some of them with tracery. The whole tower is of the 15th century, except the spire, which is almost entirely modern. The tower arch is of three chamfered orders; the two outer orders are continuous; the innermost order of the jambs has engaged round shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The W. doorway is of two moulded orders, the inner order two-centred, the outer square; above the doorway is a window with an original opening, but modern mullions and transom. The ground stage was originally vaulted, but only the wall-arches and the spring of the vaulting remain. The third stage has, in each wall, a window of two trefoiled lights under a square head. In each wall of the fourth stage is a quatrefoil opening set in a square reveal; that in the N. wall is covered by the clock. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, coupled windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; the heads are enclosed by a square label. The *North Porch* (10 ft. by $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has a plain parapet. All the detail is of late 15th-century date. The outer entrance has continuously moulded jambs and straight-sided four-centred head; over it is a species of knot carved in stone. The *South Porch* (9 ft. by $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) also has a plain parapet. The outer entrance is of late 15th-century date, but has been much restored; the jambs are square; the pointed head, of one heavy chamfered order, is of ironstone. The *Roof* of the nave (see Plate, p. 41) is low-pitched, and probably of late 15th or early 16th-century date; it is of six bays with seven trusses, which have plain chamfered tie-beams, roughly cut, with curved struts under the beams; three of them have been strengthened with extra pieces under the ends; above the beams are plain king-posts and curved struts; the two eastern bays were restored in 1770, as recorded on the easternmost tie-beam; the purlins and ridge are chamfered, some of the rafters are original and are roughly stop-chamfered; all the trusses, except the S. end of the easternmost truss, had stone corbels, but only three of them remain; they are

carved as angels, each holding a musical instrument or a shield. The roofs of the N. chapel and N. aisle are modern, except a moulded 15th-century principal in a line with the E. wall of the nave, which has mortice holes in the soffit, probably for a former partition or screen. The N. porch has a low-pitched 15th-century roof, with moulded ridge and cross principals; the W. wall-plate is dated 1765, probably recording a restoration of the roof.

Fittings—*Bells*: six, 5th by Robert Atton, 1626. *Brasses and Indents*. *Brasses*: In N. chapel—in slab of Purbeck marble, (1) to — Troughton, and his wife, daughter of — Hampden, inscription in English verse, composed by their son Richard Troughton, probably late 16th or early 17th-century. In nave—at E. end, in grey stone slab, (2) indents of man in armour and two women in pedimental head-dresses, from the mouths of the women brass scrolls inscribed with prayers, partly broken, in the upper corners of slab two shields of lead charged with a fesse (of brass) with three boars' heads thereon, indent of inscription plate, probably of c. 1530, lower part of slab cut away; at W. end, in slab of Purbeck marble, (3) of Mary, daughter of Thomas Birchmore, 1602, tapering plate with figure of child in Elizabethan dress, Latin inscription in Roman capitals. *Indents*: In chancel—in grey stone slab, (1) figure of priest, and inscription plate, late 15th or early 16th-century, on slab two incised 18th-century inscriptions; (2) half-figure of priest, and inscription plate, late 15th or early 16th-century, on slab incised 18th-century inscription; in large slab, (3) full-length figure of priest in Mass vestments, his head resting on cushion, under cinquefoiled and sub-trefoiled ogee canopy with crockets and finials, flanked by buttresses with crocketed pinnacles, marginal inscription with (?) symbols of the Evangelists, at the four corners, late 14th or early 15th-century; (4) of civilian in hood and gown, under crocketed canopy, flanked by buttresses with crocketed pinnacles, marginal inscription, slab in two pieces, shortened by some inches, top of head of figure missing, probably early 15th-century. *Doors*: In S. aisle—at foot of stair-turret, plain oak, with strap-hinges, 15th-century. In tower—at foot of stair-turret, with plain strap-hinges, mid 15th-century. *Glass*: In N. aisle—in tracery of two eastern windows in N. wall, white with yellow foliage, in one of the lights small fragment, all 15th-century. *Lockers*: In chancel—three, all rebated for doors, one retaining iron hook for hinge. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. *Monuments*: In chancel—under the communion table, (1) part of heavy oak coffin, in one piece, dug up in the churchyard. In S. aisle—on sill of S.E. window, (2) stone coffin-lid, with raised ornament, half worn away, 13th-century, found under the

floor of the church. In S. porch—set in W. wall, (3) octagonal stone, with cross in relief in round sunk panel, probably part of a coffin-lid, 13th-century. In tower—(4) stone coffins, two, probably 13th-century, found under the floor of the church. In churchyard—E. of chancel, (5) grave-stone to Joane, wife of John Reeve, 1646. *Floor-slabs*: In chancel—on N. side, (1) to Basill, son and heir of Sir Nathaniel Brent, 1695; (2) to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Golding of Poslingford, Suffolk, 1693. In nave—under E. arch of N. arcade, (3) part of slab, name illegible, 1694; at W. end, (4) to John Newman, 1716, and Ann his wife, 1696. In N. aisle—at W. end, (5) part of slab, inscription in Latin, partly missing, to Mary, wife of — Castell, chemist, daughter of John Ha . . . [of] Huntingdon, probably 17th-century. *Paintings*: In nave—on wall of stair-turret, representation of the Warwick badge, a bear and ragged staff, white, on red background, with yellow foliated ornament, in mouth of bear scroll with traces of black-letter inscription, 15th-century; on same wall, above former rood-beam, figure, white, on blue background, 15th-century; on E. respond of S. arcade, traces of colour, red; in roof, at E. end, on second truss, remains of colour, red and black; on tie-beam quatrefoiled circles in white line, on king-post black cheveronny lines on white ground, late 15th or early 16th-century. *Piscinae*: In chancel—in range with sedilia, with shafted E. jamb and detached shaft next to sedilia, moulded bases and capitals, two-centred trefoiled head, early 14th-century, sill and label with mask-stops, modern, no basin. In N. chapel—at E. end of S. wall, with chamfered jambs and semi-circular head, carved flowers at springing, and foliage in the spandrels, circular fluted basin, partly 12th-century material, re-used. In S. aisle—at E. end of S. wall, with stop-chamfered jambs and two-centred head, no basin, 13th-century, in one jamb a shaped stone, 12th-century, re-used. *Plate*: includes cup of 1621, inscribed 'Hanslope 1623'. *Recesses*: In N. aisle—in N. wall, with stop-chamfered jambs and chamfered drop arch, probably 14th-century, label apparently cut away. In S. aisle—in S. wall, with shafted jambs, moulded bases and capitals, two-centred arch of two orders, the inner order cinquefoiled and chamfered, the outer moulded and with band of dog-tooth ornament, plain two-centred label, c. 1260, label damaged. *Sedilia*: In chancel—in range with piscina, three seats under trefoiled arches, separated by detached shafts with moulded bases and capitals, early 14th-century, labels and one shaft with base modern. *Stoup*: In N. aisle—on E. side of N. doorway, with trefoiled head and deep circular basin, 15th-century, projection of basin cut off. *Tiles*: In S. aisle—on



HANSLOPE: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JAMES.

South side of Chancel; late 12th-century.

sill of W. window, cemented together in three slabs, fragments with different designs, a horse, a fleur de lis, etc., 14th or 15th-century, much worn. *Miscellanea*: S. aisle—on external jamb of S.W. window, *sundial*, fragment; on buttress near the same window, *sundial*, traces. In N. chapel—leading to the Manor pew, *stairs*, of oak, in two small flights, with twisted balusters, moulded hand-rail and plain newels, c. 1700.

Condition—Fairly good; much restored in parts; roofs of chancel and nave leak.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS (2-4):—

° (2). In Hanslope Park.

° (3). At Ivy Farm, 700 yards S.E. of the church, fragment.

° (4). At Gordon's Lodge, about 2½ miles N.W. of the church.

° (5). RECTORY FARM, house and moat, 80 yards S. of the church. The *House* (see Plate, p. 61) is of two storeys and an attic, built of stone c. 1600, enlarged and restored with modern brick. The roofs are tiled. The original plan is L-shaped, with the wings extending towards the S. and W.; the angle between them is filled by a 19th-century addition. The N. front is of modern brick. At the S. end of the S. wing is a large original gable with chamfered coping; on the ground floor is a window of moulded stone and of four lights with an external label; on the first floor is a similar window of four lights, with a moulded transom; the attic is lighted by an original window of three lights, similar to that on the ground floor. On the E. side of the house, on the ground floor, is an original window of one light, with moulded jambs and head; on the first floor are two windows similar to that on the ground floor, but both are blocked and one of them is of two lights with a moulded mullion; two large projecting chimney stacks are of stone, with shafts of modern brick.

Of the *Moat* only fragments remain, in a field S.E. of the house.

Condition—Of house, fairly good; walls cracked and weak in places, particularly at the S.E. end, where there is some ivy on one of the chimneys; there are two bolts in the S.W. wall.

MONUMENTS (6-17):—

These buildings are nearly all of two storeys, and of the 17th century, altered at later dates. The walls are of stone; the roofs generally are thatched. Many of the plans are rectangular.

MAIN STREET, N.E. side:—

° (6). *House*, at the corner of Newport Road, about 100 yards E.N.E. of the church. In front

are four original windows with stone frames and labels; the mullions are missing; between the two upper windows is a tablet bearing the initials and date 'H.H.A. 1624.' At the N.W. end of the building is an original window, now blocked. At the back are modern additions.

A malthouse, N. of the house, is of early 17th-century date, built of stone, and now used as a lumber room.

Condition—Good.

° (7). *Cottage*, now three tenements, 400 yards N. of the church. The plan is L-shaped. Some of the windows have old metal casements. The chimney stacks are of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

S.W. side:—

° (8). *House*, about 300 yards N.W. of the church. Some of the windows have old casements. Two of the chimney stacks are of the 17th century; one of them has two square shafts of brick on a stone base. The house has been enlarged at the back. Interior:—The ceiling-beams are original; and there are wide fireplaces, now blocked.

Condition—Good.

° (9). *House*, about 180 yards N.N.W. of the church. The front is gabled, and has a doorway of moulded oak with a depressed head and a nail-studded oak door; two of the windows have stone labels; in the head of the gable are the initials and date 'H.N.—A.N. 1646.' In the S. wall is a window with a moulded frame. Two of the chimney stacks are original. Interior:—In the ceilings are chamfered beams, and there is one wide fireplace.

Condition—Good.

° (10). THE GREEN MAN INN, about 100 yards N. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic. The roof is tiled. At the back is an addition built of modern brick. In front, on the ground floor, the windows have original stone labels. At the back is a window of four lights, now blocked. Interior:—On the first floor are three oak-panelled doors of early 17th-century date; the upper panels of two of them are carved with a semi-circular pattern and leaf ornament. The floor-boards and the treads of the stairs are of old oak. In the attic is an old door of oak battens with strap-hinges.

Condition—Good.

TATHALL END:—

° (11). *House*, now two tenements, opposite to the Greyhound Inn, and 1 mile E. of the

church, is of two storeys and an attic, facing E. Many of the windows are original and have stone mullions; the N. and E. windows have labels. At the back a window, on the first floor, is blocked, and a small outbuilding has been added. The central chimney stack is original. Interior:—In one tenement there is an open fireplace.

Condition—Good.

° (12). *Tathall End Farm*, house and dovecot, 400 yards N. of (11). The *House* is of two storeys and an attic; the roof is tiled. It was built possibly in 1602, the date inscribed on the dovecot; the date 1625, inscribed on a stone in the S. gable of the house, probably records a slight extension, which is also indicated by a change in the masonry at the S. end. The N. and S. gables have chamfered copings and shaped kneelers; in the N. gable is an original window of two lights, with jambs, head and mullion of moulded stone; over the same gable is an original chimney stack of stone, with two square shafts having moulded caps, set on a rectangular base moulded at the top. Two other chimney stacks have original bases of stone and shafts of modern brick.

Interior:—On the ground floor the ceilings have chamfered beams with moulded stops, and many of the floors are of old oak boards; in one room is a large open fireplace. On the first floor, at the N. end, is an original fireplace with moulded jambs and depressed head, of stone, now partly blocked. In the attic are visible the roof-trusses, of large timbers pegged together; the truss over the staircase has a collar-beam with curved chamfered brackets, and was apparently originally open to the first floor.

The *Dove-cot*, at the N. end of the house, is a square building with walls of stone rubble; the roof is tiled. In the E. wall, over the doorway, is a stone inscribed 'T.B. 1602.' Interior:—On the upper floor the walls are lined with recesses and ledges for the doves.

Condition—Good

° (13). *THE MANOR FARM*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.E. of the church. The house is partly of three and partly of two storeys. The 17th-century building is rectangular, but an E. wing was added in the 18th century, making the plan T-shaped, and in the S.E. angle between the wing and the main block is a low modern addition. The roofs are covered with tiles and slate. The original part of the house, on the S. front, is gabled and has three stone-mullioned windows, one on each floor; in the W. wall are five mullioned windows, now blocked; in the E. wall, at the N. end, is a window, now blocked, and a

doorway; the rest of the wall is covered by the 18th-century and modern additions.

Condition—Good.

° (14). *GREEN END FARM*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of the church. The house is of two storeys, with a cellar, and was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. The roofs are covered with tiles and slate. The plan is now T-shaped; the central wing projects towards the S., with an addition, possibly of late 17th-century date, on the E. side; the plan was probably originally H-shaped, with a former S. wing which has been pulled down. The central wing, or original hall, contains, at the N. end, a small entrance lobby with a staircase; in the transverse wing is the kitchen and another room, sub-divided by modern partitions. Many of the windows are original, with stone mullions and labels. *N. Elevation*:—The small porch is of stone, and the entrance doorway has an old wooden frame under a depressed head: on the ground floor is a window of three lights; on the first floor one window is of three lights, two of them being blocked; in the other window the mullions are missing. *W. Elevation*:—The end of the transverse wing is gabled, and has on the ground floor a window with plain metal casements; the central wing has two mullioned windows. *S. Elevation*:—The central wing is gabled; on the ground floor is a straight joint, probably marking the position of a former doorway, and towards the E. end is a doorway with a frame of moulded oak; on the first floor is another doorway, indicating the existence of the former S. wing. The later addition has a doorway with a panelled oak door, much repaired. *E. Elevation*:—The roof is brought low down, and at the N. end of the central wing is a doorway with an original door of panelled oak, inserted under the label of a former window. A window on the ground floor of the transverse wing has had the mullions removed. The chimney stacks are of stone and much restored.

Interior:—The staircase, in the entrance lobby, has newel posts and balusters apparently of c. 1700. The hall has, in the S. wall, a fireplace with moulded stone jambs and carved spandrels under a square head; in the E. wall, now opening into the E. addition, is a doorway with an old oak frame; and in the same wall is a mullioned window of three lights, now blocked; in the ceiling is a massive beam slightly moulded at one end. The kitchen has a large open fireplace, with a rounded arch, and in the ceiling is a large beam similar to that in the hall. The staircase to the cellar retains an old newel-post. On the first floor are two early 17th-century doors with oak panels.

Part of the wall surrounding the house is probably contemporary with it, and has a moulded stone coping.

Condition—Fairly good ; the N. front is in bad repair.

^c (15). **HALES FOLLY FARM**, 1,150 yards N.W. of the church. The plan of the house is L-shaped, the wings extending towards the N. and W. with a modern extension in the angle between them. The S. front was re-faced with brick in 1751, as recorded on a tablet in the wall. The roofs are covered with tiles and slate. The chimney stacks are of 17th-century brick. Interior :—Some of the ceilings have original beams : the open fireplaces have been partly blocked.

Condition—Good.

LONG STREET :—

^c (16). *Cottages*, a range of three, on the N.E. side of the road, 1,600 yards N.W. of the church. One chimney stack is original, and has a stone base with two square shafts built of brick, and set diagonally. Interior :—Some of the rooms have chamfered ceiling-beams, and there is one large open fireplace.

Condition—Good.

^c (17). *House*, on the S.W. side of the road, 300 yards N.W. of (16). The plan is T-shaped ; some of the old casement windows remain, and one chimney stack with a stone base is original ; the roofs are tiled. Interior :—The ceiling-beams are original, and there is a wide fireplace with a wooden lintel, partly blocked.

Condition—Good.

^b (18). **PINDON MANOR**, at Pindon End, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.N.W. of the church, is a house of two storeys and an attic ; the walls are of stone ; the roofs are tiled. It was built on a rectangular plan, facing S., c. 1656, the date inscribed on a tablet at the back of the house ; two wings projecting towards the N. were added probably in the 18th century, making the plan of half-H shape. Nearly all the windows in the main block are original, of four, three or two lights, and of stone. The S. front has a gable at each end ; the doorway in the middle is original and has moulded stone jambs and square head. In the E. wall is visible the straight joint between the original block and the wing. In the W. wall one window has an old metal casement. At the back the original block is gabled, and in the head of the gable is the stone dated 1656. The chimney stacks are partly of old stone.

Interior :—The walls on each side of the entrance hall are very thick and probably contain old fireplaces.

Condition—Good ; much altered internally.

144. HARDMEAD.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a) v. S.E. ^(b) vi. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical :—

^a (1). **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles N.E. of Sherington Church, is built of stone rubble, except the E. wall of the chancel, which is of ashlar ; the dressings are of yellow stone. The roof of the chancel is tiled, and the other roofs are covered with lead. The earliest structural detail is that of the *West Tower*, which is of c. 1250, but there are remains of a font of the 12th century, and the proportions of the *Nave* possibly indicate that it was built at that time. A S. aisle was added c. 1300, and c. 1320 the *North Aisle* was built. The *Chancel* was rebuilt c. 1340, and about the middle of the 15th century the *South Aisle* was rebuilt and widened, and the *South Porch* was added ; late in the same century the clearstorey was added ; the tower was heightened apparently also in the 15th century. In the 19th century the church was restored and the E. wall of the chancel rebuilt.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (32 ft. by $14\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall are two windows ; the eastern is a modern copy of the western, which is of c. 1340, and of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a pointed head, all much restored. In the S. wall are two 14th-century windows, similar to that in the N. wall, but less restored ; between them is a small 14th-century doorway with a pointed head, externally of two continuously moulded orders with an ogee label, which has head-stops, one of a man in a liri pipe hood and the other of a bishop ; internally it has a flat, shouldered rear arch. The two-centred chancel arch is of c. 1340 and of two chamfered orders dying into the walls. The *Nave* (35 ft. by $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) retains traces of the original angles before the aisles were added. The N. arcade is of c. 1320, and of two bays, with slightly obtuse two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, having a chamfered label in the nave ; the column is quatrefoil in plan, with moulded bases and bell-capitals ; the responds are half-sections of the column. The S. arcade, of c. 1300, is similar to the N. arcade, but the label is moulded, and the capitals and bases are of earlier type ; the E. respond is pierced by the doorway of the former rood-loft. The clearstorey has three N. and three S. windows, the W. end of each wall being blank ; each window is of late 15th-century date and of two trefoiled lights under a straight-sided four-centred head, with a lozenge-shaped spandrel. The *North Aisle* (8 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a pointed head, of c. 1320, and of somewhat

unusual detail. In the N. wall, at the E. end, is a window also of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a pointed head, but of the 15th century, much restored; at the W. end of the wall is a small window, of the same design, but apparently of late 14th-century date: between the windows is the 15th-century N. doorway with continuously moulded jambs and two-centred head, now blocked. The *South Aisle* (8½ ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head. In the S. wall are two windows; the eastern is of the 15th century and of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a four-centred head; the western window is modern: between them is the S. doorway, of the same date and design as the N. doorway. The *West Tower* (10 ft. by 9½ ft.) is of two stages with a 15th-century embattled parapet. The tower arch is of mid 13th-century date and of two chamfered orders, resting on corbel-capitals, which have been entirely restored. Above the modern W. window is a small 13th-century lancet, chamfered and rebated externally, and having a chamfered external label. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a 13th-century window, of two trefoiled lights with a small opening above them, enclosed by a two-centred label; the mullion between the lights in the S. window has been carved to the shape of a column with a moulded capital and base. The *South Porch* (8 ft. square) has a 15th-century entrance archway, two-centred and of two continuously chamfered orders. The E. and W. walls have each an unglazed window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a pointed head. The *Roof* of the nave is modern, but has two 16th-century carved foliated bosses fixed to the E. and W. trusses. The roof of the N. aisle has plain principals and a purlin of the 16th century, with carved bosses of foliated and arabesque designs at the intersections; on the W. principal is a shield with a voided engrailed cross between four engrailed saltires. In the modern roof of the S. aisle are a few old timbers.

Fittings—*Bells*: three; 1st broken, on floor of bell-chamber, inscribed 'Vox Augustini Sonet In Aure Dei', probably by Robert Crowch, 15th-century; 2nd inscribed 'Sancta maria ora p nobis', founder uncertain, early 16th-century; 3rd inscribed 'Vocor Johannes', probably by William Rufford, 14th-century; frame in poor condition. *Bracket*: In N. aisle—at E. end of N. wall, of stone, plain. *Brass*: In N. aisle—on E. respond of arcade, of Francys Catesby, 1556, figure of man in long furred robe, with inscription. *Communion Table*: In S. aisle—small, plain, with turned baluster legs, early 17th-century, top modern.

Fonts: In S. aisle—(1) bowl octagonal, of clunch, with sunk designs on sides forming tracery and geometrical patterns, octagonal panelled stem, late 14th or early 15th-century, much scraped; (2) set in S. wall under end of label of S. doorway, two fragments of bowl of font, with plain arcading, 12th-century, found by the present rector under the other font. *Glass*: In chancel—almost completely filling tracery of N.E. window, red, gold, green, white, etc., foliated designs, 14th-century. In S. aisle—in S.W. window, fragments, 15th-century. *Monuments*: In N. aisle—on N. wall, at E. end, (1) of Francis Catesby, 1636, recumbent effigy of man in long robe, behind him kneeling figures of a man and two women, all in niche carved as though built of books, below effigy long Latin inscription, above niche Corinthian order and curved broken pediment, in tympanum achievement of arms; on W. wall, (2) to Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Harbury, knight, 1665, to her father, Thomas Catesby, 1679, her mother, Elizabeth, 1699, and brother, Thomas, 1681. *Piscina*: In S. aisle—with trefoiled ogee head, 15th-century. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten of 1692, salver or large paten of 1658, inscribed "Sacrat mensae Dom' qui alienaverit Sacrilegus R.K. de Hard-meade Rectr' 1658". *Seating*: In nave—six plain open seats, and two pew fronts; in N. aisle—three open seats and one front; all late 15th or early 16th-century. *Stoup*: In N. aisle—E. of N. doorway, rough recess, probably for a stoup. *Miscellaneous*: In chancel—in W. splay of N.E. window, below opening, small rectangular *loophole*, blocked, not visible outside, purpose uncertain, possibly a squint. In porch—*bier*, of rough workmanship, dated 1670.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS (2-3):—

^a (2). N. of the church, large and irregularly shaped, enclosing the site of the former Manor House.

^b (3). N.E. of (2), the N.W. arm is obliterated.

^b (4). THE MANOR FARM, about 300 yards S.W. of the church, is a house of two storeys and an attic; the walls are of brick with some timber-framing; the roofs are covered with tiles and with slate. It was built apparently in the 17th century on a plan of the central chimney type, but the whole of the original building, except one gable and part of one angle, is enclosed by 18th-century and modern additions; the gable is covered with roughcast; the walling of the exposed angle is of timber and brick.

Condition—Good, completely altered.

145. HARDWICK.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxiii. S.E. ^(b)xxviii. N.W. ^(c)xxviii. N.E.)**Ecclesiastical:—**

^c (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, at the S. end of the village, is built of stone; the roofs are tiled, except that of the nave, which is covered with lead. The *Nave* is probably of pre-Conquest date; the *West Tower* was built slightly earlier than the *South Aisle*, which was added in 1350-60. In the 15th century windows were inserted in the clearstorey over the S. arcade, and the nave was re-roofed. In 1872-3 the *Chancel* was rebuilt, some of the old detail being re-used, the *North Vestry* and *South Porch* were added, and the whole building was restored.

The church is especially interesting on account of the early date of the nave. The 14th-century windows of the S. aisle are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (35 ft. by 18 ft.) is modern, except the window in the N. wall and the two windows in the S. wall which are of the 15th century, re-used and much restored; they are each of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head. The *Nave* (64½ ft. by 23 ft.) has a moulded parapet, probably of late 15th-century date. In the N. wall are two 15th-century windows, much restored; the eastern is of three trefoiled ogee lights with tracery, and the other of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery; each window has a two-centred head: the 15th-century N. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred head; the jambs are almost completely restored and the label is modern: above the doorway is a small window with a semi-circular head and deep internal and external splays, apparently of pre-Conquest date, but the stonework outside has been much restored and the flat sill is modern. The 14th-century S. arcade is of five bays; the two easternmost bays are lower than the others and lean towards the S.; the square piers have moulded angles, square bases and coarsely moulded capitals; the two easternmost capitals have been re-cut; the responds are similar to the piers; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders: in the E. respond is the blocked doorway of the staircase to the former rood-loft, with part of the two bottom steps visible, and one jamb of the upper doorway. The clearstorey has, on the S. side, three 15th-century windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights under a square head, all partly restored externally; between the two eastern is a small quatrefoiled circular window, of the 14th century, and further W. are traces of a similar circular light. The *South Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a 14th-century circular window with elaborate tracery. In the S. wall are three windows; the easternmost and

middle windows are of the 14th century, each of two cinquefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head; the westernmost window is of two cinquefoiled ogee lights under a square head, and is probably of early 15th-century date, but has been restored: between the two western windows is the 14th-century S. doorway with moulded jambs and two-centred head, which is enriched with large four-leafed ornament, and has a moulded label with damaged head-stops. The *West Tower* (11½ ft. by 11 ft.) is of two stages, the lower stage being of two storeys; the lower part has angle buttresses and the upper part shallow diagonal buttresses; the parapet is embattled. The staircase is in the thickness of the wall at the S.W. angle, but rises above the roof of the tower. The two-centred tower arch is of mid 14th-century date, and of three chamfered orders dying into plain square jambs. The W. window is of late 14th-century date and of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head. All the other detail of the tower is of mid 14th-century date. In the S. wall, opening into the staircase, is a doorway with chamfered jambs and shouldered head, and in the same wall near the top of the ground stage, is a small lancet light under a square head with sunk spandrels. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a window of two trefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head, all restored. The flat-pitched *Roof* of the nave is of seven bays, with moulded tie-beams, ridge, purlins and wall-plates and curved wall-brackets, all of late 15th-century date, except two of the tie-beams, which are modern.

Fittings—*Bells*: six and sanctus; 3rd, by Anthony Chandler, 1675; 4th, by James Keene, 1622; 5th, by James Keene, 1625; 6th, by Robert Newcombe, 1590. *Chest*: In vestry—with moulded panels, late 17th-century. *Doors*: In S. aisle—in S. doorway, of studded battens on heavy framing of small square panels, probably 14th-century. In tower—in doorway of staircase, of plain battens with strap-hinges and vertical iron bands, probably mediæval. *Glass*: In S. aisle—in tracery of S.E. window, representation of head of Christ, fragment only, probably 14th-century. In tower—in heads of lights and tracery of W. window, fragments of canopy work, etc., 14th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. *Monuments*: In S. aisle—on S. wall, at E. end, (1) of Sir Robert Lee, 1616, and Luce his wife, daughter of Thomas Pyggott, kneeling figures of man in armour and woman in ruff and loose robe, eight sons and six daughters, with inscription and four shields of arms; on S. wall, at W. end, tablets, (2) to William Barker, rector of the parish, 1669; (3) to John Dummer, rector, 1694; (4) to Richard Harris, rector, 1613, and Alicia his wife, 1593. *Piscina*:

In S. aisle—in S. wall, with chamfered jambs and cinquefoiled head having pierced spandrels, remains of circular basin, 14th-century, restored.

Condition—Good; much restored.

Secular:—

° (2). THE RECTORY, house and outbuilding, about 250 yards N.W. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys with basement and attic; the walls are of stone and brick; the roofs are tiled. It was built probably in 1551, the date on a doorway re-set in a modern addition. The plan was originally L-shaped, the wings extending towards the N. and E.; in the 18th century the S. front was re-faced and a W. wing was added, making the plan T-shaped; additions have been made recently on the N. side of the E. wing, and a small modern addition of one storey on the S. side of the 18th-century wing connects it with the outbuilding.

The doorway, dated 1551, and a staircase of the 17th century, are worthy of note.

The E. end, and a gable visible above the modern additions on the N. side of the E. wing, are of original stone, the E. end having a chamfered plinth; the E. wall of the N. wing also has a stone plinth, and the gabled N. end is of stone with brick quoins and coping; a window on the first floor has stone splays, apparently original. The rest of the building is of 18th-century and modern brick, with some stone in the S. front. The modern S. addition has, re-set in the E. wall, a doorway with a wood frame and four-centred head; the spandrels are carved and one bears the date 1551.

Interior:—Some of the ceilings have old beams, and many of the floors have old oak boards. In the attic is an original door of moulded battens. The back staircase, from the ground floor to the attic, is of the 17th century, and has plain newels, large moulded handrails and turned balusters.

The *Outbuilding*, S.W. of the house, was built of stone, probably also in 1551, but has been restored with 17th-century and modern brick.

Condition—Good, much restored and altered.

° (3). THE MANOR FARM, 100 yards N.W. of the church, is a house of two storeys and an attic; the walls are timber-framed, with filling probably of brick, but are covered with plaster and yellow-wash; the roofs are tiled. It was built about the middle of the 17th century on an L-shaped plan, the wings extending towards the S. and E.; on the S. side of both wings are modern additions.

The 17th-century staircase is worthy of note.

The only original work visible externally are two or three angle-posts where the plaster has fallen off the walls, and a chimney stack over the E. wing, which has two square shafts set diagonally on a square base, all of brick.

Interior:—Some of the rooms retain large ceiling-beams, oak floor-boards and wide fireplaces with moulded jambs and four-centred heads, now partly blocked. In the attic is a peculiar ogee-shaped doorway, with a door of the same shape, made of battens with moulded edges. The staircase is original; from the ground floor to the first floor it has square newels with turned tops and pendants, a moulded handrail and turned balusters on both sides; from the first floor to the attic it is plainer and has plaster filling instead of balusters; a short wide flight of steps from the landing to the N.E. room on the first floor is of detail similar to the lower part of the staircase.

Condition—Fairly good; exterior spoilt by plaster.

MONUMENTS (4-13):—

The village is of square plan, with the church and Manor Farm on the S. side, the Rectory on the W. side, and the school and the Bell Inn on the N. side. All the buildings described are of two storeys or of one storey and an attic; all, except one, are of the 17th century, and many are of rectangular plan. The walls were originally timber-framed, but most of them have been much restored with modern brick. Many of the roofs are thatched.

° (4). COTTAGE, on the N. side of the churchyard. The plan is L-shaped; the small S. wing is of rough stones. The central chimney stack is partly modern and partly covered with cement.

Condition—Good.

° (5). FARMHOUSE, about 100 yards N. of the church. It was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. The walls retain some original plaster filling; part of the S. front is of stone. The central chimney stack has been restored.

Condition—Fairly good.

° (6). HOUSE, about 170 yards N.W. of the church. The front is of 18th-century red and blue bricks; at the back the timber-framed wall retains the original brick filling, and part of the W. end is also of 17th-century brick. The roof is tiled.

Condition—Good.

° (7). COTTAGE, about 200 yards N. of the church. Some of the brick filling in the walls is original. The central chimney stack is of late 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

° (8). COTTAGES, a row, N. of (7).

Condition—Fairly good.

° (9). HOUSE, now several tenements, about 50 yards N.E. of (8). The brick filling in the walls is set in herring-bone pattern and is almost entirely of early 17th-century date. The roofs are tiled. The

plan is T-shaped, the central wing projecting towards the E. The original central chimney stack has grouped square shafts.

Condition—Good.

^a (10). COTTAGES, 80 yards E. of (9). They form a rectangular range, running E. and W., with a small wing projecting towards the N. The walls are almost entirely of modern brick, but a little original brick filling remains, set in herring-bone pattern.

Condition—Good.

ROAD ON N. SIDE OF THE VILLAGE, N. side :—

^a (11). *Cottage*, now two tenements, 300 yards N. of the church. The central chimney stack has grouped square shafts built of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good.

^a (12). *The Bell Inn*, house and barn, about 40 yards W. of (11). The *House* is almost entirely covered with cement. The central chimney stack is rectangular, with projecting nibs at the sides, and is of late 17th-century brick.

Interior :—The ceiling-beams are now encased, and there is one wide fireplace, partly blocked.

The *Barn*, at the back of the inn, has 17th-century timber-framing, on a stone base; the brick filling is of later date. The roof is thatched.

Condition—Of house, good; of barn, fairly good.

S. side :—

^a (13). *House*, adjoining the school, nearly opposite to (12). The walls are almost entirely modern, but the central chimney stack is of late 17th-century date and has grouped square shafts built of brick. The roof is tiled.

Condition—Good.

^b (14). FOLLY FARM, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile S.W. of the church, is a two-storeyed house of central chimney type, built of timber and brick probably in the middle of the 17th century. The S. wall is covered with roughcast; a low addition has been made on the N. side, and farm buildings have been added on the E. side; the roofs are tiled. Inside the house are some old iron fire-dogs.

Condition—Fairly good.

146. HAVERSHAM.

(O.S. 6 in. ix. N.E.)

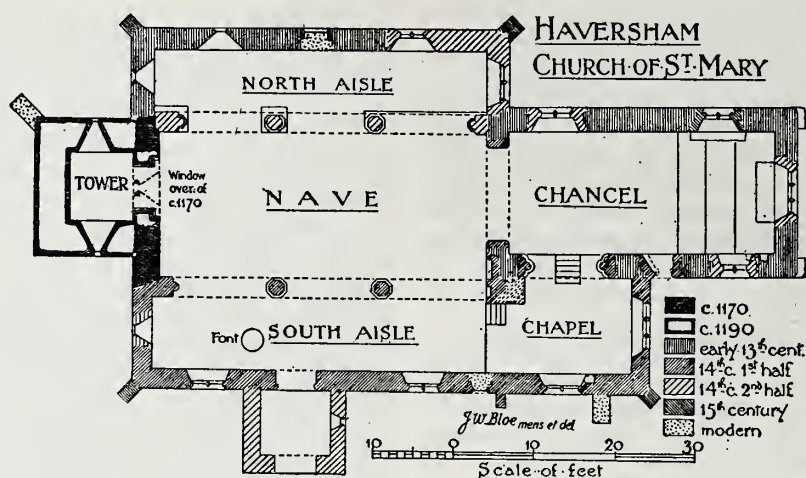
Ecclesiastical :—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, on the S. side of the village, is built of thin stone rubble with much mortar; the roofs are covered with lead, except that of the porch, which is tiled. The W. wall and window of the *Nave* are of c. 1170, the nave at that date being of two bays. The

West Tower was added c. 1190. Early in the 13th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt further towards the E. than the original chancel, but of the same width, and one bay was added to the nave at the E. end; the *North Aisle* was built also in the first half of the 13th century, and probably a S. aisle was added at the same time. Early in the 14th century the chancel arch was rebuilt and the *South Chapel* was added; c. 1340 the nave was widened towards the S. and the *South Aisle* rebuilt, the S. wall being made flush with that of the chapel, which now opens into the aisle; c. 1360 the N. aisle was extended towards the E., making it of the same length as the nave, and the N. arcade was rebuilt. The *South Porch* was built late in the 14th century, and during the 14th and 15th centuries windows were inserted in the chancel in place of the former lights. The clear-storey was added in the 15th century, and in the 16th or 17th century the E. window of the chapel was altered. The church was restored in 1857, and the tower in 1903.

The church is interesting on account of the 12th-century remains. The 14th-century monument in the chancel is especially noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (33 ft. by 15 ft.) has, at each E. angle, outside, a low buttress of the 13th century, with an edge-roll moulding continued up the wall to the roof. The 14th-century E. window is of three trefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded external label; the external jambs and head are also moulded. In the N. wall are two windows; the eastern window is of c. 1420, of two cinquefoiled lights and a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; the external jambs are moulded: the western window is of mid 14th-century date, of two trefoiled lights and leaf tracery in a two-centred head; both windows have moulded external labels. In the S. wall are two windows of late 14th-century date, each of two cinquefoiled ogee lights under a square head with pierced and cusped spandrels and a moulded external label: under the western window is an early 14th-century doorway, with moulded jambs and two-centred head, which has a moulded external label: at the W. end of the wall, opening into the S. chapel, is an early 14th-century arch, two-centred, and of two chamfered orders; the responds are of semi-quatrefoil plan and have moulded bell-capitals and chamfered bases; the capitals have been cut for a former screen. The two-centred chancel arch is probably of the 14th century, and is of two chamfered orders dying on to jambs of one chamfered order. The *South Chapel* (18 ft. by 12 ft.) has an E. window of three plain square-headed lights; the jambs are of the 14th century



and the head is of the 16th or 17th century. In the S. wall is a window of c. 1320, of two trefoiled lights and leaf tracery in a pointed head, with a moulded external label having beast-stops. The Nave (40½ ft. by 18 ft.): on the E. wall is visible the weathering of the former high-pitched roof of the chancel; at the S.E. angle is a large square block of masonry forming an abutment to the S. arcade. The N. and S. arcades are of three bays: the N. arcade is probably of c. 1360, and has two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; in the nave is a moulded label with head-stops over the pillars and volute stops over the responds; the pillars are octagonal, and have moulded capitals and bases; some of the bases are hidden by wood panelling, the others have each a rough square sub-base, probably that of a former arcade; the E. and W. responds are chamfered and have semi-octagonal shafts. The S. arcade, of c. 1340, has two-centred arches of two chamfered orders without a label; the pillars are octagonal and the W. respond is chamfered, with a semi-octagonal shaft, all having moulded bases and bell-capitals; in the E. respond the inner order springs from a capital resting on a pointed corbel terminating in a knot. In the W. wall, above the tower arch, and now opening into the tower, is a window of c. 1170, with a semi-circular head, of two orders on the W. side, the outer order having a large edge-roll moulding carried on detached shafts; the N. shaft is enriched with chevron ornament and has a capital carved with volutes and a moulded base with zigzag and pellet ornament; the capital of the S. shaft is carved, apparently with a bird, and the base is moulded; the internal jambs are splayed and have an edge-roll moulding between two lines of chevron ornament; at the spring of the arch the inner line of chevrons stops, and that on the face of the wall

increases in size, and overlaps the edge-roll round the head; the internal label is carried down to the sill-level: the window, tower arch and chancel arch are all N. of the axial line of the nave. The clearstorey has, on each side, three windows, each of two lights, and all apparently of the 15th century; the S.E. window has cinquefoiled lights with square heads, and the other windows have each four-centred cinquefoiled lights under a square head with sunk spandrels. The North Aisle (7½ ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a window of two lights and tracery, of c. 1360, and similar to the N.W. window of the chancel. In the N. wall are two windows, the eastern window is of the same date and design as that in the E. wall; the western window is a chamfered and rebated lancet of the 13th century, with a plastered internal lintel: between the windows is the blocked N. doorway, also of the 13th century, with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, moulded abaci, now perished, and an external label. In the W. wall is a 13th-century lancet, similar to that in the N. wall, and also with a plastered lintel. The South Aisle (9 ft. wide) has, in the S. wall, two windows of c. 1340, of two lights, with tracery closely resembling that of the E. and N.E. windows of the N. aisle; the two-centred heads have moulded external labels: near the E. end of the wall is a small blocked doorway of c. 1340, with moulded jambs and two-centred head, and a moulded label similar to those of the windows: the S. doorway, between the windows, is probably also of c. 1340, and has jambs and two-centred head of two sunk-chamfered orders, with a moulded label which has defaced head-stops. In the W. wall is a lancet window, with jambs probably of late 13th-century date; the head and external label are probably of the 14th century. The West Tower (7½ ft. by 8½ ft.) is of three stages



CLIFTON REYNES.
(8) Dovecot, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E. of the church ; 17th-century.



HAVERSHAM: MANOR HOUSE.
Dovecot, dated 1665.

with a modern diagonal buttress at the N.W. angle, and an embattled parapet. On the E. wall are the lowest stones of the weathering of the former roof of the nave. The tower arch, inserted in the original W. wall of the nave, is of late 12th-century date, and of two square orders on the E. side; the abaci and label are modern; the arch has been much grooved on the W. side by the bell-ropes. In the N. wall of the ground stage is a late 12th-century lancet, and in the S. wall a rectangular loop light of uncertain date. In each wall of the third stage is a window of two round-headed lights in a round-headed enclosing order, probably of c. 1190, but much restored. The *South Porch* has detail probably of late 14th-century date. The two-centred entrance archway is continuously chamfered and has a moulded external label. In the E. wall is a small trefoiled window with the remains of an external label.

Fittings—*Bells*: three and sanctus; 1st by Anthony Chandler, 1667; 2nd by James Keene, 1625; 3rd by James Keene, 1638. *Brackets*: In N. aisle—at E. angles, two, circular, plain, probably 15th-century. *Brasses and Indents*. Brasses: In chancel—(1) to John Maunsell, 1605, representation of skeleton in coffin, inscription and two shields with arms, a chevron between three manes, a crescent for difference; on S. wall, (2) of Alice, wife of Thomas Payn, 1427, figure with modified horned head-dress, and inscription. Indents: In chancel—(1) in upper dexter corner of slab partly hidden by seating, of shield; (2) slab with marginal sinking and traces of indent of figure. *Chest*: In S. chapel—of oak, with floriated iron straps and two locks, lid in two parts, probably 15th-century. *Communion Table*: In S. chapel—with turned legs, moulded rails, 17th-century. *Glass*: In S. chapel—in E. window, fragments, part of figure and cross, white and gold, probably 15th-century. *Locker*: In chancel—at E. end of S. wall, plain, with rebated edges. *Monument*: In chancel—against N. wall, canopied altar tomb of c. 1390, with alabaster effigy of woman in sideless gown, cloak fastened with cord, widow's head-dress and pleated barb, nose and hands damaged, head on cushion supported by angels, lion at feet; tomb of alabaster and stone, with moulded top enriched with carved ornament, and moulded plinth; S. side divided into six trefoiled panels, with carved spandrels, and having narrow panels between them, two middle trefoiled panels containing figures of men in civilian dress, the others containing angels holding plain rectangular tablets; slab, under effigy, of stone; canopy of stone with large, two-centred arch, cinquefoiled and sub-cusped, lowest main cusp on W. side destroyed, crocketed label rising in ogee shape above head of arch, all between

panelled buttresses with crocketed pinnacles and foliated finials; at back of recess cinquefoiled panels with niche in middle, also cinquefoiled, and having crocketed label, flanking pinnaced buttresses, and moulded bracket; said to be, probably incorrectly, of Elizabeth, Lady Clinton, daughter of William de la Plaunche, 1422, and erected during her lifetime; inscription cut on E. end of tomb records repair by Morrise Thomson in 1669. *Niches*: In chancel—see *Monument*. In nave—in E. wall, two, (1) S. of chancel arch, large, probably altar recess, 14th-century, completely restored; (2) S. of (1), small, with cinquefoiled head, cusped spandrels, probably 14th-century, completely restored. *Piscinae*: In chancel—with pointed head, now covered with plaster, round basin, probably 13th-century. In S. chapel—in E. jamb of S. window, with trefoiled ogee heads, one in S. wall and one in splay of window, no basin, 14th-century, labels modern. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten of 1569. *Seating*: In nave—fifteen seats and two desks with rough poppy-heads, probably 16th-century. *Miscellanea*: At the rectory—large *speaking or singing trumpet* (?) of iron plate, in two pieces, probably 17th-century; dug up in the churchyard in 1857.

Condition—Good, but much ivy on E. and S. walls.

Secular:—

(2). THE MANOR HOUSE, with dove-cot, moat and fish-pond, S. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys, built of ashlar; the roofs are tiled. Part of the building is possibly of late 17th-century date and is of T-shaped plan; the transverse wing faces S., the small central wing projects towards the N., and was built possibly as a staircase, but has been converted into a kitchen, etc.; in 1795 a wing was added in the N.E. angle between the original wings, and also projects towards the N. The S. front originally had windows with projecting architraves; the upper windows have been shortened, and all the frames are modern; the main doorway, originally in the middle of the wall, has been moved towards the E. On the E. side the windows have been blocked and the height of the wall was decreased when the N.E. wing was added. The central wing at the back has a blocked circular window in the W. wall of the upper storey. Interior:—In the N.E. wing is a partition with a number of late 17th or early 18th-century balusters, probably re-used from a former staircase.

The *Dove-cot*, in a field E. of the house, is of 1665, the date, with the initials 'M.T.', inscribed on a panel in the N. wall. It is built of stone, and has a pyramidal tiled roof with an oak lantern in the middle. In the W. wall is the doorway, and in the

S. wall, high up, an oak-framed window of three lights. The walls are lined inside with stone cots.

The *Moat* is S.W. and the *Fish-pond* S.E. of the dove-cot.

Condition—Of house and dove-cot, good; of moat and fish-pond, fairly good.

(3). HAVERSHAM GRANGE, about 500 yards N.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys and an attic; the walls are of stone; the roofs are tiled. It was built probably c. 1628, the date inscribed on a stone in one of the gables; two doorways and a window, of the 14th century, were probably brought from an ecclesiastical building. The original plan is of modified T-shape, the central wing extending towards the N.E., with an additional wing projecting from the E. angle; the house was restored and the transverse wing extended further towards the S.E. in the 19th century. The ends of the original wings have gables with chamfered copings and shaped kneelers of stone. The central wing is gabled also on the N.W. front, and has a 14th-century doorway, with moulded jambs and two-centred head, and a moulded external label having defaced head-stops. At the back the gabled central wing has, on the ground floor, a 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head, with a moulded external label; the window is now blocked, except two rebated low-side lights below the transom; in the gable is a window with wood mullions, probably of c. 1628: the transverse wing has, on the ground floor, a small square window with chamfered jambs and head, possibly of the 14th century: in the gable of the N.E. wing is a stone inscribed with the initials and date 'T E' 1628.

Interior:—Some of the ceilings have chamfered beams. Between the central and transverse wings is a 14th-century doorway similar to the entrance doorway, but without a label.

Condition—Walls in bad repair externally.

(4). FARMHOUSE, now two tenements, about 500 yards N.E. of the church, is of two storeys, built of stone, probably in the second half of the 17th century. The roofs are covered with slate. The plan is T-shaped; the transverse wing, facing S.E., has a small modern addition in front. Two of the chimney stacks are original. Interior:—In one tenement is a wide open fireplace with an original oven.

Condition—Fairly good.

(5). HILL FARM, now three tenements, about 1,400 yards N.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys and an attic, built of stone, probably in the 17th century. The roofs are tiled. The plan is roughly T-shaped, the transverse wing facing

S.E. The S.E. front retains some old casement windows. Two of the chimney stacks are original. Interior:—There are some open fireplaces, partly blocked.

Condition—Fairly good.

147. HILLESDEN.

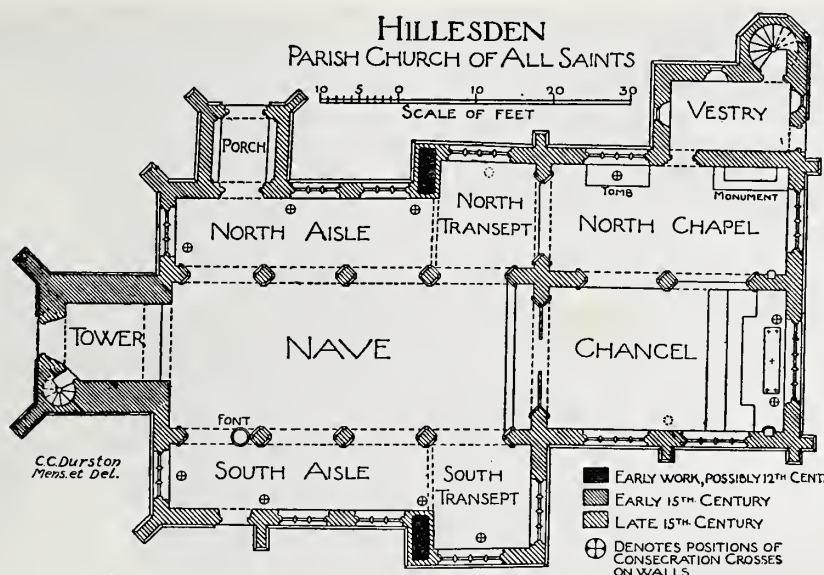
(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xviii. N.W. ^(b)xvii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, stands in an isolated position 3½ miles S.S.W. of Buckingham. It is built, except the tower, of stone, ashlar-faced internally and externally, with moulded external plinths, and moulded off-sets to the buttresses. The tower is of stone rubble. The roofs are covered with lead. The W. walls of the *North* and *South Transepts* are considerably thicker than the other walls, and are remains of an early cruciform church, probably of the 12th or 13th century. The *West Tower* is of c. 1450: the rest of the church was rebuilt at the end of the 15th century. It was carefully restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, and reopened in 1875.

The church is a very fine example of late 15th-century architecture. The N. porch, the stair-turret of the vestry, the stone panelling in the chancel, N. chapel and porch and the carved angels which form a cornice in the chancel, are especially interesting. Among the fittings, the late 15th-century glass, the early 16th-century rood-screen, and the Denton tomb of 1560 are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—All the detail except that of the tower is of late 15th-century date. The *Chancel* (30½ ft. by 18 ft.) has an embattled and moulded parapet, with sunk tracery in each merlon; below the parapet is a moulded string-course, with pierced projections for rain-water shoots; the N. and S. walls have each three pinnacles with crockets and finials, all restored; under the windows is a moulded external string-course. The E. window is of five cinquefoiled lights and tracery under a four-centred head with a moulded external label; the lights are divided by a moulded transom, and the heads of the lower tier are four-centred and cinquefoiled; the jambs and mullions are richly moulded internally and externally. In the N. wall, opening into the N. chapel, is an arcade of two bays with a shafted column and responds which have moulded octagonal bases and capitals; the two-centred arches are moulded and have a moulded label on each side. In the S. wall are two windows, each with a moulded transom and of four lights with four-centred and cinquefoiled heads, both in the four-centred main head and below the transom;



the jambs and mullions are moulded internally and externally, and the external label is also moulded. The chancel arch is similar to the arches in the N. wall, but larger, and has a moulded label only on the E. side. Internally the walls have a moulded string-course below the sills of the windows, and from the string-course up to the roof they have sunk traceried panelling, in two tiers of panels with cinquefoiled ogee heads, surmounted by a frieze of narrow cinquefoiled panels. Immediately below the ceiling are carved half-figures of angels in albs, four on the E. wall, and eighteen on each side wall; those on the E. wall and the two easternmost on each side wall hold musical instruments, and the rest scrolls of music; they retain much of the original colouring. On each side of the E. window is a bracket (see Fittings), and above each bracket is a carved angel holding a painted shield, that on the N. bearing the emblems of the Passion, and that on the S. displaying the Five Wounds. The *North Chapel* (30½ ft. by 13½ ft.) has a moulded embattled parapet, similar to those of the vestry, transepts and aisles. In the E. wall is a window of four cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded external label; the lights are divided by a moulded embattled transom, and below it have four-centred cinquefoiled heads; the jambs and mullions are moulded. In the N. wall, opening into the vestry, is a doorway with richly moulded jambs and four-centred arch, under a square head with traceried spandrels and a moulded label; at the W. end of the wall is a window of four lights, similar to the windows in

the S. wall of the chancel, but with an embattled transom. In the W. wall the arch opening into the N. transept is similar to the chancel arch, but has a label on each side. The E., N., and S. walls have each, internally, two tiers of stone panels divided by an embattled transom; the panels have cinquefoiled ogee heads and those of the upper tier are traceried. The *North Vestry* (15½ ft. by 9 ft.) is of two storeys with an octagonal stair-turret at the N.E. angle. The lower storey of the vestry has, in the E. wall, a small single light with a four-centred head, and carved roses in the spandrels; S. of the window is a doorway with moulded jambs and four-centred head, which has a moulded external label. The N. and W. walls have each a single light similar to that in the E. wall, but with plain sunk spandrels. At the E. end of the N. wall, opening into the stair-turret, is a doorway, with plain chamfered jambs and four-centred head. The upper room was apparently the private pew of Hillesden House, and has, in the E. wall, a window of one cinquefoiled light under a square head with moulded external jambs and label; S. of the window is a blocked doorway with a flat four-centred rear arch, and retaining hooks for a door in the S. jamb; externally the position is indicated only by a patch of brickwork; it is said to have been approached by a bridge from Hillesden House. In the N. wall, opening into the stair-turret, is a doorway with rebated jambs and four-centred head; further W. is a window of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head with a moulded external label; the mullion and jambs externally are deeply

moulded. In the S. wall is a row of rectangular splayed loops; some of them are blocked, and further E. a wide opening, apparently original, is also blocked. In the W. wall is a window similar to that in the N. wall. The stair-turret (see Plate, p. 39) is continued above the roof of the vestry, and has a moulded and embattled parapet with a frieze of trefoiled panels below it, and pinnacles at the angles with panelled and traceried sides, an embattled moulding, and a crocketed finial; from each pinnacle there is a flying buttress, crocketed above and cusped below, and supporting a central shaft, which has a large crocketed finial. Inside the turret is a wide circular stone staircase with a central newel, terminating at the top with a small column, which has a moulded capital and base, and supports a plain, slightly coved vault. The doorway opening on to the roof of the vestry has chamfered jambs and four-centred head. The *Nave* (46½ ft. by 18½ ft.) has N. and S. arcades, each of four bays, including the easternmost bay opening into the transept, with a two-centred arch, higher than the other arches, which are four-centred; all the arches have a casement moulding between two hollow chamfers; the columns have each four attached shafts, separated by hollow chamfers, and having moulded capitals; the octagonal base is moulded: the responds are half-sections of the columns. Over the S.E. respond is the upper entrance to the rood-loft. The clearstorey has three N. and three S. windows, each of five cinquefoiled lights under a square head, externally much restored. The *North Transept* (13½ ft. by 12½ ft.) has a N. window of four lights under a four-centred head; the lights are divided by a moulded transom, and have two-centred heads above it and four-centred heads below it; the jambs and mullions are moulded. The *South Transept* (13½ ft. by 12½ ft.) has, in the E. wall, a window similar to the S. windows of the chancel, and in the S. wall a window similar to the N. window of the N. transept. The *North Aisle* (8½ ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, two windows, each of three uncusped two-centred lights under a four-centred head, with moulded jambs, head and mullions; the N. doorway, W. of the windows, has continuously moulded jambs and four-centred head. In the W. wall is a window similar to those in the N. wall. The *South Aisle* (8 ft. wide) has three windows in the S. wall and one in the W. wall, similar to those of the N. aisle; under the westernmost window in the S. wall is the S. doorway, with moulded jambs and four-centred head having sunk spandrels. The *West Tower* (10 ft. square) is of three stages with an embattled parapet and a stair-turret in the S.W. angle. All the detail, except that of the W. doorway, is of mid 15th-

century date. The tower arch is two-centred and moulded; there are no responds, but on the E. side the outer chamfer is carried down the angles of the opening, and there is a moulded label with head-stops; over it is visible the weathering of a former flat-pitched roof of the nave. In the S.W. angle of the ground stage, opening into the stair-turret, is a doorway with moulded jambs and depressed head. The W. doorway is of late 15th-century date with moulded jambs and depressed head, which has a moulded external label; the W. window is of two cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded external label which has shield-stops. The second stage has a plain rectangular chamfered light in the W. wall. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a window of two cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head, with a moulded label having shield-stops. The *North Porch* has, at the N. angles, diagonal buttresses with narrow uncusped sunk panels in the upper stages; the embattled parapet has sunk tracery in the merlons, and below it is a frieze of sunk cinquefoiled panels; the pinnacles at the angles are modern. The outer entrance has elaborately moulded jambs and four-centred arch under a square head with richly carved spandrels and a massive moulded label; in the soffit of the arch and jambs are small sunk trefoiled panels; over the entrance, outside, is a niche (see Fittings); internally the side walls are panelled, and over the inner doorway is sunk tracery; in the angles of the walls are vaulting shafts; the vaulting has been completely restored. All the *Roofs* have flat plaster ceilings with moulded ribs, modern copies of the late 15th-century ceilings.

Fittings—*Altar slab*: In chancel—under communion table, 8½ ft. by about 3 ft., two consecration crosses remain, probably 15th-century. *Bells*: six; 1st and 2nd inscribed 'Alexander Deanton, æ. 1681', with arms of Denton impaling Herman of Middleton Stoney, both by Henry or Matthew Bagley, 1681; 3rd by Matthew Bagley, 1681; 4th by Henry Bagley, 1681. *Brackets*: In chancel—on N. side of E. window, semi-octagonal, with sunk quatrefoil in each of three faces, moulded at the top and bottom, finished underneath with carved rose; on S. side of E. window, similar to the other, but moulded only; both late 15th-century. In N. chapel—on N. side of E. window, semi-octagonal, with small cinquefoiled panel in each of three faces, moulded at the top, vaulting ribs carved underneath; on S. side of E. window, similar to the other, but moulded only; both late 15th-century. *Chest*: In vestry—on ground floor, of oak, with iron angle-straps, probably 17th-century. *Communion Table*: In N. chapel—with turned legs,



HILLESDEN : PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS ; LATE 15TH-CENTURY.

North Side, with 14th-century Churchyard Cross.

framed top, plain top and foot rails, 17th-century. *Doors* : In vestry—in doorways of stair-turret, on ground floor, of battens, with four-centred head and foliated strap-hinges, late 15th-century ; on first floor, of two thicknesses of battens, with moulded frame planted on, lozenge pattern scratched on battens, nail-studded, large floriated strap-hinges, late 15th-century. In N. aisle—in N. doorway, of plain battens on frame, restored at top, traces of carved sun, moon and star on outer face, late 15th-century, pierced by several bullet holes, probably at the time of the Civil war. *Font* : plain circular bowl, 13th-century, octagonal stem, possibly of later date. *Font-cover* : of oak, octagonal pyramid, 17th-century. *Glass* : In *chancel*—in E. window, in the ten lights of the tracery, from N. to S., (1) St. Gregory ?, figure of pope in vestments, red cope, papal mitre, book in left hand, staff in right hand, standing in canopied niche ; (2) small fragments at the top and bottom ; (3) St. Peter, fragments, including keys ; (4) St. Paul ?, figure holding book, canopy at the top, three letters of black-letter inscription, fragmentary ; (5) St. John the Baptist ?, figure with yellow nimbus, parts missing, fragments and canopy at the top ; (6) St. John the Evangelist, figure holding chalice, part missing, fragment of black-letter inscription, part of canopy at the top ; (7) St. George, jumbled fragments including hand of saint holding spear, head of dragon, top of canopy ; (8) St. Christopher with staff, and part of figure of Christ holding orb, fragment of canopy at the top ; (9) St. Augustine ?, bishop holding staff, fragmentary ; (10) St. Ambrose ?, bishop holding staff, standing in niche, head of figure incomplete ; in three middle main lights, above transom, and in heads of four lights below it, buildings and blue sky. In S.E. window, in heads of lights, two above transom, and all four below it, parts of canopies ; in S.W. window, as in S.E. window, but head of one light below transom partly blank. In *N. chapel*—in E. window, in spandrel between heads of the two northern lights, blue glass, fragment of white with quatrefoils ; in corresponding spandrel between heads of the two southern lights, blue glass ; in heads of the upper northern lights, buildings and blue sky ; in southernmost upper light, fragments of figure of the First Person of the Trinity, right hand raised in blessing, left holding orb, part of a representation of the Annunciation ; in heads of three of the lights below transom, (1) buildings and sky, (2) angel with scroll of music, (3) dove with outstretched wings removed from the representation of the Annunciation above ; in N. window, in heads of upper and lower lights, part of canopies. In *S. transept*—in E. window, in the four lights, above transom,

series of eight subjects illustrating legends of St. Nicholas, inscription in black-letter below each subject (subjects taken in two horizontal rows from N. to S.) ; first two representing the legend of St. Nicholas and the two cups ; third, the famine at Myra ; fourth, fifth and sixth, the Jew of Calabria and the image of St. Nicholas ; seventh and eighth, St. Nicholas' restoration to life of the boy strangled by the devil disguised as a pilgrim, (1) boy holding gold cup falling from ship into water, on ship father, and three sailors hoisting sail, inscription 'Cedit puerulus quem mox salvat Nicholaus' ; (2) altar with reredos containing half-figure of Christ, before altar small figures of man, wife, and boy holding gold cup, silver cup falling from altar ; at N. end of altar seated figure of St. Nicholas in mitre, with nimbus, hand raised in blessing, inscription 'Tunc offert cyphum grates pro mun(er)e reddens' ; (3) large three-masted ship at shore, in foreground St. Nicholas, without episcopal vestments or nimbus, two monks, boy holding round object, on ship figures pouring corn on shore and tying it up in sacks, inscription, 'Multiplicat frugem presul quam nave recepit' ; (4) in background, image of St. Nicholas with nimbus, holding staff, Jew departing, in foreground dog and four robbers, one robber showing box of gold to another, inscription 'Que tulerant [fures] bona cogit reddere [presul or sanctus]' ; (5) in foreground two of the robbers, one with box of gold, the other with a sack, St. Nicholas appearing to them on left, in background the Jew in his house attacking the image, which has no nimbus, inscription 'Auro furato baculo flagellat amicum' ; (6) the robbers returning the treasure to the Jew, gate-house and castle in background, inscription 'Restituit rursus lator quod sustulit aurum' ; (7) the devil, disguised as pilgrim, strangling boy who holds dish, three grief-stricken men behind them, tower and building in background, inscription 'Strangulat [hic] demon puerum [pul]menta ferentem' ; (8) boy dead on ground, four kneeling figures, behind them St. Nicholas in mitre, with nimbus and holding staff, in background small building containing three people, inscription 'Mortuus ad vitam rediit precibus Nicholai' ; in heads of three lights below transom, buildings and blue sky, and other fragments ; in head of fourth light, black-letter inscription 'eledgite Nicholau i episcopu', and other fragments. In *S. aisle*—in S.E. window, in E. light, head of bishop in jewelled mitre, purple nimbus ; in middle light, similar head, red nimbus, part of top of staff ; in W. light, middle part of figure of archbishop in red chasuble, pallium, etc., and holding crozier, other fragments ; in S.W. window, head of bishop in jewelled mitre, purple nimbus ; in some of the

plain glass windows old white quarries. All the glass described, late 15th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs.* Monuments: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) to William Denton, 1691, physician to Charles I. and Charles II., inscription and arms. In N. chapel—against N. wall, (2) of — Denton, 1560, and his wife, altar tomb with two alabaster effigies, man in plate armour with mail skirt, tabard with arms [argent] two bars [gules] with three cinquefoils in the chief, and a molet for difference [sable] for Denton, hilt of dagger visible under back, long thin sword at left side, head on helm apparently with camail, crest with mantle, woman in close head-dress, outer and inner cloak, embroidered underskirt, both figures somewhat defaced, hands missing, right leg and left foot of man missing, figure of woman broken in two; tomb of alabaster having pilasters of Renaissance design, between them shields with encircling inscriptions, remains of marginal inscription; (3) to Alexander Denton, 1576, and Mary, his second wife, daughter of Sir Roger Martyn, knight, 1574, monument with pediment, grotesque figures, flanking pillars, inscription and three shields of arms; on N. wall, (4) to Thomas Isham, son of Thomas Isham of Pighley, Northants, 1676. Floor-slabs: In chancel—(1) to Dr. William Denton, 1691. In N. chapel—(2) to Alexander Denton, 1698; (3) to Thos. Isham, 1676; (4) to Mrs. Elizabeth Isham, 1667. *Niche:* On N. porch—over entrance archway, outside, with projecting moulded base, recess flanked by pinnacles and flying buttresses carved on face of wall, rich canopy with trefoiled ogee head on each side, crocketed pinnacles and finials, and ogee-shaped carved roof with crockets and finial, cove of canopy richly carved with traceried vaulting, late 15th-century. *Paintings:* In chancel—on E. wall, arms of Denton with quarterings, much restored, 16th or 17th-century; on S. wall, arms of Denton impaling another coat, probably 16th-century, partly concealed by mural monument. *Panelling:* In N. transept—large enclosed pew, front of three bays, with shaped and bolection-moulded upper panels enclosing cartouches and ornament in high relief, lower panels of similar form, but with pediments; W. end of one bay similar to front, but with plain rectangular lower panels, having curved pediments, E. end similar, but without carved cartouche; inside pew, heavy bolection-moulding, capping a small moulding with dentils; late 17th-century; dado against wall inside pew, mid 17th-century. *Piscinae:* In chancel—in S. wall, with moulded jambs and four-centred head, carved spandrels, semi-octagonal projecting moulded basin, no drain visible, small moulded recess immediately above head, partly

blocked by monument, late 15th-century. In N. chapel—in S. wall, with moulded jambs and cinquefoiled ogee head, carved spandrels, semi-octagonal projecting moulded basin, no drain, late 15th-century. *Screen:* Between chancel and nave—rood screen, of three large bays, middle bay containing double doors, each large bay containing four small open panels with ogee head having foliated cusps, and rich tracery filling the two-centred main head of the bay, posts and muntins moulded, the four principal posts having attached shafts with moulded capitals, from which spring the ribs of the vaulted cove below floor of loft; middle rail carved and moulded, below it closed panels carved with double linen pattern; loft with moulded ribs and vine-leaf pattern on both sides; early 16th-century, loft much restored. In N. chapel—across W. end, low, of fifteen bays, linen panels in two tiers, buttressed muntins, nine bays early 16th-century, six modern. *Seats:* In chancel—two desks with linen panelled fronts and ends, buttressed muntins, early 16th-century, top of desk modern. In nave—nine seats with desks and linen panelled standards, front desk and two back seats linen panelled, top rails of seats and standards moulded, early 16th-century, restored. In N. transept—bench, with turned legs, and arms having turned posts and shaped elbows, 17th-century. *Tiles:* In vestry—various patterns, 15th-century, some much worn. *Miscellanea:* Ten consecration crosses, internal; two on E. wall of chancel, one on N. wall of N. chapel, one on S. wall of S. transept, two on N. wall and one on W. wall of N. aisle, two on S. wall and one on W. wall of S. aisle, all consisting of scratched circle containing a cross formy; two other crosses, one on S. wall of chancel hidden by monument, and one on N. wall of N. transept, covered by panelling. In vestry—in upper storey, *worked stones:* (1) head of woman in wimple, 14th-century; (2) and (3) mouldings, 14th or 15th-century, painted yellow. Nave—on S. buttress, *sundial*, concave, divided and figured, pointer missing, inscription at the top '1601 Georg . . de Fraisme', round sides 'Sic transit gloria mundi'. In churchyard—near N. porch, remains of *churchyard cross*, consisting of tall octagonal column, part of carved head, with ball-flower ornament, etc., stepped base, highest step with rounded stops at the angles, 14th-century.

Condition — Good; stonework of windows slightly restored throughout.

Secular:—

^a (2). HILLESDEN HOUSE, remains, E. of the church. Irregularities in the ground mark the site of the house, and a brick passage, probably



HILLESDEN: PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS.

Shewing late 15th-century Rood Screen and Stained Glass in E. window of S. Transept.

a drain, runs in a south-westerly direction under the churchyard into a neighbouring field; some distance further E. of the church are three terraces, the lowest being revetted with ashlar. Between the churchyard and the site of the house is a wall of red bricks, with black headers set in diamond pattern, probably of the 16th century; the wall was further extended towards the N. in the 17th century and two large gate-posts were erected; the garden has similar brick walls.

Condition—Of walls, fairly good.

^a (3). HOUSE, S. of the church, is of two storeys, built of red and blue brick late in the 17th century; the roofs are tiled. Additions have been made on the S. and E. Some of the windows have old iron casements and one chimney stack is original.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (4). COTTAGE, one of a group known as 'the Barracks', about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.N.W. of the church, is of one storey and an attic, built of timber and brick late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, much restored with brick and altered at various dates; the timber-framing retains a few heavy wall-posts with diagonal braces; the roof is thatched. The cottage is of rectangular plan, and of the roughest workmanship, with half-hipped gables at each end.

Condition—Bad; roof dilapidated.

^b (5). QUERN, in the garden at Westfield Farm, 1 mile W.S.W. of the church, is probably of early mediæval date, and originally consisted of two stones, the lower containing a very shallow bowl 1 ft. 5 in. in diameter, the upper stone fitting into the bowl and forming a pestle for grinding.

Condition—Bad; stones broken in many pieces, covered with vegetation.

148. HOGGESTON.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xix. S.E. ^(b)xxiii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b (1). PARISH CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS (or St. Peter and St. Paul), on the E. side of the village, is built of a light-coloured local stone, restored with darker Northamptonshire stone; the upper part of the tower is of wood. The roofs of the aisles are covered with lead, the other roofs are tiled. The two eastern bays of the *Nave* are of the 12th century and a *South Aisle* of two bays was added early in the 13th century. The nave and S. aisle were lengthened, the *North Aisle* was built, and the *Chancel* rebuilt on a larger scale, c. 1350. Late in the 15th century the E. bay of the N. arcade was widened and the other

arches were apparently rebuilt, and the *North Porch* was added. The *Tower* was built over the W. end of the N. aisle probably in the 16th century. The chancel was rebuilt, using some of the old material, and the whole church was restored in 1882.

The 14th-century effigy in the chancel is especially interesting.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (22½ ft. by 17 ft.) has modern detail, except the two-centred chancel arch, which is of mid 14th-century date, and of two chamfered orders; the inner order of the jambs has moulded capitals and bases, much mutilated; the soffit of the inner order of the arch is grooved, probably for a rood. The *Nave* (45 ft. by 16 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of three bays; the two-centred arches of the N. arcade are of two chamfered orders, mostly of large stones of late 15th-century date, but including some smaller stones of the 14th century, re-used, especially in the easternmost arch, which was widened in the 15th century; the octagonal columns have moulded capitals similar to those of the chancel arch, and the bases are chamfered; the W. respond is square, with chamfered angles, and has a 15th-century corbel with a carved grotesque head to support the inner order of the arch. The two eastern bays of the S. arcade are of early 13th-century date, with a circular column which has an original moulded base and a crudely moulded capital; the responds are square, with stop-chamfered angles and moulded abaci, and the arches are pointed, of one slightly chamfered order; in the middle spandrel, visible in the nave only, is the upper part of a 12th-century window with splayed jambs and semi-circular head; the E. respond is pierced by the 15th-century rood-stairs, with remains of six stone steps and a four-centred entrance, high up in the wall on the S. side; the third bay of the arcade is separated from the rest by five feet of plain wall, and is of mid 14th-century date, with plain stop-chamfered jambs and a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders, the inner order dying into the jambs. The W. doorway, now blocked, is of late 15th-century date, and has moulded jambs and four-centred head with carved spandrels and a moulded label; the W. window is of three trefoiled lights in a two-centred head, with a moulded label and carved head-stops, much weathered; it is probably of 14th-century material, re-used, except the tracery which is modern. The *North Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a 14th-century window of two trefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label, partly restored. In the N. wall are two windows similar to that in the E. wall,

the eastern being considerably restored: the 14th-century N. doorway, between the windows, has continuously moulded jambs and two-centred head; the label has been destroyed. The *South Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head, with a moulded label; the jambs, mullion and tracery are also moulded. In the S. wall the eastern window is similar to that in the E. wall, but almost entirely restored: near the W. end of the wall is a small trefoiled window, restored outside; the cusps are much worn: between the windows is the late 14th-century S. doorway with moulded jambs and two-centred head. The *Tower* is of one stage above the W. end of the N. aisle, and is supported by large posts of chestnut, which rest on the floor. Externally, above the stonework which rises a few feet higher than the walls of the aisle, the sides are covered with shingles, the upper part, with the spire, being modern. The *North Porch* has an outer entrance of late 15th-century date, with chamfered jambs, a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders and a moulded label. Against each side wall is a stone seat, and in the E. wall is a small square opening, externally restored. The *Roof* of the S. aisle has two moulded beams with wall-brackets of early 17th-century date; the soffits of the beams and brackets are covered with flat carved ornament; the rest of the roof is modern, except the plain purlin. The roof of the porch has two moulded cambered tie-beams, with moulded embattled wall-plates of late 15th-century date; the rest is modern.

Fittings—*Bells*: three and sanctus; 1st probably by Robert Newcombe and Bartholomew Atton, 1583; 2nd probably by John White, when assistant to John Hasyllwood, early 16th-century; 3rd by Anthony Chandler, 1669; sanctus, possibly 17th-century; bell-frame of wood, old. *Bracket*: In S. aisle—on E. wall, for image or lamp, plain, chamfered. *Brass*: In S. aisle—on S. wall, to Thomas Mayne, yeoman, 1608. *Font*: octagonal bowl, stem and moulded base, 15th-century. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs*. Monuments: In chancel—on N. wall, in modern recess, (1) recumbent effigy of man, in long robe with tunic and hood, model of building between his hands, animal at his feet, said to be of William de Birmingham, who died 1342. In S. aisle—(2) to Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Mayne, and daughter of Francis Blythe, 1599, altar tomb of Purbeck marble, covering stone said to be an altar slab, found in the floor of the S. aisle, having five consecration crosses underneath, sides and ends of tomb panelled, inscription, epitaph in verse and shields with arms. *Floor-slabs*: In N. aisle—(1) to Thomas Mayne, 1659,

almost illegible. In S. aisle—(2) to Charles Gataker, rector of the parish, 1680, inscription in Latin; (3) to Elizabeth, wife of William Mayne, 1695; (4) tablet with skull and crossbones, initials, J. H., and date 1700. *Panelling*: In S. aisle—made up into umbrella-stand, carved, early 17th-century. *Piscina*: In S. aisle—with irregular trefoiled head and projecting circular basin, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes cup with cover paten, cup of 1569, no mark on cover; standing paten, apparently 17th-century, maker's mark only; flagon, dated 1683, date-letter 1683. *Miscellanea*: In chancel—built into S. wall, *sill* of narrow lancet window; two short pieces of *string-course* or labels, carved with serrated ornament, late 12th or early 13th-century; square *stone* with two concentric circles scratched on it. In nave—*tussock* (or hassock) of dried grass, possibly 17th-century. In N. aisle—built into N. wall, near W. end, small *stone*, carved as face, probably 14th-century. In N. porch—built into seat on E. side, moulded and carved *stone*, part of *string-course* or cornice, 15th-century; in W. wall, *stone* with plain cross carved on it, probably a churchyard headstone.

Condition—Good throughout.

Secular:—

^b (2). VILLAGE ENCLOSURE; traces remain round the village.

Condition—Fragmentary.

^b (3). THE MANOR HOUSE, 200 feet S. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, built of brick c. 1620, restored in the 18th century, enlarged and further restored at a later date. The roofs are tiled.

The building is an interesting example of early 17th-century brickwork; the moulded brick cornice and the chimney stacks are especially noteworthy.

The plan is L-shaped, the wings extending towards the N. and W., with a staircase in the angle between them; the modern addition is at the W. end of the W. wing. The original hall, now the dairy, is in the N. wing. The W. wing contains only one room and a passage opening into the staircase. On the *S. Elevation* (see Plate, p. 74) the wall is of original brick, with a plain *string-course* between the storeys, a moulded brick cornice with small modillions, and two gables, the eastern plain, and the western curvilinear; in the middle of the wall is a wide brick pilaster; towards the E. end is a shallow projection, containing the original entrance to the hall, with deep recesses in the wall above it; towards the W. end, cutting into the gable, but not central with it, is a projecting chimney stack, with three square shafts, each with

a deep moulded base; the middle shaft is set diagonally: two of the windows are of the 18th century, the others are modern. The *E. Elevation* has a moulded cornice, string-course and pilaster, similar to those on the S. front, and three plain small gables; set against the gable at each end, but not central with it, is a projecting chimney stack, with two square shafts set diagonally, each with a moulded base. The buttresses at the N.E. and S.E. angles are modern. On the *N. Elevation*, in the N. wing, an original doorway opening into the hall has been partly blocked and is used as a window; the brick pilasters remain, and a moulded segmental arch, now covered with cement; above it are pilasters reaching the moulded cornice, similar to those on the other walls; the gable is plain, and several of the windows are blocked: on the N. side the staircase is gabled, and has, on the first floor, a window, probably original, now partly blocked; it has a wooden frame and quarry glazing; in the W. wall of the staircase is a stone window of two lights; one light is blocked.

Interior:—In the W. wing, on the ground floor, the living room is lined with early 17th-century panelling; the dairy has, in the ceiling, two original beams, and, at the N. end, some small pieces of ornamental plaster-work, including cherubs' heads, knobs and roses, not *in situ*. The wide opening into the staircase has jambs with square posts, which have panelled sides, moulded capitals and bases, and are possibly of late 17th-century date. The staircase, from the ground to the first floor, is of the 17th century, and has large square newels with mouldings planted on, and large ball tops; one newel has a moulded pendant; the massive moulded handrail is supported by large turned balusters.

Condition—Fairly good.

MONUMENTS (4-7)

These buildings are each of two storeys, the upper storey partly in the roof, built probably in the 17th century, and timber-framed, considerably restored with modern brick. The roofs are thatched. All the buildings, except one, are of rectangular plan.

^b (4). COTTAGE, known as the Church House, on the N. side of the Winslow road, N.W. of the church. In the E. part of the S. front is a former opening with a roughly moulded segmental arch, now blocked. Two square chimneys are of 17th-century brick, restored.

Condition—Of the E. part, used only for farm purposes, poor; of the rest, fairly good.

^b (5). COTTAGE, on the W. side of a lane, 160 yards N.W. of the church. The walls are almost

entirely of modern brick. The plan is L-shaped. One chimney is partly of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (6). ROSE COTTAGE, at the N. end of a lane, about 280 yards N.N.W. of the church. Some of the 17th-century plaster filling remains in the walls.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (7). SWEET BRIAR COTTAGE, N.W. of (6).

Condition—Fairly good.

Unclassified:—

^a (8). MOUNDS, two adjoining (one in the parish of Swanbourne see (41) p 293), $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile N. of Hoggaston church, probably boundary mounds.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (9). MOUND, in Pond meadow, about 800 yards S.S.W. of the church, is about 3 ft. high, and 36 ft. in diameter, and has slight traces of a surrounding ditch. It stands within an enclosure consisting of an internal ditch and external bank, probably an old field boundary.

Condition—Fairly good.

149. HOGSHAW.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxii. N.E. ^(b)xxii. S.E.
^(c)xxiii. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). STONE FRAGMENTS, probably from the former church of St. John the Baptist, on Hogshaw Farm, W. of the site marked by the Ordnance Survey as that of the church. A barn or cow-house of modern brick has some courses of old worked stones in the foundations; near it is a pile of stones, some of them being of the 15th century; one stone is from the jamb of a 15th-century window with deep internal and external reveals.

Condition—Fragmentary.

Secular:—

^a (2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, S.W. of Hogshaw Farm; traces of an apparently double moated site.

^c (3). FULBROOK FARM, house and moat, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E. of the reputed site of the former church. The *House* is of stone and brick; the roofs are tiled. The original building is of one storey and an attic, and of central chimney type, erected in the second half of the 16th century; about a century later a wing of two storeys and an attic was added on the S. side, making the plan T-shaped; the one and two-storeyed additions W. of

the wing were made in the 17th century, and much altered, with the rest of the house, in the 18th century, or were built possibly at the later date; in the 19th century additions were made on the N. side and the house was restored. The original building is of rough ashlar, but the gables at the E. and W. ends were rebuilt with brick in the 19th century, when the E. half of the roof was re-tiled, and the W. half rebuilt at a higher level. In the S. wall, at the E. end, is an original window of four lights with jambs, head and mullions of moulded stone, and diamond-shaped quarries of plain glass. The original chimney stack, of brick, has square shafts set diagonally. The ground floor of the 17th-century wing is of fine ashlar, with a moulded stone string-course; the upper floors are of brick, with stone quoins; the additions W. of the wing are of rough ashlar.

Interior:—The original building has, on the ground floor, in the N. wall, the remains of a window similar to that in the S. wall, and now forming an internal doorway. In the attic is a fireplace with jambs and three-centred head of stone, partly covered with plaster, but possibly original.

Of the *Moat* only traces remain.

Condition—Of house, good, much altered; of moat, poor.

^a (4). FARMHOUSE, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of East Claydon Church, is a small building of two storeys. The walls are partly covered with roughcast, probably on timber and brick, and partly of modern brick; the roofs are tiled. The original house, of the central chimney type, was built early in the 17th century, but in the 19th century it was much altered and an addition was built at the S. end, making the plan L-shaped. At the N. end is a half-hipped gable. Only the stump of the original chimney stack remains above the roof, and has V-shaped pilasters.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (5). KITEHALL FARM, nearly 1 mile W.S.W. of the reputed site of the former church, is a house of one storey and an attic, built in the 17th century, and timber-framed; the brick filling is almost entirely modern. The plan is rectangular, with modern additions on the N., S. and W. The original central chimney has V-shaped projections on each side.

Condition—Poor, now unoccupied.

HORWOOD, GREAT and LITTLE, see GREAT HORWOOD and LITTLE HORWOOD.

150. IIVINGHOE.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxix. N.E. ^(b)xxx. N.W. ^(c)xxx. S.W.)

Prehistoric:—

^b (1). CONTOUR CAMP, on Beacon Hill, stands 760 ft. above O.D.; the ground falls away on all sides except the E., where a narrow ridge runs out for about half a mile. The work covers about 6 acres, and the defences, which were never very strong, consist of a scarp with an external ditch, the earth being thrown outwards to form a parapet. The ditch has been reduced to a ledge or platform. On the S. the scarp becomes double for about 400 ft. There is a bowl-barrow within the area and another without, E. of the camp. No original entrance can be traced, but a path enters the work at the E. end. The work is not shown on the Ordnance Survey maps.

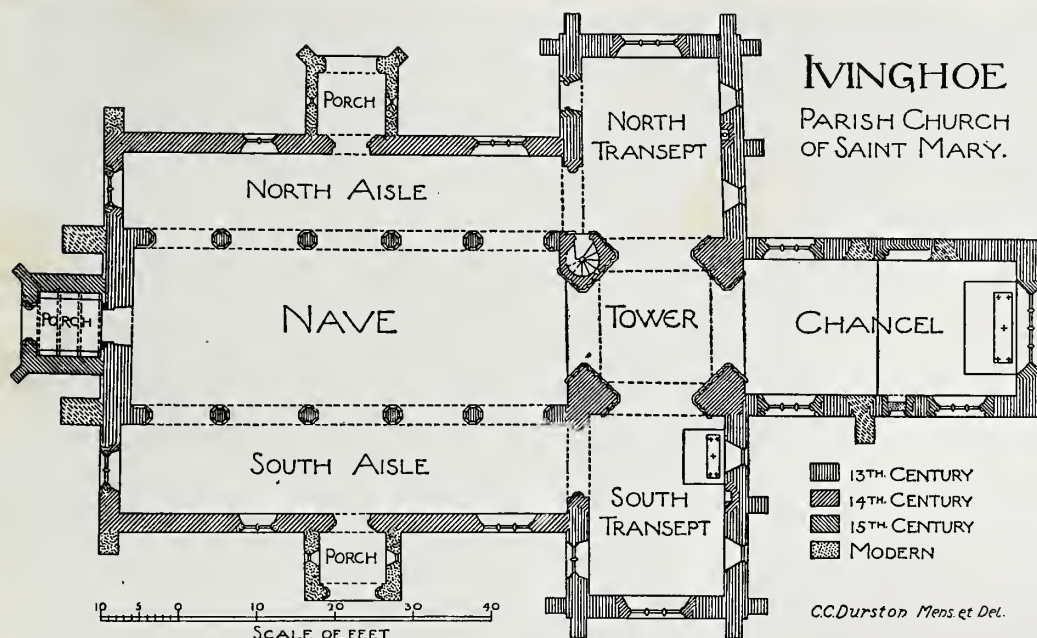
Condition—Fairly good.

Ecclesiastical:—

^b (2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, stands on the E. side of the village, and is built of flint rubble with Totternhoe stone dressings; the parapets have been cemented, and the roofs are covered with lead. The church was built c. 1230, on a cruciform plan, with *Chancel*, *Nave*, *Central Tower*, *North* and *South Transepts* and *North* and *South Aisles*; in the 14th century the *Central Tower* was rebuilt and the aisles were widened; in the 15th century the *West Porch* was added, the clear-storey of the nave heightened, and new windows were inserted in it; the walls of the chancel and transepts were also heightened, and the third stage of the tower was added or rebuilt. All the roofs, except that of the S. aisle, are also of the 15th century. The *North* and *South Porches* were added and the building was generally restored in 1871; all the modern stonework is of that date.

The church is especially interesting on account of the 13th-century detail of the nave arcades, the 14th-century windows in the aisles, and the 15th-century roofs. Among the fittings the effigy in the chancel, probably of the 15th century, and the bench-ends, of late 15th or early 16th-century date, in the nave are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (35 ft. by 17 ft.) has a late 15th-century E. window of four cinquefoiled lights and tracery under a drop arch, with a moulded external label; some small stones in the external jambs are remains of a 13th-century triple window. In the N. wall are three windows; the two eastern are tall lancets of the 13th century, now blocked and visible only outside; the third window is of late 15th-century date and of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head with a label, all considerably restored. In the S. wall are



three windows; the middle window is of the 13th century and similar to those in the N. wall, visible only outside, and partly hidden by a buttress; the eastern and western windows are of the same date and design as the 15th-century window in the N. wall: E. of the middle window is a small blocked doorway of the 15th century, with a four-centred head; the jambs have been restored. The *Central Tower* (14 ft. square) is of three stages, with a small spire and a modern embattled parapet. The ground stage has, in each wall, a two-centred arch of the 14th century and of three chamfered orders; the inner orders of the jambs have moulded capitals and bases, part of the bases being hidden by the modern floor; the N.W. pier is slightly larger than the others and contains a circular staircase, entered from the N. transept; a sinking high up in the W. face of the pier indicates the position of the former rood-beam. In the second stage, opening from the staircase into the ringing-chamber, is a 14th-century doorway with chamfered jambs and shouldered head; high up in each wall, except the S. wall, of the second stage are two modern circular windows, and the E. wall has, in addition, lower down, two small trefoiled lancets possibly of the 14th century, much restored. The third stage has, in each wall, a window of two cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head, with a moulded external label; the N. window is of the 15th century, much restored; the E. window is apparently partly of the same date; the other windows are

modern, and the upper part of the W. window is blocked by a clock dial. The *North Transept* (22½ ft. by 17 ft.) has, in the E. wall, two tall 13th-century windows, with traceried heads inserted in the 14th century; the jambs have been partly restored and the external labels are modern. In the N. wall is a large 14th-century window of three lights and tracery in a two-centred head, partly restored, and with a modern external label. In the W. wall is a doorway with moulded jambs and four-centred head, all modern, except a few 15th-century stones in the jambs: above the doorway is a 13th-century window of two uncusped lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head, much restored, and with a modern external label: the arch opening into the N. aisle is of the 14th century, and of two moulded orders with a respond only on the N. side: higher up in the W. wall are two sexfoiled circular windows of the 13th century, with internal and external labels, all much restored. In the W. pier of the arch opening into the tower, is the 14th-century doorway of the stair-turret, with chamfered jambs and shouldered head; the stonework has been re-tooled. The *South Transept* (22½ ft. by 17 ft.) has E., S., and W. windows and a W. arch opening into the S. aisle, similar to those in the N. transept, and all much restored; below the S. window is the line of an external string-course. The *Nave* (55 ft. by 19½ ft.) has 13th-century N. and S. arcades, each of five bays with octagonal pillars and semi-octagonal responds;

the bases are moulded and much restored; the capitals (see Plate, p. 39) are carved with stiff-leaf foliage of different designs, well preserved, and have moulded abaci; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders, with plain labels in the nave; in each arcade part of the outer order and label of the easternmost arch has been cut away and rebuilt at a higher level, probably in the 15th century, to form a flat abutment for the rood-loft: in the spandrel over each pillar is part of a circular clearstorey window of the 13th century, originally similar to those in the transepts. The 15th-century clearstorey has five windows on each side, all of three cinquefoiled lights under depressed heads, and much restored. The W. doorway, of c. 1230, has richly moulded jambs, with detached shafts having capitals carved with stiff-leaf foliage and moulded abaci; the bases are modern; the two-centred head is elaborately moulded, and has a label with modern stops: the W. window is of three uncusped lights and tracery, externally all modern, but the internal jambs are of the 13th century, and have small attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the rear arch is moulded and has a label with modern head-stops. The *North Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, two 14th-century windows, the eastern of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head, and the western of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head which has a moulded external label; both windows have been partly restored: between them is the 14th-century N. doorway with moulded jambs and head, one member being enriched with alternate ball-flower and four-leaf ornament; the external label has modern stops. In the W. wall is a window of two cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head, externally modern, but with 14th-century inner splays and moulded rear arch. The *South Aisle* (11 ft. wide) has, in the S. wall, two 14th-century windows much restored and similar to those in the N. aisle, the eastern resembling the N.E. window, and the western the window in the W. wall: the S. doorway, between the windows, is similar to the N. doorway. In the W. wall is a window of the same date and design as that in the W. wall of the N. aisle. The *West Porch* has a 15th-century outer entrance, with moulded jambs and four-centred arch under a square head; the spandrels are traceried, and the external label is moulded: the ceiling is vaulted in three bays with four-centred moulded ribs; the filling is of flat stone slabs, partly restored. The *Roofs* are all flat pitched and of late 15th-century date, except that of the S. aisle. The roof of the chancel is of three bays, and has cambered and moulded principals, with curved wall-brackets, which rest

on carved stone corbels representing grotesque figures and animals; the wall-plates, purlins, ridge and intermediate beams are moulded; at the foot of each intermediate beam is the carved figure of an angel with outstretched wings, holding a shield: the roofs of the N. and S. transepts are similar to that of the chancel, but each of two bays, and the carved angels bear emblems of the Passion, etc.: the roof of the nave is of five bays and is similar to those of the chancel and transepts, but more elaborate; the wall-brackets are carried on wall-posts carved with full length figures, probably representing the Apostles: the easternmost bay is boarded, and sub-divided by moulded ribs with foliated bosses: the wings of the carved angels in the nave and chancel have been considerably restored. The lean-to roof of the N. aisle has moulded wall-plates, principals and purlins. The roof of the S. aisle is probably of the 16th century, and has heavy, horizontal, stop-chamfered principals with carved brackets resting on wooden corbels; the rafters, purlins and wall-plates are chamfered.

Fittings—Bells: include sanctus, probably 17th-century; part of frame old, with moulded recesses for the swing of the bells. *Brackets*: In chancel—on S. wall, carved with man's head, crowned. In S. aisle—on E. wall, moulded. *Brasses and Indents*. Brasses: In chancel—on S. side, (1) of Richard Blackhed, 1517, and Maude his wife, two figures and inscription; (2) of William Duncumbe, 1576, figures of man, three sons, two daughters, and inscription; indents of his two wives Mary and Alice, and two groups of sons and daughters, the children of the second wife; (3) to Rauf Fallywolle, 1349, and Lucie his wife, 1368, inscription in French, black-letter; on N. side, in modern slab, (4) of John Douncombe, 1594, and Alyce his wife, figures of man, woman, groups of four sons and three daughters, and inscription; on the same slab, (5) of Thomas Duncombe, 1531, with inscription to him and Joane, his wife, figure of man, groups of six sons and four daughters. *Chair*: In N. transept—of carved oak, with arms, mid 17th-century. *Communion Table*: In S. transept—with moulded top, richly carved and pierced ends, balustrade with small carved arches and spandrels, early 17th-century. *Doors*: In N. aisle—in N. doorway, of two thicknesses of battens, mediæval: In tower—in doorway of ringing-chamber, of three thicknesses of battens, with strap-hinges, mediæval. *Lectern*: In nave—of wood, with desk, hexagonal stem with wide moulded base, 15th-century, scratched on desk 'KN 1636'. *Monument*: In chancel—in recess in N. wall, recumbent stone effigy of priest in Mass vestments, with unusually wide amice, probably 15th-century (see *Recess*). *Painting*: In



IVINGHOE. PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

Arcades and remains of Clearstorey Windows, c. 1230 ; Clearstorey and Roof, 15th-century ;
Seats, late 15th or early 16th-century ; and Pulpit, early 17th-century.

tower—on W. side, in sinking for rood-beam, remains of inscription, black-letter, 16th-century; on W. arch, traces of colour decoration. In S. aisle—at E. end, traces of colour decoration. *Piscinae*: In N. transept—in E. wall, with trefoiled head and circular basin, 14th-century. In S. transept—in E. wall, with trefoiled head, 14th-century, circular basin restored. *Plate*: includes large salver of 1673 and pewter almsdish of 1704. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, with elaborately mitred panels of alternate designs, carved styles, sounding-board hexagonal, carved and pierced, pierced pendants and cresting, carried on standard having panel carved in relief, with representation of the Resurrection, figures partly defaced, early 17th-century, possibly Flemish workmanship. *Recess*: In chancel—in N. wall with moulded jambs and four-centred foiled head, and moulded label, 15th-century, head-stops of label modern (see *Monument*). *Screen*: In communion rails, six cinquefoiled heads from screen, 15th-century. *Seating*: In nave—incorporated in modern benches, thirty-two poppy-head standards, some foliated and some with figures and foliation, 15th-century, others re-carved with faces, apparently at a later date. *Miscellanea*: In transept—table, with twisted legs, late 17th-century.

Condition—Good generally; cement on parapets, etc., poor.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS (3-5):—

^b (3). At Ford End, about 650 yards N.W. of the church, three sides of a rectangular moat.

^a (4). At Great Seabrook, about 1 mile N.W. of the church.

^b (5). At Tithe Farm, Ivinghoe Aston (see also (12-18)).

MONUMENTS (6-18):—

These buildings are all of two storeys, and most of them are timber-framed, with brick filling, considerably restored with brick. All the roofs are tiled.

HIGH STREET, S. side:—

^c (6). *The Old Town Hall*, formerly a workhouse, now a parochial hall and club room, stands 70 yards S.W. of the church. It was built late in the 16th century, and has been restored. In front the lower storey is covered with roughcast; the upper storey projects and has some original brick filling set in herring-bone pattern; the back and sides of the building are entirely of 18th-century and modern brick. The plan is rectangular; at the back is a small 18th-century projection, formerly the 'lock-up', and on each side of it is a small

modern addition. The five upper windows in front are high semi-dormers with gabled heads. At each end of the building is an original chimney stack; the E. stack has two, and the W. stack three square shafts set diagonally. Interior:—On the ground floor are some moulded ceiling-joists. Two disused prison-cells at the back are of 18th-century or later date.

Condition—Good.

^c (7). *House*, now two tenements, Nos. 23 and 24, was built early in the 17th century. In front the lower storey is of modern brick; the upper storey is original and projects under the gable at the W. end of the front, and on the W. side of the house; traces of original windows, now blocked, are visible. The back has been entirely rebuilt. The plan is approximately T-shaped, one end of the transverse wing being very short.

Condition—Fairly good, much rebuilt.

^c (8). *House*, about 240 yards W.S.W. of the church, was built late in the 17th century. The walls are of red brick, with some blue burnt headers, much covered with roughcast and cement. The plan is L-shaped, with the wings extending towards the S. and E., and with modern projections on the N. and W. On the E. side of the S. wing the storeys are divided by a plain projecting string-course of brick. Two chimney stacks are original.

Condition—Good.

N. side;—

^c (9). *House*, No. 27, was built probably early in the 17th century. All the walls have been rebuilt or re-faced with modern brick, except the gables at the E. and W. ends, which retain the original timber-framing and some of the brick filling.

Condition—Fairly good, much rebuilt.

^b (10). *THE KING'S HEAD INN*, 60 yards N.W. of the church, was built probably in the second half of the 16th century. The walls have been entirely re-faced with modern brick. The plan is of the central chimney type, facing S.W., with a modern addition at the back. The chimney stack is of thin bricks. Interior:—On the ground floor is an original moulded beam, with an unusually elaborate stop; the other beams are encased. On the first floor is an original stone fireplace, with a four-centred flat arch in a square head, and moulded jambs with moulded stops.

Condition—Good.

^b (11). *HOUSE*, 90 yards N.E. of the church, was built probably c. 1536, the date inscribed at the back of the lintel of the porch. The original plan is of the central chimney type, facing S.W., probably with a small staircase wing on the N.E.,

now incorporated in the projecting N.E. wing, built of red brick with black headers towards the end of the 17th century. In front the porch and the upper windows are original, but the bow-windows on the ground floor are modern. At the back the wing has three gables, and the windows have solid frames with metal sashes and original iron fasteners. The chimney stacks are plain. Interior:—On the ground floor there are some chamfered beams in the ceilings, and one room is lined with panelling of late 17th or early 18th-century date.

Condition—Good.

IVINGHOE ASTON, S.W. side of road:—

^b (12). *Cottage*, now two tenements, near the S. end of the hamlet, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.E. of the church. It was built early in the 17th century; the S. end was restored late in the same century, and has a gable of modern brick. In the W. wall, on the first floor, is an original window of two lights; one light is blocked. The plain rectangular chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good, but the timber-framing is becoming rotten.

^b (13). *Cottage*, No. 6, N.W. of (12), is of late 16th or early 17th-century date. There is a modern addition at the back.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (14). *Cottage*, now used as a stable and hay loft, N.W. of (13), was built in the 16th century. The plan is of the central chimney type, and the original chimney stack has four grouped square shafts with projecting nibs on each face.

The central chimney stack and the 16th-century fireplace of moulded stone are noteworthy.

Interior:—On the ground floor both rooms have moulded ceiling-beams, and open fireplaces with chamfered wood lintels; in the N. room the door is of old battens with ornamental strap-hinges. On the first floor, in the N. room, is an original fireplace with moulded stone jambs and four-centred head; the door opening into the room, and a cupboard door, are of early 17th-century moulded panelling: the S. room has a fireplace with chamfered jambs and depressed head, now blocked; two doors are of old battens with plain strap-hinges. The newel staircase from the first floor to the roof is original.

Condition—Very poor, and neglected.

^b (15). *Cottage*, formerly used for storing hay, now a ruin, N.W. of (14), was built in the 16th century. The plan is L-shaped, with a central chimney stack between the wings. Most of the windows are original and have moulded wood frames and mullions. The chimney stack has

three attached square shafts with oversailing courses.

A stone fireplace with moulded jambs and head is noteworthy.

Interior:—On the ground floor two rooms have wide open fireplaces with stone jambs and wood lintels, and all the rooms have original beams in the ceilings. On the first floor one room has an original fireplace with moulded stone jambs and square head. The newel staircase is original; the second staircase is probably a later addition.

Condition—Very bad; parts of the walls have fallen; the first floor is unsafe, and the whole building will collapse unless steps are taken for its preservation.

^b (16). *House*, 130 yards N.W. of (15), is of the central chimney type, built probably late in the 16th century. The walls have been entirely re-faced with modern brick. The original chimney stack has four grouped square shafts with oversailing courses. Interior:—One room has two large moulded ceiling-beams, and another room a chamfered ceiling-beam.

Condition—Good; almost entirely modern.

^b (17). *Cottage*, two tenements, 50 yards N.W. of (16), was built in the 17th century. The plan is L-shaped. One chimney stack is of old thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

N.E. side:—

^b (18). *Cottage*, set back from the road, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N. of (17), was built in the 17th century, and has been much restored.

Condition—Good.

Unclassified:—

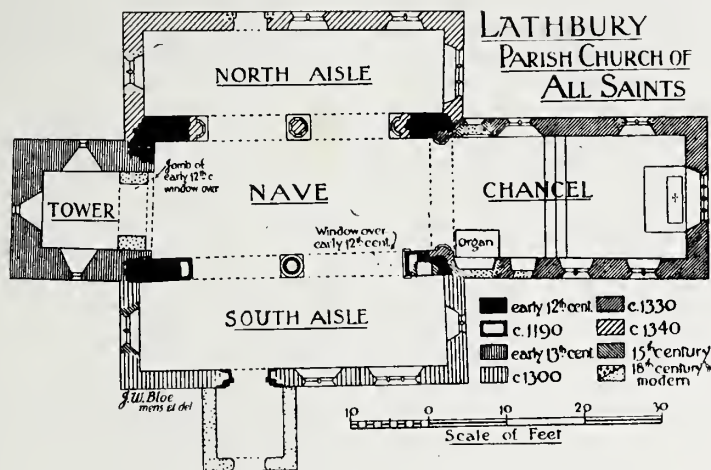
^b (19-21). TUMULI, two on Beacon Hill, and one S. of the hill.

151. LATHBURY.

(O.S. 6 in. x. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, 330 yards S.W. of the village, is built of limestone rubble; the dressings are of grey and yellow limestone, and the parapets of ironstone. The roofs are covered with lead. Some traces of the 12th-century church on the site remain in the *Nave*; the *South Aisle* and arcade were added c. 1190; the *West Tower* was built early in the 13th century and is S. of the axis of the nave. The S. aisle was widened and the S. doorway re-set c. 1300; the chancel was rebuilt c. 1330, and is deflected towards the S.; the *North Aisle* and arcade were added c. 1340.



The clearstorey was built and new parapets were added to the aisles and tower early in the 15th century. The 14th-century N. doorway was replaced by another doorway in the 18th century. In 1869 the church was restored, and 15th-century mural paintings were discovered, but many of them were subsequently destroyed; a supporting arch was inserted under the tower arch. The *South Porch* is modern.

The church is interesting on account of the late 12th-century remains, especially the carvings on the capitals of the S. arcade and on a stone (see Plate, p. 14, and *Miscellanea*) in the S. aisle. The 15th-century mural paintings are noticeable.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (30 ft. by about 15½ ft.) has detail almost entirely of c. 1330, partly restored. On the N., S. and E. walls, below the windows, is an external string-course. The E. window is of four trefoiled lights and tracery, all modern, except the jambs and possibly the moulded rear arch. In the N. wall are three windows; the two eastern are each of two trefoiled ogee lights and a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; the external stone work has been restored; the westernmost is a low-side window with moulded jambs, probably of the 15th century; it is now blocked and has a modern lintel. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern of two trefoiled ogee lights and a circle with trefoils in a two-centred head; the label is moulded; the western window is similar to the other, but has a quatrefoil in the head: W. of the windows is a small doorway with a two-centred head, and near the chancel arch, behind the organ, is a former opening with a two-centred head, possibly a low-side window, which, with the doorway, is now blocked and visible externally only in outline. The chancel arch, of c. 1330, is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer

order dying into the walls, the inner springing from semi-octagonal shafts, with moulded capitals; the bases are plain off-sets; on the E. side of the wall above the arch are traces of the weathercourse of the former roof of the chancel. The *Nave* (35 ft. by 15 ft.) has a 15th-century embattled parapet on the E., N. and S. walls; on the S. wall are two gargoyles, much perished; on the N. wall only one gargoyle remains; the E. wall has a low gable with the remains of a 15th-century cross at the apex. The lofty N. arcade is of c. 1340 and of two bays; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders with plain labels; the pillar is octagonal, with a bell-capital which has a moulded abacus; the responds are semi-octagonal, with moulded bell-capitals; all the bases are plain. The S. arcade is of c. 1190 and of two bays; the two-centred arches are of one chamfered order, with labels in the nave enriched with pyramidal and prismatic ornament; the circular column has a square capital (see Plate, p. 160) carved with monsters which have long twisted necks and tails; at the angles are branches of foliage; the abacus is moulded; the responds are square and slightly chamfered, with chamfered bases and narrow capitals carved with fleur de lis and leaf ornament; the abaci are plain: above and E. of the eastern arch is a small round-headed deep recess, probably of an early 12th-century window, partly cut away for the arch: in the S.E. corner is the 15th-century stone staircase of the former rood-loft, with a pointed rebated doorway at the foot opening into the aisle, and another doorway at the head opening into the nave; the stairs are steep and straight. In the W. wall, high up, is the N. jamb and one stone of the head of the former W. window, probably of early 12th-century date. The clearstorey has three windows on each side; the N. windows are each of two trefoiled

lights under a square head, with an internal lintel of wood; the jambs are of the 15th century, the heads and mullions modern: the S. windows are also of the 15th century and each of two trefoiled lights and a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with an external label. The *North Aisle* (10½ ft. wide at the E. end, 11 ft. at the W. end) has a 15th-century embattled parapet and moulded string-course carried round the three walls: on the N. wall are four gargoyles; three are much perished; the fourth, at the N.E. angle, is the large figure of a demon, face downwards, and with a smaller figure of the same kind on his right shoulder. In the E. wall is a window of three lights, all modern except the jambs, part of the two-centred head, and the rear arch, which are probably of the 14th century. In the E. half of the N. wall are two 14th-century windows, almost entirely restored, and each of two lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head: W. of the windows is a square-headed doorway, with 14th-century inner jambs and segmental pointed rear arch; the external stonework is of the 18th century. In the W. wall is a modern window. The *South Aisle* (11½ ft. wide) has a 15th-century embattled parapet with moulded string-course and gargoyles similar to those of the N. aisle; the gargoyles are much perished. In the E. wall is a window of c. 1300, of two lancet lights and a circle in a two-centred head, with a moulded external label. In the E. half of the S. wall are two windows, both probably of c. 1300, the eastern of three pointed lights in a two-centred head with a moulded external label; the western window is of similar design to the other, but only of two lights: W. of the windows is the S. doorway, of c. 1190; the semi-circular head is of two slightly chamfered orders, and has a label enriched with pyramidal and prismatic ornament; the shafted jambs have carved capitals with moulded abaci; a few of the voussoirs of the arch, the shafts and bases and the E. capital are modern. In the W. wall is a window of two lights; the jambs, sill and part of the segmental pointed head are probably of late 15th-century date, the rest is modern. The *South Porch* is modern. The *West Tower* (about 9½ ft. square) is of three stages with an embattled parapet and a moulded string-course, both of the 15th century. All the other detail, except that of a window in the bell-chamber, is of early 13th-century date, considerably restored. The tower arch is chamfered and was formerly semi-circular; it is now flattened by the weight of the superstructure, and a modern arch has been inserted under it. The N., S. and W. walls of the ground stage have each a lancet window. The second stage has a lancet window in the W. wall. The N., S. and W. walls of the bell-chamber have each a window

of two lancet lights in a semi-circular outer order with a plain tympanum, and in the middle an octagonal shaft with a plain square capital; in the E. wall is a window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a depressed head, probably a 13th-century opening with 15th-century tracery inserted in it. The *Roof* of the nave is modern, but the trusses are supported by eight stone corbels carved as angels carrying scrolls, probably of the 15th century. The N. aisle has a 14th-century roof of two bays and two half-bays, with moulded principals and purlins; on the N. side, the trusses are carried on curiously moulded stone corbels.

Fittings—*Bells*: five; 3rd by Newcombe, 1614; 4th by James Keene, 1627; 5th by James Keene, 1629. *Books*: At the Rectory—*Bible*, black-letter, 1617. *Brasses*: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) to Richard Davies of Kynant, Montgomeryshire, father of Isaiah Davies, vicar of the parish, 1661, second inscription recording erection of brass by his son Thomas Davies, 'Agent-General for the Coast of Africa', and arms. In nave—on S. wall, (2) to Mary, wife of Isaiah Davies, vicar of the parish, 1686. *Glass*: In S. aisle—in head of S.E. window, small yellow and white sun, 15th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. *Monuments*: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) to Alice, daughter of Edmund Pigott of Loughton, and wife of Robert Chandflower, 1604, slab of white marble, with incised kneeling figures of woman and child, and two chrisom infants, inscription and arms of Pigott with a crescent for difference, quartering a fesse [between three maids' heads]. In S. aisle—at E. end, (2) coffin-lid, incised with cross, probably 13th-century, much worn. *Floor-slabs*: In chancel—floor paved with squares of black and white marble, (1) on three of the squares, to Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Andrewes, baronet, 1680, inscription and verses recording that she gave the pavement; other squares with inscriptions to the Andrewes family, undated, probably 17th and 18th-century. In N. aisle—(2) to Margaret Curti . . . 16 . . . , slab broken. *Paintings*: In nave and aisles—on the walls, considerable remains, discovered in the 19th century, now partly destroyed; drawings of the complete set preserved in the parish: in nave—on E. wall, and at E. end of N. and S. walls, representation of a 'Doom' including, over chancel arch, figure of Christ, only head, shoulder, arm and hand remaining; on N. side of E. wall, small half-figure of man with beard, holding up right hand in blessing, below him small figures of the dead rising from their graves; on S. side, figure of archangel holding staff; at E. end of N. wall, building of stone with embattled parapet, and figures of the dead rising



EDLESBOROUGH : PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
Quire Stalls, with misericordes ; 15th-century.



LATHBURY : PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS.
Shewing column of S. Arcade, c. 1190 ; and N. Arcade, c. 1340.

from their graves; at E. end of S. wall, design much defaced, remaining figure of archangel with sword; on chancel arch, traces of dark red paint; on N. wall, above arcade, representation of the 'Weighing of Souls', only figure of the Virgin remains, in white drapery and red cloak, crowned; on jambs of two eastern windows of clearstorey, and on soffits of both arches of arcade, running pattern of foliage; on capitals of pillar and responds red ornament; on S. wall, above arcade, the 'Seven Sacraments', and other subjects, those that remain being Penance, Extreme Unction, and Burial; above and below figures, also on jambs and soffits of clearstorey windows, and on arches of arcade, remains of running pattern of foliage; all 15th-century; palimpsest on painting on E. wall, diaper pattern, probably 16th-century; on clearstorey, near W. end of wall, circular pattern with remains of texts in black-letter, 16th-century; over W. respond of S. arcade, circular pattern with text, 16th-century. In N. aisle—on soffit of N. doorway, traces of pattern in red, 15th-century. In S. aisle—on soffit of S.E. window, remains of ornament, 15th-century; between windows, part of the Lord's Prayer, and ornament, 17th-century. *Piscinae*: In chancel—in range with sedilia, double, with trefoiled ogee recesses and chamfered mullion, quatrefoil basins, probably late 14th-century. In S. aisle—with small chamfered pointed recess, on corbel, probably early 14th-century, sill and basin modern. *Plate*: includes silver cup with no hall-mark, maker's mark 'E.S.', probably mid 17th-century; paten, of 1683; flagon, no hall-mark, maker's mark 'T.E.', probably c. 1680; knife with silver handle, maker's mark 'L.C.', possibly late 17th-century. *Recess*: In S. aisle—at E. end, plain, square, with splayed jambs, probably for reredos, 15th-century, restored. *Sedilia*: In chancel—in range with piscina, three, with trefoiled ogee heads, and spandrels with shallow tracery, probably late 14th-century, re-cut, label modern. *Miscellanea*: In chancel—*pavement* of black and white marble, 17th-century (see *Floor-slabs*). In N. aisle—on N.W. quoin, two small *consecration crosses* (?) enclosed in circles, incised. In S. aisle—set in N. wall, *stone* (see Plate, p. 14) carved with two beasts fighting a serpent, in middle, interlacing pattern, above beasts some foliage, c. 1130, formerly the tympanum of a doorway; on S.W. quoin, small *sun-dial*, incised.

The *Churchyard* has, on the N. side, a large mound, possibly the burial place for victims of the plague in the 17th century.

Condition—Good; many of the walls and pillars are out of the perpendicular, but are not unsafe.

Secular:—

(2). FLOOD DYKE, starts at Wood Farm, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. of the church, and runs in a wide semi-circle, following the course of the river Onse, towards the Bedford road. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. broad at the summit, has been thrown up from both sides, and is 3 ft. high.

Condition—Good.

152. LAVENDON.

(O.S. 6 in. ii. S.E.)

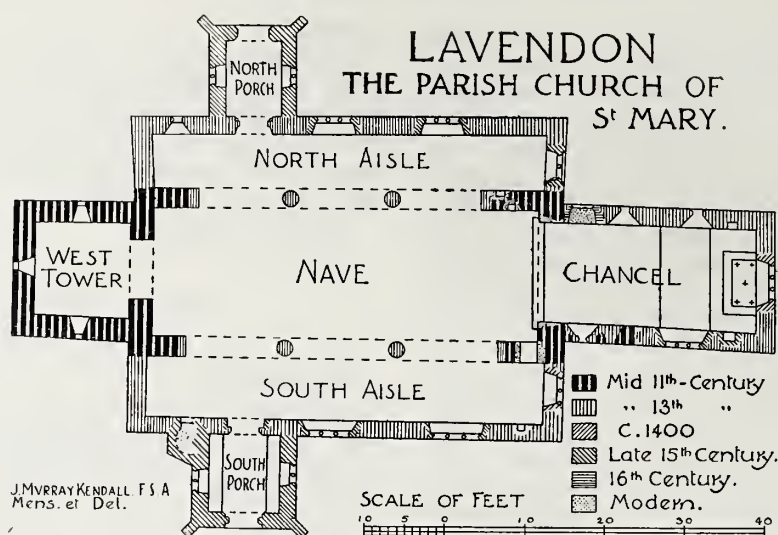
Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH (dedication uncertain, said to be to St. Mary), stands in the middle of the village. The walls of the chancel, nave and tower are of limestone rubble in thin flakes set with wide joints, and without dressings; the quoins are of larger uncut stones; in each wall of the ground stage of the tower is a course roughly set in herring-bone pattern: the other walls are of larger rubble, with worked dressings in which is much shelly oolite. The roofs are covered with lead, except that of the chancel, which is tiled. The W. end of the *Chancel*, the *Nave* and the *West Tower* are of pre-Conquest date, and were built probably in the first half of the 11th century. Towards the middle of the 13th century the *North* and *South Aisles* were added, and the chancel was lengthened. Late in the 15th century the *North* and *South Porches*, the clearstorey, and the second stage of the tower were added, and the S. arcade, and possibly the S. aisle, were rebuilt. The building was completely restored in 1859.

The church is of especial interest on account of the early date of the chancel, nave and tower, which are good examples of late pre-Conquest work (see Plate, p. 330).

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (27½ ft. by 13 ft.) has an E. window of c. 1400, of three cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head. In the N. wall are three windows; the two eastern are lancet lights of mid 13th-century date; the third is a 15th-century low-side window* of one cinquefoiled light, now blocked. In the S. wall are three windows; the easternmost is of late 15th-century date and of three lights, the middle light cinquefoiled, the others trefoiled, under a four-centred head; the sill is cut down low to form sedilia: only the semi-circular head and part of the jambs of the middle window remain, and are of the 11th century, set high in the wall and now blocked; they are formed of thin uncut stones set with very wide joints: the third window is a 13th-

* Shewn by error in plan as 16th-century.



century lancet with a moulded label and external rebate; it is of later date than those in the N. wall: under the middle window is a small blocked doorway with jambs and pointed head of one chamfered order, apparently of the 13th century. The chancel arch is modern, and its centre is about 1 ft. N. of the axial line of the nave. The *Nave* (48 ft. by 16 ft.) has an early 13th-century N. arcade of three bays; the two-centred arches are of one square order; the circular columns have circular moulded bases, and plain bell-capitals with square abaci chamfered off at the corners; the base of the eastern column is modern; the chamfered responds have plain imposts: over the side of the easternmost arch is the rear arch of one of the original windows of the nave; the masonry is rough and uncut. The S. arcade is of three bays, and is similar to the N. arcade, but the two-centred arches are higher and wider than those on the N., and are of long flat voussoirs; on the bell-capitals, under the corners of the abaci, are crudely carved heads; there are no bases, but the columns have curved stops and stand on square plinths; the E. respond is pierced by a small modern opening; the detail of the arcade probably indicates that it was rebuilt late in the 15th century, but the columns are of the 13th century, re-used. The clearstorey has, on each side, three late 15th-century windows, each of two trefoiled lights under a square head. The nave and aisles have embattled parapets. The *North Aisle* (7 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a window of two trefoiled lights under a square head, with a wide chamfered external reveal; it is apparently of the 15th century, but the detail is unusual. In the N. wall are three windows, the easternmost of late 15th-century date, and of three

cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head, with a deep external reveal; the second window is similar to the first, but is lower; the third window is a small 13th-century lancet: between the western windows is the 13th-century N. doorway with a two-centred head, of two orders, the inner order continuous, the outer heavily moulded and resting awkwardly on more simply moulded jambs. The *South Aisle* (6½ ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a window of two lights with tracery in a two-centred head; the opening is apparently of the 14th century, the tracery and mullion are modern; internally the window is hidden by the organ. In the S. wall are two late 15th-century windows similar to those in the N. aisle: W. of the windows is the S. doorway, possibly 13th-century work re-set in the 15th century; the jambs and two-centred head are of one chamfered order and the label is chamfered: further W. is a small 15th-century doorway with a four-centred head, formerly opening into the stair-turret of the porch, but now blocked. The *West Tower* (11½ ft. by 12 ft.) is of two stages with an embattled parapet; the lower stage is very high. The tower arch is apparently of the 11th century, and is semi-circular, of one square order, with rough imposts, all now covered with plaster. The N., S. and W. walls have each three 11th-century windows, one above the other, with round heads of uncut stone, and plain jambs of rubble without dressings; the windows at the top are larger than the others, and the E. wall probably had a window at that level, now covered by the clock. The upper stage has, in each wall, a late 15th-century window, of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a pointed head. The *North Porch* (9½ ft. by 8 ft.) has diagonal



LECKHAMPSTEAD: PARISH CHURCH.

South Doorway ; c. 1160.

buttresses and an embattled parapet; all the details are of late 15th-century date. The entrance archway is of two orders, the inner order two-centred, the outer square, with trefoiled spandrels; above the archway is a niche for an image (see Fittings). In each side wall is a window of two trefoiled lights with tracery under a flat head. The *South Porch* (9 ft. by 10 ft.) also has detail of late 15th-century date, similar to that of the N. porch, but it was originally of two storeys; the upper floor has been destroyed, and the projecting W. turret blocked. The inner order of the entrance archway is four-centred, and the spandrels are decorated with double fleur de lis; above the archway, originally lighting the second storey, is a small square-headed window with a label.

Fittings—*Bells*: five; four by Alexander Rigbe, 1689; 5th 17th-century; bell-frame with the initials and date, 'IS RB CH WD 1690'. *Brackets*: In chancel—on S. side of E. window, with corbel carved as head of man with beard, late 14th-century. *Brasses*: At the vicarage—(1) to Katherine, wife of Thomas Newton and daughter of Martin Harvey of Weston Favill, Northamptonshire [1680]; (2) to James Newton, barrister of the Inner Temple, 1690. *Chair*: In chancel—of mahogany, with upholstered back, carved arms and claw feet, c. 1700. *Font*: In tower—under arch, octagonal, six sides with sunk tracery, seventh side with foliated design, eighth with shield bearing apparently three fleurs de lis, late 15th-century. *Locker*: In chancel—in N. wall, rebated for door, probably 13th-century. *Monuments*: In chancel—on S. wall, (1) to Katherine, wife of Thomas Newton, of Lavendon Grange, 1680, cartouche with inscription. In N. aisle—on N. wall, (2) to Nathaniel Waker, rector of the parish, 1654, incised slab; on S. wall, (3) to Ephraim Pippin, rector of the parish, 1670, incised slab. In S. porch—built into E. wall, (4) part of slab with elaborate foliated design, 13th-century. In churchyard—built into S. wall, (5) slab with remains of raised cross, 14th-century, much defaced. *Niche*: N. porch—above entrance archway, outside, with cinquefoiled head, at apex a double cross, late 15th-century. *Piscinae*: In chancel—with cinquefoiled head, 15th-century. In nave—at E. end of N. wall, in square modern recess, bowl, old. In N. aisle—at E. end of S. wall, in recess with round head covered with plaster, capital of pillar piscina, 11th or 12th-century, much defaced. In S. aisle—at E. end of S. wall, said to be another piscina, now covered by organ. *Plate*: includes covered cup, of 1569, standing paten, with inscription recording donation by Sir Anthony Chester, baronet, and arms of Chester, without date mark, late 17th-century. *Pulpit*:

of oak, sides panelled in two stages, with round arches and incised ornament, early 17th-century.

Condition—Good; some ivy on N. aisle and tower may prove dangerous; the straight joint between S. aisle and S.W. angle of nave has opened.

Secular:—

(2). LAVENDON CASTLE (mount and bailey), about 700 yards N. of the church, stands on nearly level ground about 200 ft. above O.D.

The work is especially interesting, as the original plan is almost complete.

The castle consists of a mount, with traces of its encircling ditch, and three attached baileys. The mount, now occupied by a farmhouse and outbuildings, has never been apparently of any great height and now measures about 350 by 250 ft. at the base; the ditch is indicated by two ponds, one on the S.E. side, the other on the N.W. The N.E. bailey, with its defences, covers about $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres; it was evidently the main court, and the defences are much stronger than those of the other baileys; they consist of a wide rampart 7 ft. above the interior level and $14\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above the bottom of the ditch, which is 57 ft. wide and is wet at the S. corner. There are two well defined entrances, one on the S.E. side; the other leads into the N.W. bailey, and is probably original. The N.W. bailey covers about five acres and is defended by a rampart $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high at the best sections, and a ditch 34 ft. wide. There are gaps in the rampart on the N.W. and S.W. sides, and on the N.E. the defences are incorporated in a field boundary. The S.W. bailey, covering about $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres, is defended by a rampart and ditch similar to those of the N.W. bailey.

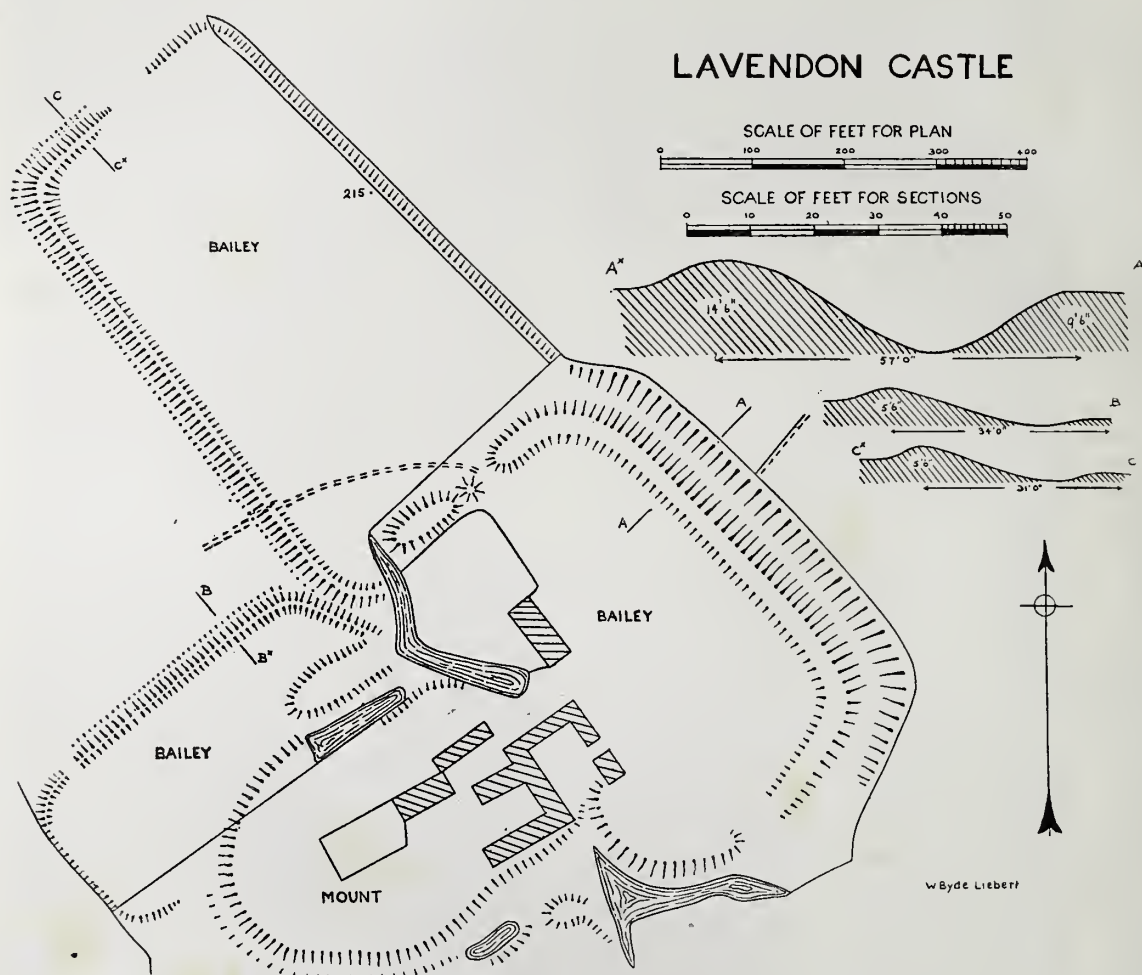
Condition—Well preserved, although the defences are somewhat denuded in places.

HOMESTEAD MOATS (3-4).

(3). Remains, at Uphoe Manor, about 700 yards E. of the church. The moat was originally circular, and on the S. are traces of a second and larger enclosure.

(4). Remains, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W. of the church, on the site of Lavendon Abbey, a house of Premonstratensian Canons founded in the 12th century. Only the W. arm and part of the S. arm of the moat remain, with an inner rampart and a counterscarp bank; W. of the moat are traces of foundations.

(5). LAVENDON GRANGE, house and outbuilding, about 1 mile W. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys and an attic; the walls are of stone; the roofs are covered with tiles. It was built c. 1625, possibly with re-used material, and consists of a rectangular block, facing S., with considerable modern additions at the back and E. end.



S. Elevation :—In the middle of the original block is a slightly projecting bay with a gable in which is a sundial dated 1722; the porch projecting from the bay was built in 1911, of old stones; those in the jambs of the outer doorway were found buried near the moat $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E. of the house, see (4); the head is that of a 17th-century fireplace brought from elsewhere; the inner doorway is of c. 1625, and has moulded jambs and depressed four-centred head; on the ground and first floors all the windows, except two at the E. end of the block, have original stone mullions and labels; the attic is lighted by gabled dormer windows. The other elevations have been much altered or obscured by modern additions. Interior :—At the W. end of the house is a slightly moulded ceiling-beam.

The *Outbuilding*, N. of the house, is rectangular and of one storey, built of stone in the 17th century. The roof is tiled. The doorway has a wooden frame with moulded jambs and head. The chimney

stack is original. Interior :—There is one large open fireplace, with a wooden lintel.

Condition—Good; house much altered and restored.

MONUMENTS (6–14) :—

These dwellings are generally of two storeys; they were all built of stone in the 17th century, and most of them have been restored. The roofs generally are tiled or thatched. Inside almost all the buildings are wide open fireplaces, and some of the ceilings have chamfered beams.

ROAD TO LAVENDON CASTLE, E. side :—

(6). *Cottage*, 50 yards N.E. of the church. The chimney stack is of stone, moulded at the top.

Condition—Fairly good.

(7). *House*, about 200 yards N.E. of the church. A modern addition has been made at the S. end.

Condition—Good.



LECKHAMPSTEAD : PARISH CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN ;
12TH-CENTURY AND LATER.

From the North-West.

(8). *Cottage*, four tenements, N. of (7), now used as a storehouse. The chimney stacks are of stone.

Condition—Poor; two of the tenements are to be pulled down.

(9). *HOUSE*, on the S. side of the Northampton road, 100 yards W. of the church. In front is a tablet with the initials and date 'F.I. 1690'. The roof is of corrugated iron.

Condition—Good, much altered.

(10). *HOUSE*, now five tenements, 200 yards N. of the church, on the E. side of the Olney road. The plan is L-shaped, and both wings have gables with moulded kneelers. The roofs are covered with corrugated iron.

Condition—Fairly good.

MAIN ROAD, S. side :—

(11–12). *Houses*, two, on opposite sides of a yard, about 200 yards S.E. of the church, are each of two storeys and an attic. The S. house has a gable which faces the road and bears the initials and date 'V.W.S. 1694'.

Condition—Good.

N. side :—

(13). *The Hit or Miss Inn*, about 250 yards S.E. of the church. The plan is rectangular; at the W. end is a small outbuilding on which are the initials and date 'I.F. 1678'; the main building is probably of an earlier date.

Condition—Good.

(14). *House*, now a shop, about 300 yards S.E. of the church. The plan is L-shaped, the wings projecting towards the S. and E.; the S. wing is possibly of later date than the other; at the back is a one-storeyed outhouse. The central chimney stack has two square shafts set diagonally.

Condition—Good.

153. LECKHAMPSTEAD.

(O.S. 6 in. xiii. N.E.)

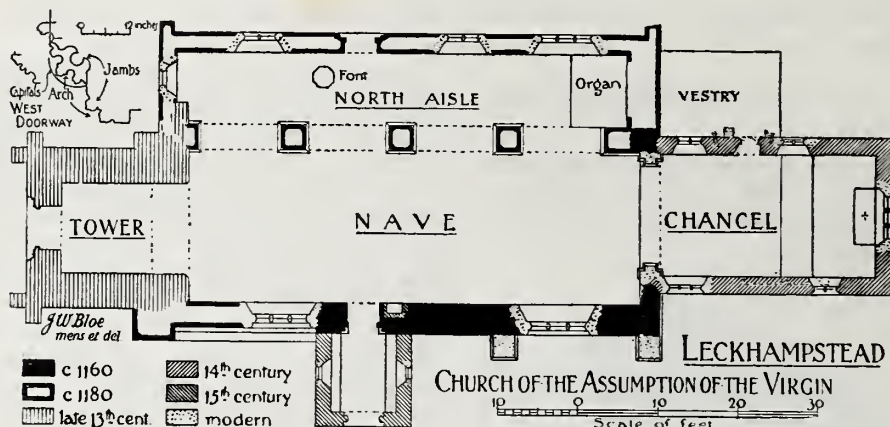
Ecclesiastical:—

(1). *PARISH CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN*, stands in the middle of the village; the walls are chiefly of limestone rubble with much mortar; the roofs are tiled, except those of the N. aisle and S. porch, which are covered with lead. The *Nave* was built c. 1160, and c. 1180 the *North Aisle* was added, and the nave probably lengthened. The *West Tower* was built late in the 13th century; the *Chancel* was rebuilt and widened towards the N. in the middle of the 14th century; the *South Porch* was added in the 15th century; the *North Vestry* was built, the chancel

arch rebuilt and the whole building considerably restored in the 19th century.

The church is especially interesting on account of the late 12th-century arcade, the 12th-century N. and S. doorways, and the 13th-century W. doorway. Among the fittings the remains of the 13th-century painted inscriptions, the 12th-century font, re-cut in the 14th century (see Plate, p. 45), and an early 14th-century effigy of a knight (see Plate, p. 46) are peculiarly worthy of note.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (27 ft. by 15 ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall are two windows, the eastern is modern, except the inner jamb-stones and segmental pointed rear arch, which are of the 14th century; the western window is of mid 14th-century date, of two trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded external label: between the windows, now opening into the vestry, is a mid 14th-century doorway with moulded jambs and ogee head. In the S. wall are two windows; the eastern is of mid 14th-century date, and of two trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head; the second window, of three lights, is apparently modern, except some of the inner jamb-stones. The chancel arch is modern. The *Nave* (56½ ft. by 19 ft.) has a N. arcade of four bays and of c. 1180; the piers and responds are square with chamfered edges, and have rounded stops below the moulded imposts, except the easternmost pier, which has broach-stops; the chamfered plinths are almost entirely modern; the arches are pointed, and, in the nave, are of two orders with keeled edge-rolls, and have labels with engrailed edges and grotesque head-stops; at the apex of each arch is a plainer head-stop; in the aisle the arches are of one chamfered order: over the E. respond is the small 15th-century doorway of the former rood-loft, with a square head in the nave, and a four-centred head in the aisle; under the sill, in the nave, are two pieces of 12th-century moulding, enriched with diaper ornament. In the S. wall are two modern windows, and between them is the S. doorway of c. 1160; the jambs are of two square orders, with circular shafts in the angles; the W. shaft is carved with scale ornament, the E. shaft with chevron ornament; the capitals are carved with winged monsters, but the W. capital is partly broken away, and under the E. capital is the inverted head of a monster with long ears; the abaci are hollow-chamfered; the bases are modern; the semi-circular arch has a moulded outer order and plain chamfered label; the tympanum (see Plate, p. 14) rests on a chamfered stone lintel enriched with diaper ornament, and is made up of an arched stone, apparently intended for a smaller opening, carved with



two winged monsters; between them is a small human figure with long ears; the space above the arched stone is filled with a number of smaller stones, not laid horizontally, ornamented with small red circles (see *Paintings*); over the crown of the arch is a rounded stone carved with a carbuncle or star. The *North Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, three modern windows: between the second and third windows is the N. doorway of c. 1180; the jambs are of two square orders, the inner with a keeled edge-roll; the attached shafts in the angles have primitive foliated capitals, and the edge-rolls have capitals of still more simple type; the abaci are moulded, and the bases are modern; the arch is semi-circular, and of two moulded orders, with a label; the inner order is carved with chevron and foliage ornament, and the label has the same ornament on a smaller scale, with head-stops, and a head-cornel above the crown of the arch. The W. window is a single trefoiled four-centred light, all modern, except the head, which is possibly of the 15th century. The *West Tower* (11 ft. square) is of three stages, and has square buttresses at the W. angles of the ground stage, and an embattled parapet with a 15th-century moulded string-course and gargoyles. The two-centred tower arch, probably of late 13th-century date, is of three chamfered orders dying into the wall on each side. The late 13th-century W. doorway is of two orders, the inner continuously moulded; the outer order of the two-centred head is elaborately moulded; that of the jambs is hollow-chamfered, and has, in each jamb, an attached shaft, between two hollows, with a moulded capital and base; the rolls of the inner order of the jambs and the bases of the shafts are modern restorations; the label is moulded. The W. window is of late 12th-century date and has been re-set; the jambs and semi-circular head are externally of two orders, with an engrailed label; the outer order has, in

the angles of the jambs, attached shafts with foliated capitals and moulded bases; the chamfered inner order is modern. The second stage has a rectangular loop in each wall; that in the E. wall is blocked. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a window, probably of late 13th-century date, of two lancet lights under a two-centred head with an unpierced spandrel. The *South Porch* has a 15th-century outer entrance with moulded jambs and four-centred head, of clunch, partly restored; over it is a stone inscribed 'w.c. 1688'. In each side wall is a 15th-century window of two lights, partly restored internally, and with modern external stone-work.

Fittings—Bells: five and sanctus; 3rd inscribed 'Gaude virgo mater', by John Saunders, or by William Welles, 16th-century; 4th by Chandler, 1664; 5th by Anthony Chandler, 1662; sanctus, now in the N. aisle, inscribed 'Crestit me firi fecet', mediæval. *Brass*: In nave—on S. wall, below eastern window, (1) of woman in pedimental head-dress, no inscription, early 16th-century. In N. aisle—near E. end, (2) of Reynold Tylney, 1506, figure of man in fur-trimmed gown, with three daughters, and inscription in Latin; at top of slab shield, partly defaced, with arms of Tylney impaling Garmon, above shield strips inscribed with the names 'Tylney' and 'Garmon'. *Chair*: In chancel—with shaped arms, turned arm-posts and legs, back carved in low relief, incised decoration on edges of seat, 17th-century. *Font*: octagonal bowl, the sides carved with oak leaves and other designs, and figures representing (1) the Crucifixion, (2) a bishop with mitre and pastoral staff, (3) St. Catherine, with wheel and sword, standing on the figure of a man, (4) the Virgin and Child, under a trefoiled and crocketed canopy, figures defaced, S.E. side carved with 12th-century strap and leaf ornament; bowl 12th-century, originally circular, re-cut to octagonal form in 14th century, stem and base modern.



LECKHAMPSTEAD: PARISH CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN.

Shewing North Arcade, c. 1180, with Paintings, 13th-century.

Font-cover : of oak, flat, with moulded cross-pieces, probably late 16th or early 17th-century. *Monuments* : In chancel—(1) to Sir Anthony Grenowaye, knight, 1619, stone tablet with moulded frame. In nave—under W. arch of arcade, (2) altar tomb, c. 1325, with recumbent effigy of knight, wearing bascinet, camail, surcoat long behind and short in front, pourpoint or skirted cuirass, apparently sleeved hauberk and mail defences on legs and feet, gauntlets, roundels on elbows, and knee-cops, sword, dagger and shield, effigy considerably worn (see Plate, p. 46). *Paintings* : In nave—on piers of arcade, remains of painting in red ; on E. pier chevron ornament with the words 'AVE MARIA' in Gothic letters, on second pier scroll ornament and the words 'HIC SEDET ISABELLA', on third pier traces of design, all 13th-century ; on tympanum of S. doorway a number of stripes and rings in red, intended to represent marble. *Plate* : includes cup inscribed 'Leckhamsted Parish', with elaborate band of ornament, 1569. *Sedilia* : In chancel—two, one smaller than the other, both with plain chamfered jambs and semi-circular heads, possibly 16th-century. *Stoup* : In nave—in S. wall, E. of doorway, with square jambs and four-centred head, 15th or 16th-century, basin modern. *Miscellanea* : Tower—on S.E. buttress, porch—on E. jamb of S. doorway, and on S. wall, outside, scratched on stones, *sundials*. In churchyard—near S. porch, base of *churchyard cross*, date uncertain, much worn.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

CHURCH END :—

(2). *House*, now two tenements, about 200 yards E. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, built in the 17th century, on a rectangular plan. The walls are of stone rubble ; the roof is tiled. Two chimney stacks are of original thin bricks : on the ground floor, in each stack, is a wide open fireplace.

Condition—Good.

(3). *Cottage*, about 260 yards N.W. of the church, is a two-storeyed building of stone and of the 17th century. The roof is thatched. At the E. end is a chimney stack with a rectangular shaft ; the lower part is of stone, and the upper part of thin bricks. One room has a wide open fireplace ; in the ceiling are exposed timbers.

Condition—Good.

SOUTH END :—

(4). *Home Farm*,* about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys and an attic, built of stone late in the 17th century, on a rectangular plan, facing S. ; additions, also of stone,

were made at the back in the 18th century, the wing projecting towards the N. bears the date 1762 ; at the E. end is a modern addition, built of brick. The roofs are tiled, except those of the later additions, which are covered with slate. The main block has gabled dormer windows in front, and at each end is a chimney stack of 17th-century brick, restored at the top. In the E. wall of the N. wing are two early 17th-century windows, said to have been brought from a house formerly standing E. of the farm ; each window is of three lights with moulded stone jambs, mullions and head. Inside the house the staircase is of late 17th-century date and rises from the ground floor to the attic ; it has a moulded handrail and turned twisted balusters.

Condition—Good.

(5). *WINDOWS*, at Lower Farm or Toye Court (shown on the Ordnance Survey maps as 'Middle Farm'), about $\frac{5}{8}$ mile S.E. of the church. The house is modern, but has two early 17th-century windows, said to have been brought from a house which formerly existed near the farm ; each window is of two lights with chamfered and rebated stone jambs and heads, and chamfered mullions.

Condition—Good.

Unclassified :—

(6). *LINE OF ENTRENCHMENT*, about 200 yards S. of the church, occupies a commanding position on the top of a hill about 300 ft. above O.D., and consists of a single rampart and ditch facing W. with a slight return at each end. The work is not shown on the Ordnance Survey maps.

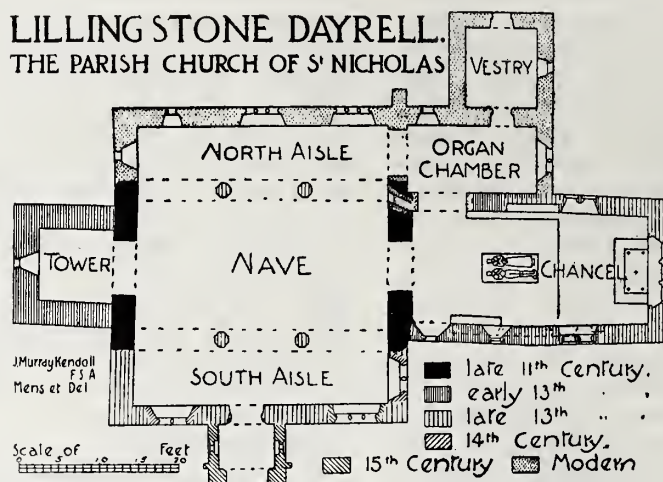
Condition—Fairly good.

154. LILLINGSTONE DAYRELL.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)viii. N.W. ^(b)viii. S.W. ^(c)viii. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical :—

* (1). *PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.W. of Lillingstone Lovell church, is built of grey limestone rubble, except the S. porch, which is of yellow-brown Northamptonshire stone roughly ashlar-faced. The roofs are tiled, except that of the tower, which is covered with lead, and that of the porch which is made of large flag-stones. The *Nave* is probably of late 11th-century date. The *Chancel* was rebuilt and a window inserted in the W. wall of the nave early in the 13th century ; at a slightly later date the *West Tower* was built, probably replacing a small 11th-century W. chamber ; towards the end of the 13th century the chancel was lengthened, a N. aisle built, and the *South Aisle* added. The *South Porch* was built in the first half of the 15th century. The third stage



of the tower apparently has been rebuilt, possibly in the 18th century; in the 19th century the *North Aisle* was rebuilt, the *Vestry* and *Organ-chamber* were added, and the church was generally restored.

The church is interesting on account of the early date of the nave; among the fittings the 16th-century effigies in the chancel are noticeable and are evidently by the same sculptor as the Peckham effigies at Denham (see Denham, *Inventory of S. Buckinghamshire*, pp. xxviii, 115); the 13th-century tiles are also remarkable.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (30 ft. by 13½ ft.) has a late 13th-century E. window, of three uncusped lights, with three pierced circles in a two-centred head; the internal jambs and mullions are shafted. In the N. wall, at the E. end, is a 13th-century window of two lancet lights, re-set; externally the lights are rebated and the double spandrel has a foliated diamond-shaped ornament; the internal spandrel, under the segmental rear arch, has a circular ornament, now partly hidden: under the window, and extending towards the W. is a wide recess (see *Easter Sepulchre*): W. of the window is a modern arch opening into the organ-chamber. In the S. wall are three windows; the eastern is of the 13th century, re-set, and of two lancet lights under a segmental rear arch; externally the jambs and heads are moulded, and in the spandrel is a foliated circle; the mullion is shafted and enriched with dog-tooth ornament; the second window is an early 13th-century lancet: below the windows and continued towards the W. end, inside, is a late 13th-century wall arcade of four bays, with round attached shafts, moulded capitals carved with nail-head ornament, and a hollow-chamfered label, all curiously rough work; in the westernmost recess of the

arcade is a 13th-century low-side window, rebated for an internal shutter. The late 11th-century chancel arch is semi-circular and of one square order; the chamfered imposts are much scraped. At the N.W. corner of the chancel is a squint from the nave, now blocked. The *Nave* (31½ ft. by 16 ft.) has late 13th-century N. and S. arcades, of three bays, much scraped and restored; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders, with chamfered labels in the aisles, and hollow-chamfered labels in the nave; the pillars are octagonal, with moulded capitals; the moulded bases of the N. arcade are modern, those of the S. arcade much restored; the outer order of the arches dies into the E. and W. walls, the inner order is carried on corbel capitals. The *North Aisle*, *Vestry* and *Organ-chamber* are modern. The *South Aisle* (7 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a window of 1330-40, considerably restored, and of three trefoiled lights with net tracery in a two-centred head. In the S. wall are two windows; the eastern is of early 15th-century date, and of three cinquefoiled lights under a square head, all of Northamptonshire stone; the western window is of 1330-40, and of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head: between the windows is the S. doorway, of late 13th-century date, with jambs and two-centred head of two moulded orders, the inner order continuous, the outer order with shafts in the jambs. The *West Tower* (9 ft. square) is of three stages, marked by slight off-sets; the third stage is unusually low, and without a parapet. The 11th-century arch opening from the nave probably opened originally into a small chamber at the W. end of the church, and is similar to the chancel arch; the moulded imposts have been re-cut: above the arch is a long 13th-century



LILLINGSTONE DAYRELL: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.
Shewing Chancel Arch, late 11th-century; and the Dayrell Tomb, of 1571.

lancet window, set high in the wall, and now opening into the tower. The W. window is a small 13th-century lancet with an external rebate; in the W. wall of the second stage is a similar lancet, much restored. The bell-chamber has two lancet windows in each wall; in the N. and S. walls the two lancets are set in a slightly sunk outer order with a two-centred head. The *South Porch* (7 ft. by 5½ ft.) is entirely of early 15th-century date; the two-centred entrance archway is of two chamfered orders; in the E. and W. walls are small quatrefoil windows. The steep-pitched *Roof* of the chancel is of the 15th century, with chamfered tie-beams, curved struts, angle-brackets, curved wind-braces, chamfered purlins and no ridgepole. The steep-pitched roof of the porch is of the 15th century and of flagstones, without wooden framing or ceiling.

Fittings—*Bells*: three, 3rd by Richard Chandler, 1674. *Brasses* (see also Monument (1)): In chancel—at E. end, of Richard Blakysley, rector of the parish, 1493, small figure of priest in Mass vestments, headless, with inscription. *Easter Sepulchre*: In chancel—in N. wall, recess with drop arch of one filleted and hollow-chamfered order, with similar ribs springing from a corbel-capital in the middle, shafted jambs, all of rough workmanship, similar to arcade on S. wall, late 13th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. *Monuments*: In chancel—in third bay of arcade on S. wall, (1) of Paul Dayrell, 1491, and Margaret his wife, altar tomb, of rough workmanship, in slab at the top brass with two figures, man in elaborate plate armour, woman in fur-trimmed gown, with inscription; on S. wall, (2) to Paul Dayrell, 1690; in middle of chancel, (3) of [Paul Dayrell, 1566, and Dorothy, daughter of John Young, of Croome, wife firstly of William Haddon, secondly of William Saunders, thirdly of Paul Dayrell, 1571], monument with recumbent effigies of man in armour and woman in close head-dress and gown with fur tippet, on sides of tomb small kneeling figures of nine sons and six daughters, slab at the top supported by Doric columns with fluted shafts springing from urns and acanthus leaves, frieze with metopes carved alternately with cinquefoils and elephants' heads razed (for Saunders), on plinth inscription to 'Doretie' by her son Walter Haddon, dated 1571, on all sides of tomb shields with arms. *Floor-slab*: In chancel—at E. end, to Frances, daughter of Peter Dayrell, wife of Matthew Wilkes, 1694, inscription and arms. *Piscina*: In chancel—with trefoiled head, label of arcade carried over it, late 13th-century. *Plate*: includes two cups, one of 1604, the other of 1618-1637, and standing paten of 1662. *Sedilia*: In chancel—in two eastern bays

of arcade on S. wall, late 13th-century. *Tiles*: In chancel—at E. end, eight with raised design, each forming quarter of a complete design, early 13th-century; on N. and S. sides, 'slip' tiles, 14th-century. *Miscellanea*: In chancel—on N. wall, two *funeral helms*, one made up with skull of 16th-century close-helmet, the other apparently all imitation, both probably 17th-century; *curtain*, of red velvet with embroidered shield bearing arms of Dayrell, helm and mantle, scroll with motto, inscription to Thomas Dayrell, 1669; lying on the Dayrell tomb, two carved wooden *crests*, goats' heads, probably belonged to helms.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

° (2). FISH-PONDS, E. of the Rectory, now dry.

° (3). THE RECTORY, formerly known as Pond-close House, is of two storeys, facing E.; the walls are of stone rubble and brick; the roofs are covered with tiles and with slate. It was built in the first half of the 17th century, on a rectangular plan with small breaks in the E. and S. walls; in the E. half is the hall, with a room on each side; the W. half contains the kitchen, staircase and a lobby. The E. half was re-fronted and heightened in the 18th century; at the back considerable additions were made in the 19th century, but above them are visible two windows with original chamfered lintels of oak, and the tiled roof is also of the 17th century.

Condition—Good.

° (4). THE OLD TILE HOUSE, now two tenements, stands in a park about 1¼ miles W. of the church; it is of two storeys and an attic, built of red brick in English bond, with some stone, in 1693-1697, the dates on a stone over the porch and on the head of a rainwater pipe; the house was altered and restored in the 19th century. The roofs are tiled.

The building is a small, but interesting example of late 17th-century brickwork.

The plan is L-shaped; in the internal angle, which faces W., is a small staircase wing, and on the S.E. front a small wing with a porch; on the ground floor are three rooms, with a corridor running from the porch to the staircase; a second staircase and a small one-storeyed addition on the N.E. side are modern. The ends of the principal wings, the staircase wing and the porch are gabled and have plain brick parapets and stone kneelers. The walls have a plain wooden cornice under the eaves; the original windows have flat brick arches and solid wooden frames with transoms and mullions, rebated but not moulded; segmental arches have been inserted in some of the windows on the N.E. side; the dormer windows have hipped gables:

the doorways have plain solid frames; the outer doorway of the porch has a flat brick arch, and over it is a stone carved with the Dayrell arms and the date 1693; the stone has been recently returned from the rectory and is now in its original position; above it is a moulded wooden cornice: on each side of the porch is an original rainwater pipe, with the initials 'M.D.' on the head of one pipe and the date 1697 on the other. The rectangular chimney stacks are plain.

Interior:—On the ground floor the room on the N.E. side of the corridor is lined with large original panels in two stages, and the doorways have heavy moulded architraves; the floor is paved with black and white square stones. The corridor is lined with panelling similar to that in the N.E. room. The staircase at the end of the corridor has an original handrail, string and newels; the balusters are modern.

Condition—Good.

^a (5). CHAPEL, now two tenements, at Chapel Green, 2 miles N.W. of the church, is of two storeys; the walls are partly of ironstone ashlar and partly of limestone rubble; the roof is thatched. The chapel was built probably in the 15th century, and was possibly attached to Luffield Priory; in the 17th century it was converted into dwellings, and the N. and S. walls were apparently rebuilt with stone rubble.

The building is interesting on account of the 15th-century remains.

In the E. wall is a 15th-century window with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, probably originally of three lights, now blocked, and almost entirely covered by a 17th-century chimney stack, which is of stone with modern brick at the top, and has a second shaft of 17th-century brick against it. In the N. and S. walls some of the windows and the N. doorway have old oak lintels; a straight joint in the N. wall possibly indicates the position of a former doorway. The gabled W. wall is partly covered by a lean-to addition, inside which is visible the original W. doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, now blocked; above the doorway is part of the outline of the W. window; the head is probably square, but is hidden by the roof of the lean-to addition; over the gable is a chimney of thin bricks, probably of the 17th-century. Interior:—Some of the ceilings have stop-chamfered beams; at each end of the building is a wide fireplace, partly blocked.

Condition—Fairly good.

Unclassified:—

^a (6). TUMULUS, or boundary mound, about 600 yards E. of Luffield Abbey Farm, and 300 yards W. of Chapel Green, is about 45 ft. in diameter at the

base and is encircled by a slight ditch. The county boundary passes a few yards N. of the mound.

Condition—Fairly good.

155. LILLINGSTONE LOVELL.

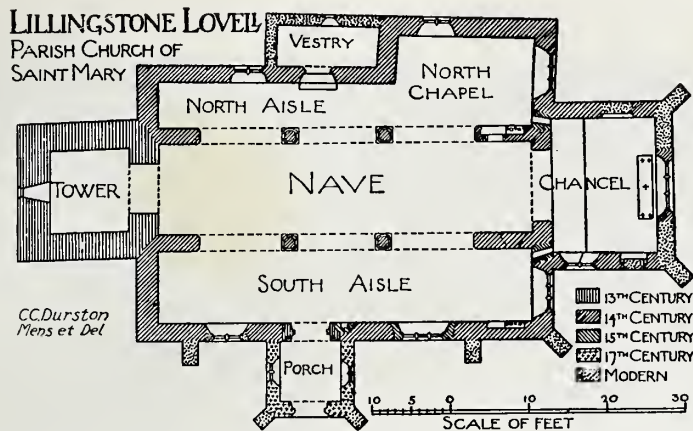
(O.S. 6 in. viii. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, on the W. side of the village, is built of stone rubble, with stone dressings; the roofs are tiled, except those of the N. chapel and S. aisle, which are covered with lead. The two lower stages of the *West Tower* are of the 13th century, and the S. doorway is of c. 1210, but the rest of the church was entirely rebuilt c. 1340, when the *Nave* was considerably lengthened towards the E., the *Chancel* much widened, the *South Aisle* added, or rebuilt on a larger scale, and the *North Chapel* and the third stage of the tower were built; the nave is unusually narrow, and the arcades and narrow *North Aisle* are built probably on old foundations; the *South Porch* was added in 1639, and the roof of the nave, aisles and N. chapel were probably renewed at that time. The chancel was reduced to about half the former length in the 18th or 19th century; the church was restored and the small *North Vestry* built in 1891-2.

The 13th-century S. doorway and the 14th-century piscinae and sedilia are especially interesting. The brass of Thomas Clarell, 1471, is also noteworthy as the only example in the county of a figure wearing the collar of Suns and Roses.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (13½ ft. by 17 ft.) has, re-set in the modern E. wall, a 14th-century window of three trefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head; in the middle of the tracery, outside, is a small carved face; the mullions are modern. In the N. wall the window has been destroyed, and only the dressings of the jambs and rear arch remain. In the S. wall, at the E. end, is a doorway, probably of the 14th century, now blocked; it has chamfered jambs and two-centred head with a chamfered external label which has mask-stops; near the W. end is a 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head; below the western light is a rectangular low-side window with chamfered jambs, head and sill, rebated inside for a shutter; the shutter is modern, but the iron catch for the fastener is old. The 14th-century chancel arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders; the outer order is continuous, the inner rests on large moulded corbels. On each side of the chancel arch is a squint, one from the N. chapel and



the other from the S. aisle, probably of the 15th-century. The *Nave* (48 ft. by 11½ ft.) has 14th-century N. and S. arcades, each of three bays, with octagonal pillars, which have moulded capitals; the moulded bases have been partly cut away for the modern seating; the moulded corbels of the W. responds have a carved head below them and support the inner order of the arches; the corbels of the E. responds have been cut away; the arches are two-centred and of two chamfered orders with a chamfered label on each side. In the N. wall, E. of the arcade, high up, is a trefoiled opening, with splayed jambs, apparently intended to light the rood from the N. chapel, and E. of the S. arcade is the upper doorway of the former rood-loft, with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, of the 15th century. The clearstorey has four modern windows on the S. side. The *North Chapel* (17½ ft. by 11 ft.) has a 14th-century E. window of three trefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head, with a chamfered external label which has plain stops. In the N. wall is a 14th-century window of two trefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head; the chamfered external label has one mask-stop, the other stop is carved with a ball-flower. The *North Aisle* (6 ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, a window similar to the N. window of the chapel, but considerably restored; further E., now opening into the modern vestry, is a 14th-century doorway with moulded jambs and two-centred head; the chamfered external label has one remaining head-stop, much worn. The *South Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has a 14th-century E. window, of three trefoiled ogee lights and tracery, similar to the E. window of the N. chapel, but the jambs and heads of the lights are sunk-chamfered, the mullions are modern and the tracery has been restored with cement. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern of late 15th or early 16th-century date,

and of three pointed uncusped lights under a four-centred head, with a moulded external label; the western window is of two trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head, all modern, except parts of the tracery, internal jambs and rear arch, which are of the 14th century: between the windows is the S. doorway of c. 1210, re-set; it has shafted jambs with moulded bases and plain foliated capitals; the two-centred head is of two richly moulded orders, with a roll label. The *West Tower* (10 ft. by 10½ ft.) is of three stages, the lower stages being undivided externally; at the top of the walls is a string-course with a carved face at each angle; the saddle-back roof, with E. and W. gables, is modern. The 13th-century tower arch is two-centred and of two square orders, the outer order being stilted; the jambs are square with chamfered imposts. The W. window is a small 13th-century lancet, and has a gable-shaped label with dog-tooth ornament; high up in the N., S. and W. walls of the ground stage are narrow windows, possibly lancets, now blocked, and hidden externally by ivy. In the N. and S. walls of the second stage are plain rectangular lights. The third stage has, in each wall, a 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head, with a chamfered external label which has head-stops. The *South Porch* has, in the gable, a stone panel carved with the date 1639, and below it the date of the restoration, 1892. The 17th-century outer archway is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, with a chamfered external label, possibly of earlier date than the porch; on the apex of the gable is a circular stone sundial, probably of the 18th century. In each side wall is a square-headed window of the 17th century, and of two lights with rebated and chamfered jambs and head, and a chamfered mullion. The *Roofs* are all probably of c. 1639, except that of the chancel, which is

modern. The roof of the nave has moulded tie-beams, principal rafters, collar-beams with curved struts, purlins and straight wind-braces; the cornice is moulded. The N. chapel has a flat-pitched roof with chamfered central beam, purlin and rafters. The lean-to roof of the N. aisle is similar to that of the chapel. The S. aisle has a flat lean-to roof with moulded purlin and upper wall-plate, moulded lower wall-plate, stop-chamfered principals and rafters. The roof of the S. porch is steep-pitched, and has moulded purlins; on the truss against the wall of the nave is the date 1639 and the names of the churchwardens.

Fittings—*Bells*: four, all by Alexander Rigbe, 1693; frame probably of the same date. *Brasses*: In chancel—(1) of Thomas Clarell, patron of the church, 1471, and Agnes his wife, 146—(date of death not filled in); brass cut 1460; figures, of man in fur-trimmed robe with collar of Suns and Roses, of woman, on his right hand, in small horned head-dress, kneeling figures of one son and two daughters, with inscription; (2) to John Merstun, rector of the parish, 1446, inscription, and two hands issuing from cloud holding pierced heart inscribed 'I H C'. In nave—(3) of William Rysley, 1516, and Agnes his wife, figures, of man with long hair and fur-trimmed gown, of woman in pedimental head-dress, inscription, and three shields, set inverted on the slab, above figures 1st shield, much defaced, of Bradshaw quartering a bend with three wings thereon; below figures 2nd and 3rd shields, with the arms of Risley of Chetwode, a fesse between three crescents. *Chairs*: In chancel—on N. side, with turned legs and arm-supports, plain foot-rail, back and top-rail slightly ornamented, 17th-century, back partly modern; on S. side, with carved legs and arm-supports, curved arms, carved foot-rail, late 17th-century, partly made up with modern wood. *Glass*: In N. chapel—in head of E. window, fragments. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. Floor-slab: In S. aisle—near E. end, to Robert C . . . (name illegible), 1637. *Piscinae* (see also *Sedilia*): In N. chapel—in S. wall, double, with two trefoiled ogee arches and tracery in a two-centred head with chamfered label and head-stops, circular shallow basins, 14th-century. In S. aisle—in S. wall, of similar type to that in chapel, but tracery of different design, no label, drain to E. basin only, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten, c. 1570, no hall-mark or date-letter, foot of paten missing. *Pulpit*: of oak, five and a half sides of an octagon, each with two tiers of carved round-headed panels separated by carved rail, fluted rail at the top, early 17th-century, partly restored, cornice, base and pedestal modern. *Sedilia*: In N. chapel—in range with piscina,

with chamfered jambs and cinquefoiled two-centred head, label continued from piscina, 14th-century. In S. aisle—in range with piscina, similar to that in N. chapel, but without cusping or label; opening between piscina and sedile with trefoiled head; 14th-century. *Stoup*: In S. aisle—near S. doorway, with trefoiled head, no basin, 15th-century. *Tiles*: In tower—loose, some mediæval, much worn. *Miscellanea*: In chancel—on jamb of S. doorway, incised *sundial*.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(2). **HOMESTEAD MOAT and FISH-POND**, S. of Lillingstone Hall.

(3). **LILLINGSTONE HALL**, house and fish-pond, about 600 yards S. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys; the walls are of stone; the roofs are covered partly with tiles and partly with slate. It consists of a rectangular block, built early in the 17th century, with modern additions on the N., S. and W. sides; all the doorways and windows are modern. The bases of two of the chimney stacks are original.

Interior:—In the 17th-century part of the house, on the ground floor, one of the ceiling-beams is moulded, but now covered with plaster. On the first floor two rooms have 17th-century panelling, imported from elsewhere.

The *Fish-pond*, in the garden S. of the house, is nearly dry.

Condition—Of house, good.

THE TOWCESTER ROAD, N. side:—

(4). *Farmhouse*, formerly an inn, 150 yards E. of the church, is of two storeys, built of stone in the 17th century; the roofs are tiled. The plan was originally of half-H shape, the wings projecting towards the W., but the space between them has been enclosed to form a hall. On the W. front the wings have each a flat-topped gable, surmounted by a chimney stack with two square shafts on a square base, all of brick. **Interior**:—One room has a moulded ceiling-beam and there is a wide open fireplace, partly blocked.

Condition—Fairly good.

S. side:—

(5). *Cottages*, a range of three tenements, opposite to (4), are of two storeys, built of stone in the 17th century. The roof is thatched. On the W. front are two gabled dormer windows. Three chimney stacks of brick are original.

Condition—Good.

LINFORD, GREAT and LITTLE, see GREAT LINFORD and LITTLE LINFORD.



LILLINGSTONE LOVELL: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
Shewing 14th-century Arcades, Piscinae and Sedilia and 17th-century Pulpit.

156. LINSLADE.

(O.S. 6 in. xx. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, in old Linslade, about 1 mile N. of the new village, is built of yellow limestone rubble with some red ironstone. The roofs are tiled. The *Nave* was built early in the 12th century, but new doorways and windows were inserted in the 14th and 15th centuries. About the middle of the 15th century the *West Tower* was added, and early in the 16th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt, and possibly lengthened. At the end of the 19th century the church was restored, the nave re-roofed, many windows were altered, and the *South Porch* was added.

The 13th-century font (see Plate, p. 45) is of interest; the recess in the chancel, also partly of the 13th century, is remarkable on account of its position in the W. wall, near the low-side window in the S. wall.

Architectural Description — The *Chancel* (23½ ft. by 12 ft.) has an E. window of three cinquefoiled lights under a square head, much restored externally, but the moulded internal splay and four-centred rear arch are of early 16th-century date. The N. wall has, at the E. end, a window of two lights, of similar detail to that of the E. window, but the external stonework is completely modern. In the S. wall is a window of two lights, similar to the N. window, but the internal sill is carried down to form a sedile; the W. end of the wall is slightly off-set, and has a priest's doorway and a low-side window, both externally modern, but with rear arches of early 16th-century date; the modern tracery of the window is rebated for shutters, and has set in it an old bolt hasp and hooks for hinges. The chancel arch is semi-circular, of one square order with plain voussoirs and fairly wide joints, and is of early 12th-century date; the opening between the jambs has been narrowed, possibly in the 16th century. The *Nave* (45 ft. by 24 ft.) has, in the N. wall, two windows, the eastern being modern; the western window is of two cinquefoiled lights with modern tracery in a two-centred head; the internal splay and chamfered rear arch are probably of the 14th century: between the windows is the mid 14th-century N. doorway, now blocked; the two-centred head is of two moulded orders; the outer order is continuous, the inner order of the jambs is chamfered; above the remains of the external label are re-set some fragments of an early 13th-century label with nail-head ornament. In the S. wall are two

windows; the eastern window is of three cinquefoiled lights, modern externally, but with 15th-century rear arch and internal jambs; the western window is similar to the other, but of two lights: between them is the 15th-century S. doorway with continuously moulded jambs and two-centred head, and an external label. The *West Tower* is of three stages with an embattled parapet, diagonal buttresses at the W. angles, and a N.E. stair-turret. The tower arch, of mid 15th-century date, is of two chamfered orders; the inner order rests on semi-octagonal pilasters with moulded capitals and bases. The W. window, also of mid 15th-century date, is of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery under a flat drop arch, all externally restored. The bell-chamber is lighted by modern copies of 15th-century windows. The *South Porch* is modern. The high-pitched *Roof* of the chancel is of early 16th-century date, with a cambered tie-beam, moulded and embattled wall-plates, and moulded purlins and principal; it has no ridge-piece.

Fittings—*Bells*: one, modern; bell-stock inscribed 'Richard March 1700'. *Bracket*: In chancel—N. of E. window, moulded, early 16th-century. *Brasses*: In chancel—on N. wall (1) to Agnes Atoun, mother of John Atoun, Prior of Chicksands, black-letter inscription in Latin, late 15th-century. In nave—on W. wall, (2) figures of civilian and three wives, with twelve children, no inscription, early 16th-century. *Font*: circular bowl, band at top carved with four grotesque beasts having richly foliated tails, small bunches of foliage between them, short octagonal stem and moulded octagonal base on circular plinth, c. 1210, bowl cracked and mended. *Piscina*: In chancel—in S. wall, with four-centred chamfered head, early 16th-century. *Plate*: now at new parish church—includes cup of 1568, cover modern. *Recess*: In chancel—in W. wall, S. of chancel arch, with stone arms to form seat, 13th-century, chamfered rounded head, 16th-century, wood seat modern. In nave—in E. wall, N. of chancel arch, shallow, with moulded three-centred head having sunk spandrels, probably 16th-century and for nave altar. *Screen*: Between chancel and nave—remains of rood-screen, open upper panels with cinquefoiled ogee heads and tracery, close lower panels, double, with trefoiled ogee heads, structural timbers moulded, those on each side of doorway having small off-set buttresses with pinnacles, early 15th-century, much restored, middle panels and cornice entirely modern. *Stoup*: In porch—with moulded four-centred head, projecting basin cut away, early 16th-century.

Condition—Good.

157. LITTLE BRICKHILL.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xv. S.W. ^(b)xv. S.E.)**Roman:—**

^a(1). FOUNDATIONS OF BUILDINGS, POTTERY, COINS and other REMAINS, S. of the town of Fenny Stratford and the hamlet of Dropshort, on each side of the Roman road now called Watling Street, and on the E. bank of the river Ousel, have been found at various dates since the 18th century. The Roman name of the site can be fixed from the Antonine Itinerary as Magiovinium or Magiovinium. In 1911 excavations revealed structural remains such as roof-tiles, rough tesserae from flooring and painted wall-plaster. (See note by F. Haverfield, *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of London*, xxiv. 35.) If the fields were excavated or prepared for building, larger discoveries would follow, and the site should be carefully watched; it ought to be scientifically explored.

Condition — No remains now visible above ground, except stray tiles, potsherds, etc.

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, on high ground at the end of the village, N. of Watling Street, is built of ironstone rubble with limestone dressings. The roofs are covered with slate, except that of the S. porch, which is tiled. The *Nave* was built probably in the 12th century; a N. transept (blown down in 1703) was added c. 1330, and c. 1340 the *Chancel* was rebuilt. The *Tower*, at the N. end of the W. wall of the nave, was built probably in the 15th century; a *Chamber* was added to it on the S. side later in the 15th, or early in the 16th century. The *South Aisle*, *South Chapel* (now used as a vestry), and *South Porch*, are of crude workmanship of late 16th or early 17th-century date. The church was restored in the 18th and 19th centuries, and in 1864 the chancel was almost entirely rebuilt.

Architectural Description — The *Chancel* (27 ft. by 17½ ft.) is almost entirely modern. In the W. half of the S. wall, opening into the S. chapel, is a four-centred arch of late 16th or early 17th-century date and of two orders, the outer order continuously moulded, and the inner chamfered, forming semi-octagonal responds with crudely moulded capitals and bases. The two-centred chancel arch is of c. 1340 and of two chamfered orders; in each jamb the inner order forms a shaft which has a moulded capital and base; the N. base is modern; the outer order is continuous, but at the springing level is a small trefoiled ogee canopy on the face of each chamfer. The *South Chapel* (15 ft. by 12 ft.) has an E. window of three lights, the middle light being cinquefoiled, and the side lights quatrefoiled and canted to the line of

the main drop arch; the jambs and mullions are modern; the rest of the stonework is of 16th-century or later date; N. of the window, about 5 ft. above the floor, is a short length of string-course. In the S. wall is a modern window, probably in an old opening, and a doorway of the 16th or 17th century, with jambs and pointed head of two chamfered orders, the head much restored. In the W. wall, opening into the S. aisle, is a four-centred arch, also of the 16th or 17th century; it is of two chamfered orders with semi-octagonal responds which have moulded capitals and bases. The *Nave* (48 ft. by 18 ft.) has, in the N. wall, at the E. end, a blocked arch of c. 1330, which opened into the former N. transept; it is two-centred and of two chamfered orders; the moulded jambs are exposed to half their depth internally and have moulded capitals and bases; externally they are only visible in outline: in the filling of the arch is a modern window, and further W. are two windows; the eastern is of three cinquefoiled lights in a square head with an external label, and is of the 15th century, externally almost entirely restored; the western window is of two trefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a square head, all externally modern and internally colour-washed: between the second and third windows, is the 16th-century N. doorway, now blocked; it has a flat four-centred arch under a square head with a label, and is of two moulded orders with moulded stops, of which only the western is old: W. of the doorway are visible externally two stones of the arch of a former doorway, apparently round-headed, and of the 12th century. The S. arcade of the nave is of the 16th or 17th century, and of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the octagonal pillars and semi-octagonal responds have crudely moulded capitals and bases; the capital of the W. respond has probably been re-cut, and the base is modern. In the W. wall, opening into the chamber S. of the tower, is a late 15th-century doorway of two chamfered orders, with a pointed head. The *South Aisle* (12 ft. wide) has two windows in the S. wall and one in the W. wall, all modern, but probably in old openings. The S. doorway, W. of the second S. window, is of two continuously moulded orders with a two-centred head; it is of late 13th-century date, moved out from the nave when the aisle was added: W. of the doorway, visible inside, is the outline of a large window with a four-centred head. The *North-West Tower* (7½ ft. square) is of two stages, the lower stage being of two storeys; the parapet is embattled; against the N. and W. walls heavy buttresses have been added, two to each wall. The 15th-century tower arch is tall and narrow,

two-centred and of two chamfered orders. The W. window is of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery and a transom under a four-centred main head, all of the 15th century, except the tracery below the transom, which is modern. The second storey has, in the N. wall, a cinquefoiled four-centred light under a square head and label. The bell-chamber has a modern window in each wall. The *Chamber*, S. of the tower, has a lean-to roof. In the W. wall are two loop-lights, probably of the 16th century. The *South Porch* has detail of the 16th or 17th century. The four-centred entrance archway is continuously moulded, and has a label with volute stops. In each side wall is a small window, not grooved for glass, of two trefoiled lights, under a square head, both restored.

Fittings—*Bells*: three and sanctus; 1st marked ' + 1191', and, in black-letter, 'AN NA' repeated several times and sometimes reversed, probably 16th-century; 2nd by James Keene, 1639; 3rd by Anthony Chandler, 1669; sanctus, probably 17th-century. *Bracket*: In S. chapel—in E. wall, moulded, 16th-century or later date, damaged. *Brass*: In S. aisle—on S. wall, to Rob. Seling, 1692, inscription and verse. *Communion Table*: In S. aisle—at E. end, with turned legs, plain rails, 17th-century. *Font*: cup-shaped bowl, roughly circular, chamfered on lower edge, probably 13th-century, stem and base re-cut or modern. *Locker*: In S. chapel—in E. wall, below string-course N. of E. window, square, 16th-century or later date, oak door made from 17th-century panel. *Monument*: In S. aisle—on E. wall, to William Benett, 1658, painted board in moulded frame, inscription and shield of arms. *Piscinae*: In S. chapel—in S. wall, with trefoiled pointed head, soffit cusps, no basin, sill only 1 ft. 4 in. above floor, probably late 13th-century, re-set. In nave—in S. wall, with trefoiled ogee head, chamfer diminishing from apex to jambs, circular basin, 14th-century; in N. wall, outside, formerly in transept, with jambs and trefoiled ogee head of two moulded orders, 14th-century. *Miscellanea*: In S. chapel—*alms-shovel*, dated 1664. In nave—one on N. wall and one on S. wall, at E. end, *head-corbels*; on E. wall, on each side of chancel arch, plain *corbel*, formerly supported rood-beam, all probably 15th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

^b (3-4). HOUSES, two, in the main street, are each of two storeys, built in the 17th century. The roofs are tiled. The first house on the N. side of the street, 300 yards W.N.W. of the church, is covered with roughcast in front; the other walls are timber-framed, with modern brick

filling; at the back is a modern addition. The central chimney stack is of 17th-century brick, restored, and a projecting chimney stack at the E. end of the house is also of thin bricks, but has a modern shaft. The other house, on the S. side of the street, 150 yards E. of (3), is almost entirely of modern brick, but at the E. end is a little old timber-framing. The square central chimney stack is of late 17th-century brick.

Condition—Of both, good.

158. LITTLE HORWOOD.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xix. N.W. ^(b)xix. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, stands at the N. end of the village and is built of stone rubble, except the tower, which is of ashlar; the roofs of the chancel and nave are tiled, those of the S. aisle and W. tower are covered with lead. The *Nave* and a S. aisle were built c. 1200. The *Chancel* was rebuilt c. 1320, when it was widened towards the S. and lengthened a few feet towards the W.; late in the 14th century the *South Aisle* was rebuilt and widened, and both aisle and nave were lengthened one bay towards the W., the arcade being partly rebuilt and heightened; the aisle was also lengthened a few feet towards the E., probably at the same time or a little later. The *West Tower* was added in the 15th century. The *South Porch* is dated 1828. The church was much restored in the 19th century, the chancel being practically rebuilt.

The church is especially interesting on account of the mural paintings of the 13th century and of later date, in the nave.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (23 ft. by 16 ft.) has an E. window of three lights and tracery, all modern, except the inner jambs and chamfered rear arch, which are probably of the 14th century. In the N. wall are two windows, the eastern of two lights and tracery, all modern, except the inner jambs and rear arch which are probably of the 14th century; the western is a 15th-century low-side window of one four-centred light; the sill and jambs have been restored and the label is modern. In the S. wall are two windows similar to the N.E. window, and between them is a modern doorway. The 14th-century chancel arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders; the jambs have small semi-octagonal shafts with moulded bases and bell-capitals; the N. jamb is flush with the N. wall of the chancel, but the S. jamb is nearly 18 inches from the S. wall. The *Nave* (39 ft. by 18½ ft.) has, in the N. wall, two windows, each of three

lights and tracery; the jambs and rear arches are of the 14th century; the rest of the stonework is modern: between the windows is the N. doorway, now blocked; the W. jamb is of c. 1200, the E. jamb modern, and the two-centred head was rebuilt in the 14th century. The S. arcade is of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, and plain labels; the westernmost arch is of smaller span than the others; the pillars are circular, the responds semi-circular, with moulded capitals and bases; the E. respond, which is partly buried in the E. wall of the nave, and the three pillars are of early 13th-century date; the W. respond and westernmost arch were built in the 14th century, and the other arches rebuilt, partly with the old material, and heightened; the varying height of the bases shows that the floor of the nave originally sloped down towards the W. The *South Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, E. of the arcade, a blocked squint formerly opening into the chancel. In the S. wall are two late 15th-century windows each of three cinquefoiled lights under a square head, with an internal lintel of wood; the eastern window has been entirely, and the other window partly restored externally: between the windows is the S. doorway, probably of late 14th-century date; the jambs and two-centred head are of two chamfered orders with an external label. In the W. wall is an early 14th-century window, partly restored; it is of three cinquefoiled lights and intersecting tracery in a two-centred head, with an external label which has mask-stops. The *West Tower* (10½ ft. by 9½ ft.) is of three stages with diagonal W. buttresses, and an embattled parapet, repaired with brick. The 15th-century tower arch is pointed and of two chamfered orders dying on to the walls, and having a plain label in the nave. The late 15th-century W. doorway has moulded jambs and flat four-centred head, with a moulded external label; the W. window is of the same date as the doorway, and of two cinquefoiled lights and a sexfoil in a two-centred head with an external label; externally the eusps have been broken off or cut away. The second stage has a small loop in the W. wall. The bell-chamber has four windows of the same date and design as the W. window of the ground stage, but that in the W. wall has lost the mullion and part of the tracery. The flat lean-to *Roof* of the S. aisle is of four bays with moulded wall-plates, purlins and cambered tie-beams, probably of the 15th century; a few of the rafters are old.

Fittings—*Bells*: five, 1st, 2nd and 3rd by Anthony Chandler, 1672; bell-frame old. *Bracket*: In S. aisle—on E. wall, carved with head and arms of a man, late 14th-century. *Brass*: In nave—

on E. wall, S. of chancel arch, inscription with the beginning of each of the Ten Commandments, a verse, two texts and the date 1641. *Door*: In tower—in doorway of stair-turret, with strap-hinges, late 15th-century. *Paintings*: In nave—on N. wall, between the windows, remains, some palimpsest; (1) partly exposed, of St. Nicholas in episcopal vestments, next to him two figures rising from a barrel (third probably hidden under palimpsest painting), representing the resurrection of the three murdered boys, E. of barrel part of another figure; further E. part of figures of three knights in chain mail, all probably 13th-century; (2) palimpsest on (1), representation of the Seven Deadly Sins, large nude figure, possibly of Pride, with six branches proceeding from different parts of the body, each branch terminating in a monster's head with open jaws, above or within which are two small figures, one human, the other a demon, scrolls with inscriptions over each subject, all enclosed in rectangular frame; above and W. of other subjects but also included in the frame, lower part of a figure; all probably 16th-century; further E. (3), representation of St. Christopher, probably 15th-century, almost obliterated, painted on it traces of a later scroll. *Piscina*: In chancel—with trefoiled ogee head, 14th-century, projecting sill partly restored. *Plate*: includes eup of 1562 and cover paten of 1569, dated 1570. *Pulpit*: made up of four carved oak panels, early 17th-century, patched and restored. *Sedile*: In chancel—formed by ledge of S.E. window being carried down low.

Condition—Good, but steps leading to bell-chamber badly worn.

Secular:—

^{a, b} (2). *HOMESTEAD MOAT*, at Wood End, 200 yards N. E. of the church.

MONUMENTS (3-22):—

These buildings are almost all of two storeys and of the 17th century. The walls generally are timber-framed with brick filling, and much restored with modern brick. Nearly all the roofs are thatched. Many of the buildings are of rectangular plan and have original central chimney stacks.

MAIN ROAD, E. side:—

^a (3). *The Vicarage*, S. of the churchyard, is of two storeys and an attie, with modern additions in front and at the W. end. At the back are two gables and the original timber-framing remains; the modern filling is partly covered with roughcast; all the other external walls are modern. The roofs are tiled. The central chimney stack has some 17th-century brick in the lower part. Interior:—



LITTLE HORWOOD: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.

Palimpsest Paintings on N. wall of Nave; 13th and 16th-century.

Some of the ceilings have old beams ; in the kitchen is a wide fireplace, partly blocked.

An outbuilding, formerly a cottage, N.E. of the house, is also of the 17th century ; the timber-framed walls have modern brick filling, and are partly covered with roughcast.

Condition—Of house, good, much restored ; of outbuilding, fairly good.

^a (4). *Cottages*, a range, 100 yards S. of the church. The chimneys are modern. At the S. end is a weather-boarded outhouse.

Condition—At time of visit good, subsequently destroyed by fire.

^a (5). *The Shoulder of Mutton Inn*, W. of the church. The plan is L-shaped, with the wings extending towards the S. and E. ; the S. wing was built probably late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, and both wings have been much restored with modern brick. On the W. front the original timber-framing with braces remains in both storeys at the N. end, and in the upper storey at the S. end. The S. wing has, at the N. end, a half-hipped gable, and on the E. side part of the upper storey projects : the S. wall of the E. wing is partly covered with roughcast ; at the E. end are stables and other outhouses. The S. wing has a tiled roof and an original chimney stack, with two square shafts connected by a modern arch at the top ; the stack in the E. wing is modern above the roof.

Interior :—The tap-room in the E. wing has old chamfered ceiling-beams and a large open fireplace. A room in the S. wing has a chamfered ceiling-beam.

Condition—Good.

W. side :—

^a (6). *Farmhouse*, 100 yards N.W. of (5). The walls are entirely whitewashed, except the S. front, which is covered with roughcast. The central chimney stack has three grouped square shafts.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (7-8). *Cottages*, two, opposite to (3) and (4). They are each of one storey and an attic.

Condition—At time of visit fairly good, subsequently destroyed by fire.

^a (9). *COTTAGE*, now two tenements, on the W. side of the road to Winslow, 200 yards S. of the church. It was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. In front the brick filling is entirely original and set in herring-bone pattern ; at the S. end the half-hipped gable has brick filling of a later date. The central chimney stack has a moulded string-course immediately above the roof,

and is restored at the top. Inside the cottage are two wide fireplaces, one being partly blocked.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (10). *COTTAGE*, on the Green, opposite to (9). Condition—Poor.

^a (11). *HILL FARM*, house and three barns, 200 yards W.S.W. of the church. The *House* was built in the 16th century, restored and enlarged in the 19th century. The S.E. front retains the original closely spaced timber-framing, with brick filling, much restored, and the upper storey projects, except at the N.E. end, which has been rebuilt. At the back the wall is almost entirely covered with roughcast. At the N.E. end of the house the timber-framed upper storey and gable are covered with cement. The roofs are tiled. The central chimney stack has grouped square shafts, and has been restored.

The *Barns*, S.E. of the house, are probably of the 17th century ; the timber-framed walls are weather-boarded ; one wall has a little brick filling, partly in herring-bone pattern.

Condition—Good.

THE MURSLEY ROAD, S. side :—

^a (12). *Cottage*, 50 yards W. of (9), is of one storey and an attic. The walls have filling of early 17th-century brick. The original chimney stack has been restored.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (13). *Cottage*, 150 yards S.E. of (12). Condition—Good.

^a (14). *Cottage*, N. of (13). The E. half of the house is of later date than the 17th-century W. half, or possibly modern ; at the E. end is a weather-boarded modern addition. The four chimney stacks are apparently modern.

Condition—Fairly good.

N. side :—

^a (15). *The Crown Inn*, 120 yards E. of (12). The S. front has been re-faced with modern brick. Inside the house are some original beams in the ceilings.

Condition—Good.

WOOD END, E. side of the road :—

^b (16). *House*, now two tenements (see Plate, p. 112), 370 yards E. of the church. It was built probably in the second half of the 16th century ; at the S. end is an addition, possibly of the 17th century, and at the N. end is a small modern addition. In front the timbers of the lower storey are more closely set than those of the projecting upper storey ; the filling is partly of plaster ; the doorway has a slightly cambered lintel, and some

of the windows are blocked. The S. addition is of stone, except the gable at the S. end, which is of modern brick. The roofs are tiled. The central chimney stack has grouped shafts, restored at the top.

Condition—Good.

^b (17). *Cottage*, N. of (16). Three of the walls are of modern brick. The chimney stack is partly of late 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good.

^b (18). *Wood End Farm*, 80 yards N. of (16). The house is of two storeys and an attic. The plan is L-shaped, with the wings extending towards the N. and E. The walls of the N. wing are re-faced with modern brick, or covered with cement, except part of the E. wall and the gable at the N. end; a window at the N. end is of early 17th-century date, and is of four lights with wood mullions and diamond-shaped quarries. The walls of the E. wing are partly covered with cement. The roofs are tiled. The central chimney stack has three square shafts set diagonally on a rectangular base and restored at the top.

Interior:—On the ground floor one room has a plain chamfered ceiling-beam, and the kitchen has a wide fireplace, now partly made into cupboards.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (19). *Cottage*, 160 yards N. of (16). It is of one storey and an attic, and has modern additions. The chimney stack is of brick, possibly of late 17th-century date.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (20). *Cottage*, 200 yards N. of (16). It is of one storey and an attic. The walls retain much of the 17th-century filling of wattle and daub.

Condition—Very poor, the building is about to be pulled down.

^b (21). *Cottage*, N. of (20).

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (22). *Cottage*, E. of (21), is of one storey and an attic.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (23). *HORWOOD HOUSE*, nearly 1 mile S.E. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic; the walls are of timber and brick; the roof is tiled. It was built probably late in the 16th century, extended towards the N. during the second half of the 17th century, and much enlarged on the S.E. and W. in the 19th century. The modern additions have been almost entirely pulled down, and the original S. wall, now exposed, is timber-framed; the brick filling is modern, and the wall is covered with roughcast. The N. and W. walls are partly of late 17th-century timber and brick.

One chimney stack is of late 17th-century, brick and has grouped square shafts.

Interior:—On the ground floor, in the principal room, is a wide open fireplace, partly blocked, and the ceiling has exposed joists and two beams; one beam is plain and probably marks the position of the original N. wall; the other is moulded.

Condition—Good; pulled down since date of visit.

Unclassified:—

^b (24). *NORBURY CAMP*, N. of Norbury Coppice and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of the church, is an almost rectangular work consisting of a single rampart and ditch and enclosing about 3 acres. There is an original entrance on the S.W., and the rampart and ditch turning outwards on each side for a distance of about 45 yards, form an avenue leading up to it. A second entrance has been made on the N.E. Sections have lately been cut, but have yielded little information. The work is not shown on the Ordnance Survey maps.

Condition—Much denuded.

159. LITTLE LINFORD.

(O.S. 6 in. x. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). *CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD AND ST. ANDREW*, stands about 75 yards N.E. of Linford Hall. The walls are of stone rubble with limestone dressings; the roofs are tiled. The *Chancel*, *Nave* and *Bell-cot* were built early in the 13th century; a N. aisle was built at the same time, but was subsequently destroyed and the arcade blocked. The *South Aisle* was added early in the 14th century, but was rebuilt in the 18th or 19th century, the old material being re-used. Late in the 19th century the chancel was almost entirely rebuilt, the N. arcade was re-opened, and the present *North Aisle* and *North Porch* were added.

The 13th-century gabled bell-cot is worthy of note (see Plate opposite).

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (19 ft. by 14 ft.) is modern, except part of the E. wall; the E. window is of the 13th century, re-set, and of two lancet lights under a two-centred head with a pierced spandrel and an external label. In the S. wall are two small lancet windows, also of the 13th century, re-used. The chancel arch is modern, but has a few old stones in the imposts. The *Nave* (35 ft. by 12½ ft.) has an early 13th-century N. arcade of two bays, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, the inner order dying into a moulded stop on each respond; the circular column has a flat moulded base and a moulded



LOUGHTON: MANOR HOUSE.
Wall painting in room on first floor; late 16th-century.



LITTLE LINFORD:
PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD AND ST. ANDREW; early 13th-century.
From the North-west, shewing original bellcot.

octagonal capital; the E. respond projects about 5 ft. into the nave, and has plain chamfered edges with broach-stops; it is pierced by an opening which has a pointed head, and, in the aisle, is widely splayed; the W. respond is similar to the other, but is unpierced and projects about 9 ft. into the nave. The early 14th-century S. arcade is of three bays, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders and a plain label; the inner order dies into moulded stops on the responds, which have plain chamfered edges; the columns are octagonal, with slightly varying moulded capitals; the base of the E. column is plain, that of the W. column is moulded. In the W. wall is a 15th-century window of three cusped lights under a four-centred head. The *North Aisle* has been rebuilt, but re-set in the E. wall is an early 14th-century window of two lights and tracery in a two-centred head, and re-set in the N. wall is a doorway with a two-centred head, probably of the 15th century. The *South Aisle* has been rebuilt with the old material. In the E. wall is an early 14th-century window of two lights and tracery under a two-centred head. In the S. wall is a 16th-century window of three uncusped lights under a square head; further W. is a plain square-headed opening, and set in it is the early 13th-century doorway of the nave with a two-centred head enriched externally with double nail-head ornament; apparently some stones of the head are missing. The *Bell-cot* over the W. end of the nave is of the 13th century, and is gabled; the two openings for the bells have each a two-centred arch; the jambs and central mullion have attached shafts. The *North Porch* is modern, with the head of a small pointed opening re-set in the W. wall. The *Roof* of the nave is probably of the 15th century, with cambered tie-beams and wall-brackets supported on wooden corbels. The roof of the S. aisle is old.

Fittings—*Bells*: two; 1st inscribed 'Ave Maria gracia plena', early 14th-century; 2nd inscribed 'Johannes Vylleby Me Fieri Fecit', probably by Keyll, late 15th-century. *Communion Tables* and *Rails*: In chancel—table with late 15th-century tracery, re-used; rails, possibly 17th-century. In N. aisle—table with turned legs and plain rail, 17th-century. *Font*: circular bowl, covered with cement, possibly old. *Panelling*: In nave—near pulpit, with guilloche pattern, early 17th-century. *Piscina*: In S. aisle—W. of S. doorway, re-set, with cinquefoiled head and quatrefoil basin, probably 15th-century. *Plate*: includes cup, silver, of 1695, standing paten, plated, probably old. *Stoup*: In N. aisle—E. of N. doorway, re-set, with trefoiled head and broken basin, probably 15th-century. *Miscellanea*: Nave—at N.E. corner, on external face of wall, several crosses, including

one with triple arms. In N. aisle—on W. respond, six incised crosses.

Condition—Good, but the S. aisle is covered with ivy, and the bell-cot is much weather-worn.

Secular:—

(2). LINFORD HALL, house and fish-ponds. The *House*, about 75 yards S.W. of the church, is of three storeys; the walls are of stone rubble, the roofs are tiled. Part of the present building is of late 17th-century date, and contains three rooms and a staircase on the ground floor; the plan proposed in the 17th-century apparently consisted of a central block and flanking wings, with further extensions on each side, but only the central block and N.W. wing were built at that time; internal decorations were carried out in the 18th century, and the rest of the house was built in the 19th century, on the 17th-century plan, with some alterations. Only two old windows remain, one in the basement and one on the first floor, with sashes, thick glazing bars and small panes.

Interior:—In the hall is a large marble fireplace, of late 17th-century date (see Plate, p. 24), with an overmantel which has an elaborate trophy of weapons in the middle, and Corinthian pilasters supporting an entablature. In the dining room are doorways with entablatures and over-doors carved in deal, possibly also of late 17th-century date. In the drawing room are some late 17th-century bed-curtains embroidered with elaborate designs of flowers, foliage, hunting scene, etc.; also six chairs with embroidered seats and backs.

The *Fish-ponds* are in the grounds, about 125 yards S. of the house.

Condition—Of house, good, almost entirely modern; of fish-ponds, good.

(3). COTTAGES, a range of seven, about 350 yards N.W. of the church, of two storeys, built of stone probably late in the 17th century. The roof is thatched. Some of the windows have old casements, and some of the chimney stacks are of thin bricks. *Interior*:—On the ground floor are open timber ceilings.

Condition—Fairly good.

160. LITTLE WOOLSTONE.

(O.S. 6 in. x. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, in the middle of the village, is built of limestone rubble, with dressings of yellow stone. The roofs are tiled, except that of the bell-cot which is covered with lead. The oldest detail in the church is the late 12th-century font; the chancel arch was built

in the second half of the same century, and the foundations of the chancel are possibly of that date. About the middle of the 14th century the *Nave* was rebuilt, and a transept was either built or preparations were made for it; at the same time the nave was re-roofed and the *Bell-cot* added. The *South Porch* was built early in the 16th century. In the 19th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt, possibly on the old foundations, and a *North Vestry* was added.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (20½ ft. by 13½ ft.) has, in the W. half of the N. wall, a lancet window in which, apparently, a few old stones have been re-used. The 13th-century chancel arch is two-centred and of three chamfered orders; the responds have each three engaged circular shafts with moulded capitals. The *Nave* (49 ft. by 23 ft.) has a small hollow-chamfered coping under the eaves; at the E. angles are square buttresses, those on the S.E. have a moulded string-course broken round them and carried across the E. wall and some distance along the S. wall, apparently part of an uncompleted scheme of the 15th century; the N. wall has two mid 14th-century buttresses, weathered on the three sides, the S. wall one buttress, weathered only at the top, and at the W. angles are diagonal buttresses which have the stumps of former square pinnacles. On the E. wall, above the N. side of the chancel arch, is a plain square corbel, which probably supported the rood-beam. In the N. wall, about 14½ ft. from the E. end, is the chamfered W. jamb of an opening, probably intended for access into a small transept now destroyed, or possibly never built; outside, little of the jamb is visible, as the wall is partly plastered; further W. is a 14th-century window of three lights with net tracery in a two-centred head, which has an external label with carved stops, one being the head of a man in a liripipe hood: at the W. end of the wall is the 14th-century N. doorway, now blocked; the jambs and two-centred head are of one continuously moulded order. In the S. wall are two windows of the same date and design as that in the N. wall; in the E. jamb of the eastern window, inside, is a plain stone corbel: E. of the window, at the same level as the corbel, is a slight off-set in the wall, possibly to support the former rood-loft: the 14th-century S. doorway, W. of the windows, has continuously moulded jambs and two-centred head. In the W. wall is a window similar to the others, but with a rough internal relieving arch above it. The *Bell-cot*, over the W. end of the nave, is probably of mid 14th-century date, except the external weather-boarding, which is modern; it is carried on four roughly chamfered posts, with diagonal braces on the E. side. The *South Porch* (8½ ft. by 10½ ft.) is entirely

of early 16th-century date. The entrance archway is of two moulded orders, the inner three-centred, the outer square with a moulded label: above it two small windows, now blocked, have heads and jambs of two orders; the E. and W. walls have each a window originally of two lights having three-centred heads in a square outer order with a label; the mullion is now missing. The *Roof* of the nave is of unusually steep pitch and apparently of mid 14th-century date; it has naturally cambered tie-beams, rough octagonal king-posts with moulded capitals and bases, and four-way struts, and is ceiled with plaster on the rafters and collar-beams.

Fittings—*Bells*: three, all by Anthony Chandler, 1662; frame probably of the same date. *Font* (see Plate, p. 45): circular, with arcading of interlaced semi-circular arches, row of dogtooth ornament at the top, moulded base, late 12th-century. *Glass*: In nave—in tracery of W. window, at the top two fragments, part of winged lion, and (?) another animal, below them fragments, including a fish, part of leopard, and scraps of ornament, 14th-century. In vestry—in trefoiled head of E. window, a few small fragments, including bird standing in cinquefoiled niche, tracery work, and two heads protruding from quatrefoils, 14th-century. *Piscina*: In nave—in S. wall, with cinquefoiled head having ogee cusps and moulded label, no basin, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes cup of 1569. *Stoup*: In porch—in N.E. corner, rough block of stone, apparently remains of stoup. *Tiles*: In nave—in S.W. corner, rectangular raised patch of 'slip' tiles, each with quarter of circular pattern, 14th-century.

Condition—No structural weakness at present, but mortar crumbling away in walls of nave.

Secular:—

(2). THE MILL HOUSE, E. of the church, is of two storeys, built on a rectangular plan, facing S., probably early in the 17th century; a wing was added at the back late in the same century, making the plan T-shaped. The lower storey of the original block is of stone: in front and at the back the upper storey is covered with plaster, probably on timber-framing; at the E. and W. ends it is of timber and whitewashed brick, and the heads of the gables are hung with slates; the windows of the upper storey have old frames of oak. The W. wall of the late 17th-century wing is of timber and brick; the gabled N. wall is of modern brick but retains the old angle-posts, and the E. side is covered with cement. The roofs are thatched. Inside the house are some chamfered ceiling-beams, and two large fireplaces, partly blocked.

Condition—Fairly good.

(3). FARMHOUSE, W. of the church, is of two storeys with an attic or loft; the walls are of timber and brick, with some stone; the roofs are tiled. The house was built c. 1600 on a rectangular plan, facing S., and containing three rooms on each floor, with two chimney stacks at the back, and a third near the E. end; an addition was built on the N.W., possibly in the 17th century, making the plan L-shaped; the S. front was rebuilt and the roof altered c. 1700; in the 19th century the whole house was much altered and another addition was built at the back, making the plan of half-H shape. The S. wall is of red brick in English bond with many black headers; the windows on the ground floor have segmental heads of brick and mullioned wooden frames, those on the first floor are similar to the other windows, but have square heads. The N. wall is plastered. The E. and W. walls retain some timber-framing with filling of 18th or 19th-century brick and have each a blocked window, the western being partly visible under the plaster and of five lights with moulded mullions. The chimney stacks have stone bases, capped with brick, and square shafts of brick, set diagonally. Interior:—In the roof of the N.W. wing is a truss with a cambered tie-beam and angle-bracing, possibly of c. 1700.

Condition—Good.

(4). COTTAGE, 350 yards W. of the church, is of two storeys, built late in the 17th century. The walls are timber-framed, with modern brick filling, except the N. wall, which is partly of stone and partly of modern brick. The roof is thatched. The chimney is of late 17th-century brick.

Condition—Poor.

161. LOUGHTON.

(O.S. 6 in. xiv. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, on the N.E. side of the village, is built of stone rubble with stone dressings, partly covered with cement. The roofs are covered with lead, except that of the chancel, which is tiled. The *Nave* is probably of the 12th century; there is no detail by which an exact date can be assigned to the *Chancel*, but it is probably of the 13th or 14th century. The *South Aisle* and *Chapel* were added c. 1480, but the *South Porch*, opening into the nave, at the W. end of the aisle, is apparently of a little earlier date; the walls were heightened when the aisle was added; the *West Tower* was built probably at the same time as the porch. The chancel was considerably restored late in the 17th or early in the 18th century,

and the whole building was restored in the 19th century.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (20 ft. by 13 ft.) has an E. window of two wide uncusped pointed lights, probably of the 17th or 18th century. In the N. wall, at the W. end, is a rectangular low-side window, now blocked, and only visible outside. In the S. wall, opening into the S. chapel, is a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders with semi-octagonal responds which have moulded bases and capitals, all of c. 1480. The chancel arch is modern. The *Nave* (40 ft. by 19 ft.) has, in the N. wall, two windows, the eastern window is of three trefoiled lights under a two-centred head; it is of the 15th century, considerably restored, the tracery being entirely modern; the western window is a wide single light with chamfered jambs and rounded head, the upper part covered with cement; it is possibly of the 14th century, restored in the 17th or 18th century: between the windows, visible only outside, is a blocked doorway, probably also of the 14th century, with chamfered jambs and two-centred head. In the S. wall is an arcade of two bays of the same date and detail as the S. arch of the chancel; the octagonal column and semi-octagonal responds have moulded bases and capitals; the arches are two-centred; at the W. end of the wall is a window similar to the N.W. window, but with a plain label which has one carved head-stop, and is apparently of the 14th century; the 15th-century S. doorway has double-chamfered jambs and drop arch. The *South Chapel* and *Aisle* (36 ft. by 8½ ft.) and the S. porch have a moulded embattled parapet and four S. buttresses, all of the 15th century. In the E. wall is a late 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights and tracery under a four-centred head, with a moulded label which has head-stops. In the S. wall are three windows, of the same date and design as that in the E. wall, but each of four lights; between the two eastern windows is a small doorway with chamfered jambs and three-centred head. The *South Porch* has a 15th-century outer entrance with moulded jambs and four-centred arch under a square head with small trefoiled panels in the spandrels; above it externally can be traced the outline of the gable which existed before the S. aisle was built; in the upper part of the wall is a stone inscribed 1826, probably the date of a restoration of the church. In the W. wall is a plain rectangular light. The *West Tower* (11 ft. by 9 ft.) is of three stages, with diagonal buttresses at the W. angles; in the S.E. angle is a staircase, rising only to the top of the first stage; the parapet is embattled. All the detail is of the 15th century, partly restored. The two-centred tower arch is of four moulded orders; on the E.

side is a moulded label with plain stops; below each stop is a 15th-century head-corbel, found loose in the church, and recently inserted in its present position; the massive jambs have each three slightly projecting segmental shafts, with chamfered bases and heavily moulded capitals. In the S. wall, opening into the stair-turret, is a small doorway with chamfered jambs and four-centred head; the spandrels are carved. The W. doorway and window are partly blocked by a large buttress built against the middle of the W. wall; the doorway has moulded jambs and four-centred head with traceried spandrels containing plain shields: the mouldings of the doorway are continued in the jambs and drop arch of the window, which was originally of three cinquefoiled lights and tracery with a moulded external label; the middle light is now blocked by the buttress. The second stage has, in the S. wall, a rectangular window containing two quatrefoils. In each wall of the bell-chamber is a window of two trefoiled lights; only the outer order of the jambs and heads and the moulded labels over the S. and W. windows, are original. The *Roof* of the S. chapel and aisle is of the 15th century, much restored; it is flat-pitched, with large moulded beams, wall-plates and rafters; at each intersection of the beams is a boss, carved with foliated ornament or arms, the fifth from the E. end having a shield of Boteler; some of the bosses are modern. The S. porch has a 15th-century flat ceiling with large moulded beams and joists.

Fittings—Bells: six; 4th inscribed in black-letter 'Hec Nova Campana Margareta Est Nominata', 5th inscribed in black-letter 'Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum', both by Henry Jordan, 15th-century; 6th by Bartholomew Atton, 1590. *Brackets*: In S. chapel—on E. wall, level with sill of window, two, each carved with head, late 15th-century, defaced. *Brasses and Indents*. *Brasses*: In chancel—on N. side, (1) of Hugh Parke, M.A., S.T.B., rector of the parish, half-figure of priest in Mass vestments, inscription in black-letter, early 16th-century; in middle of floor, (2) to Felice Crane, 1622, inscription, and two shields with arms, above inscription indent of third shield, below inscription, cut in the stone, inscription to Robert Crane, D.C.L., etc., undated (see Monument (3)). *Chest*: In tower—a 'Poor Man's Chest', of wood, iron bound, some bands with ornamental ends, one lock, hasps for two padlocks, in lid two slits for money, one covered by hasp, probably 16th-century. *Glass*: In nave—in frame on N. wall, a few fragments, red, date uncertain. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. *Monuments*: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) to Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Tresham, of Newton,

Norfolk, wife of John Crane of Loughton, 1624, slab of grey marble in frame of white marble, with enriched mouldings and cornice, below cornice two shields with arms, achievement of arms at the top; (2) to Felice, daughter of George Moorton of Moorton, wife, first of William Mortoft of Ittringham and afterwards of John Crane of London, 1622, slab of grey marble in frame of white marble, with skulls, inscription and two shields with arms in spandrels, lozenge with arms at the top; on S. wall, (3) to Robert Crane, D.C.L., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of John Crane, 'Chiefe Clerke of the Green Cloth to King Charles the Second', 1672, also to John Crane, 1660, slab of grey marble in white marble frame with scroll top, containing shield with arms of Crane. *Floor-slab*: In chancel—to Mary, wife of John Crane of Loughton, 1624, and to her husband John Crane, chief clerk of the Green Cloth to Charles II., 1660, inscription and arms. *Plate*: includes stand paten of 1685, two cups, originally of 1685, re-made in 1865, all the gift of Dr. Brattell, rector. *Miscellanea*: In S. chapel—loose, two wood *panels*, carved with grotesque human figures, etc., early 17th-century; scratched on stone in buttress, E. of porch, *sundial*.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(2). *HOUSE*, N.W. of the churchyard, is of two storeys, built probably early in the 17th century, of stone rubble, except the upper storey on the N.E. front, which has been re-faced with brick; the roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, facing N.E., and at the S.E. end is a projecting chimney stack of stone with two square shafts, set diagonally, of thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

MONUMENTS (3-6):—

These buildings are all of two storeys, and, except one, were built in the 17th century. They were originally timber-framed, but have been restored with brick; three of them have thatched roofs.

(3). *COTTAGE*, in Pitcher Lane, about 220 yards S.S.E. of the church. The front has been re-faced with 18th-century brick. At the W. end the brick filling in the wall is original, and there is a chimney stack also of 17th-century brick. Inside the building is an open fireplace with a chimney corner seat.

Condition—Poor.

(4). *COTTAGE*, formerly an inn, now two tenements, 330 yards S. of the church. It was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century on an L-shaped plan, the wings projecting towards the S. and E.; in the 18th century a third wing was

added at the back of the E. wing; in the 19th century the E. end of the E. wing fell down and was rebuilt with brick; the original walls are on stone foundations and the 18th-century addition is of stone. The E. wing is covered with plaster on the N. front, but at the gabled W. end it has brick filling set in herring-bone pattern; it also has an original central chimney stack of brick. Inside the building are stop-chamfered ceiling-beams.

Condition—Poor.

(5). COTTAGE, on the W. side of the road, about 250 yards S.W. of the church. It has been partly re-fronted with modern brick; the roof is covered with corrugated iron. The plan is rectangular, facing E.; at the N. end and at the back are modern additions. The central chimney stack is covered with cement and is of modern brick at the top. Interior:—One room has a large open fireplace and an open timber ceiling with a stop-chamfered beam.

Condition—Fairly good.

(6). HOUSE, with SMITHY, N. of (5). The plan was originally rectangular, facing E., but in the 18th century a wing, built of stone, was added at the N. end, projecting towards the E., and making the plan L-shaped. The wing has been re-fronted with modern brick, and the brick filling in the other walls is also modern. At the back is a 17th-century outbuilding of one storey, now connected with the house; the walls are timber-framed with modern brick filling.

Condition—Fairly good.

(7). MANOR HOUSE (see Plate, p. 61), 400 yards W. of the church, is of two storeys; the walls are of stone; the roofs are tiled. The original house was probably timber-framed, built late in the 15th or early in the 16th century on a rectangular plan, facing S., and consisting of a Great Hall with a solar on the W.; the timber-framed gable at the E. end of the hall, originally external, is visible in the present roof-space; c. 1580 the building was re-modelled by Valentine Pigott (d. 1595), whose initials, with those of his wife Anne, are carved on the S. porch, which was added at that time, the house being lengthened towards the E., and the original walls encased in stone; probably the upper floor was inserted in the hall at the same date. A low wing was added at the back in 1615, the date recorded on a stone tablet re-set in the E. wall, but it was subsequently altered, probably in the 18th century. The building was completely restored and the windows were altered in 1912.

The house is an interesting example of domestic architecture of c. 1580, with remains of earlier date.

The late 16th-century mural paintings (see Plate, p. 178) are noteworthy.

S. Elevation:—The S. porch is gabled and of two storeys; the outer entrance has a four-centred arch in a square head with spandrels carved with foliage and the initials 'V. P.' and 'A. P.'; the jambs have carved stops and the label is moulded; the inner doorway has a plain oak frame: on the first floor is a window of three lights with moulded stone jambs, mullions and lintel, and a moulded label which is much damaged: the main block has, on each floor, three windows E. of the porch and one W. of it; the easternmost window on the ground floor is of stone with a much worn label; the other windows have brick jambs and rough oak lintels of the 18th century, and modern wood frames. *W. Elevation*:—On the ground floor is a stone window, of four lights, now blocked, and on the first floor is visible the outline of another window. Above the gable is a chimney stack having two shafts set diagonally and rebuilt with modern brick. *E. Elevation*:—A large chimney stack of stone projects from the end of the main block; the three diagonal shafts are of brick, partly of the 16th century and partly modern. *N. Elevation*:—The main block has a projecting chimney stack of the 16th century, except the top, which is of modern brick.

Interior:—On the ground floor the ceiling in the original hall has moulded beams of the 16th century, and in the N. wall is a moulded stone fireplace of the same date, with a four-centred arch in a square head; in one of the partitions inserted in the hall is a stop-chamfered oak door-frame of the 17th century. On the first floor are two door-frames similar to that on the ground floor: the room at the E. end has a 16th-century stone fireplace with a flat four-centred arch in a square head; the adjoining room has remains of late 16th-century paintings on the walls, until recently covered with whitewash: that on the E. wall has been almost entirely exposed and is in fairly good condition; the design is in black line on white plaster and is divided into three bays by vertical lines and zigzag ornament; in each bay is a roundel enclosing a head wearing a quilted hat and a ruff; the roundels have angels as supporters, above which are cupids on horseback, and foliage ornament; the frieze has figures of half-seraphs, half-foliage and other ornament, and rectangular panels with inscriptions; only one inscription, 'Feare God', is completely exposed. The roof over the original hall is of three bays, irregularly spaced, and probably altered in the 18th century; the intermediate trusses are of queen-post type with curved struts to the straining-beams, and a tie-beam with curved struts is visible at the E. end. The timber-framing of the gable at the E. end is

also of queen-post character; some of the struts remain, and mortices for others; the gable has lath and plaster filling partly covered with plaster; the purlins are chamfered, and those at the E. end have wind-braces; traces of former laths remain on the rafters above the present ceiling. The room E. of the hall, now ceiled at the wall-plate level, was formerly ceiled up to the collar-beams, and half the original ceiling-joists remain *in situ*.

Condition—Fairly good; recently restored; since date of visit the paintings have been concealed by canvas and wall paper, and the arched fireplace on the ground floor has been filled in again and plastered.

(8-9). COTTAGE and HOUSE, each of two storeys, built of stone early in the 17th century: the roofs are thatched. The *Cottage*, now two tenements, 400 yards W.S.W. of the church, on the W. side of the green, is of L-shaped plan, with the wings projecting towards the S. and W. The E. front retains a window with a moulded frame of wood. In one chimney stack are some old bricks. Interior:—On the ground floor are two open fireplaces, partly blocked, and some of the ceiling-beams are original. The *House*, on the S. side of the green, about 350 yards S.W. of the church, is of rectangular plan, facing E. The central chimney stack is of stone at the ridge-level of the roof, with two shafts set diagonally and built of modern brick; another stack, at the S. end, is partly of old brick. Interior:—One room has a large open fireplace and open timber ceiling.

Condition—Of cottage and house, fairly good.

(10). THE TALBOT INN, on the main road, about 800 yards S.S.W. of the church, is of two storeys, built of brick probably late in the 17th century, but considerably altered, and partly re-faced with modern brick. The roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped, with the wings projecting towards the N. and W., and with a small modern addition on the N.E. Two of the chimney stacks are original. Interior:—In the tap room is a wide open fireplace with a cambered and stop-chamfered wooden lintel.

Condition—Good.

162. LUFFIELD ABBEY.

(O.S. 6 in. viii. N.W.)

Monastic:—

(1). LUFFIELD PRIORY, site: there are no structural remains visible of the Benedictine priory founded early in the 12th century and suppressed in 1493, but in a field, S. of the house known as Luffield Abbey, are numerous ditches

which possibly indicate the position of some of the former monastic buildings.

Condition—Of ditches, fragmentary.

163. MAIDS' MORETON.

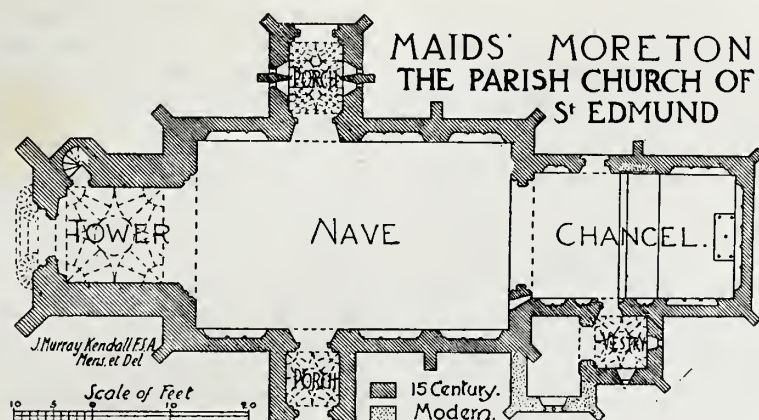
(O.S. 6 in. (a)xiii. N.E. (b)xiii. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^{a, b} (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. EDMUND, at the S.E. end of the village, is built of limestone rubble with ample quoins and dressings, a moulded plinth, carefully worked string-courses, elaborately weathered buttresses and plain parapets; the S. wall of the chancel and the original walls of the vestry are covered with roughcast. The roofs^a are covered with lead. The earliest detail is that of the font, probably of late 12th-century date, and some 12th-century stones are re-set in the N. porch, but the present church was built in the second half of the 15th century; an addition was made to the S. vestry, and the building was repaired in 1882-87.

The church is exceptionally interesting, as it is of unusually fine design, workmanship and material, all of the 15th century and practically untouched; the W. tower, with the fan-vaulted canopy over the W. doorway and the fan-vaulting in the vestry, tower and porches are especially noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (26 ft. by 16 ft.) has an E. window of five cinquefoiled lights with elaborate tracery in a three-centred head; the external and internal reveals are moulded; the internal reveal is carried down to the ground and the mullions are continued as fillets, which stop on a blocking of stone, possibly intended for fixing the altar and reredos. In the N. wall are two windows; the eastern is of three trefoiled lights with tracery in an obtuse head; the western window is small and of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; the reveals are of similar design to those of the E. window, but on a smaller scale; the internal splays of each window are carried to the ground and contain a stone bench: W. of the first window are two tall narrow recesses with chamfered jambs and depressed heads; the eastern recess is almost filled and partly covered by an 18th-century monument; the western recess contains a doorway of two moulded orders, with a four-centred head. In the S. wall are two windows, similar to those in the N. wall; the western window now opens into the modern addition to the vestry: between them are three tall narrow recesses; one is not carried to the ground and under it, opening into the vestry, is a doorway of two moulded orders, with a two-



centred head. The chancel arch is two-centred and of two continuously moulded orders; at the S.W. corner of the chancel is a squint from the nave, a small rough opening with a trefoiled head. The *South Vestry* (6½ ft. square) is of late 15th-century date, with a modern extension towards the W. It has fan-vaulting springing from the four corners and of somewhat elaborate detail; the central boss is foliated, and the cones have panels with trefoiled heads. The E. and S. walls have each a single trefoiled light with uncusped tracery under a square head; the tracery was probably always glazed, but the lights apparently had shutters. The *Nave* (40 ft. by 24 ft.) is of four bays; in the first, second and fourth bays the N. and S. walls have each a window of three cinquefoiled lights with a transom and tracery in a two-centred or four-centred head; the detail is similar to that of the E. window; in the third bay of each wall is a recess, with jambs and rear arches of similar design to those of the windows, and each containing a doorway; the N. doorway is four-centred and of two moulded orders; the outer order has elaborate pierced cusping making the head septfoiled, with trefoiled sub-cusping; the S. doorway has jambs and four-centred head of two moulded orders. In the E. wall, S. of the chancel arch, the squint to the chancel has moulded jambs and cinquefoiled head. The *West Tower* (12 ft. square) is of three stages with diagonal buttresses, a N.W. stair-turret and an embattled parapet; the battlements are moulded, and pierced with round openings; under the parapet is a moulded string-course with bird-shaped gargoyles at the angles. The tower arch is four-centred and of three continuous orders. The W. doorway is of three orders; the two inner orders are moulded and continuous in the jambs and four-centred head; the outermost order of the jambs is formed by round angle shafts which carry

cones of fan-vaulting supporting a wide flat canopy; the soffit is almost plain; the canopy has a frieze decorated with flower ornament, and a parapet with triangular merlons, which have trefoiled panels: the W. window is of four cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head, the detail is similar to that of the E. window. The ground stage is fan-vaulted; the cones have panels with trefoiled heads and spring from corbels in the four corners, carved as cherubim; the ribs are heavy and double-chamfered, and in the middle is a large circular bell-way. Above the ground stage the plan of the tower is unusual; in each wall is a wide external recess, rising from the sloping off-set at the bottom of the second stage to the top of the third stage; each recess has a four-centred head with elaborate pierced septfoiled cusping, the cusps terminating in wide foliations; the sides are splayed, and at the back is a V-shaped vertical projection extending to the outer face of the wall and supporting the apex of the recess: in each wall of the second stage at the base of the recess is a window with a trefoiled head, and a panel of the same form; the string-course marking the second stage is mitred into the recesses and carried round the buttresses and stair-turret. In each wall of the bell-chamber, at the top of the recess, are two single-light windows with trefoiled heads, separated by the V-shaped projection; in the N. wall one light is blocked. The *North Porch* (9 ft. by 7 ft.) has an embattled parapet, each merlon containing a small trefoiled panel; the middle merlon on the N. side has a triangular head, cut off, probably for the socket of a cross; under the parapet is a string-course with bird-shaped gargoyles at the angles. The outer doorway has jambs and four-centred head of two moulded orders. The roof is fan-vaulted, and carried on six round wall-shafts with moulded capitals, and

bases of a concave octagonal form; on each side of the middle shaft is a small window with a trefoiled head. The *South Porch* (7 ft. square) has a plain parapet with a small niche (see *Fittings*) over the outer doorway, which is three-centred and of two moulded orders. The fan-vaulting of the roof is similar to that of the vestry, but is carried on wall-shafts similar to those of the N. porch. The *Roofs* are all original; that of the chancel is low-pitched and of two bays, with three king-post trusses of simple design; the principal timbers are chamfered, and the heavy wall-plates are elaborately moulded; the trusses and the spandrels of the wall-brackets are filled with tracery; the wooden corbels are moulded; the E. bay has foliated bosses on the ridge and purlins; one boss is carved with a bird holding a scroll, another with the head of a bishop (possibly restored); under the middle tie-beam is a carved figure of Christ with one hand raised, seated between two crocketed finialled buttresses. The roof of the nave is similar to that of the chancel, and is of four bays with five trusses; the bosses are of different designs; under the middle tie-beam is a carved figure of Christ, with both hands raised; the corbels of the brackets on the S. wall are similar to those of the chancel, except the easternmost, which is of stone, carved as a lion's head; four of the corbels on the N. wall are of stone, also carved.

Fittings—Brackets: In chancel—on N. side of E. window, moulded; in nave—in splay of S.E. window, apparently not *in situ*, carved as an angel; both late 15th-century. *Brasses and Indents*: In nave—in large slab, two shields bearing arms, a chevron with three fleurs de lis thereon, 15th-century; indents of two figures and inscription plate, filled with modern brasses, representing the figures of the two sisters, by tradition the builders of the church (see *Paintings*). *Communion Table*: elaborately carved, with urn-shaped legs, apron covered with grotesque heads, including face with Van Dyck beard and moustache, on each side a shield, one inscribed '1623', the other, 'JOHN MORE'. *Doors*: In chancel—in N. doorway, plain, possibly 15th-century. In nave—in N. doorway, with elaborate tracery planted on, late 15th-century, much defaced. In N. porch—in outer doorway, double door with panels having small carved semi-circular heads, below lintel two open panels set with turned balusters, head of doorway filled with turned balusters, springing from semi-circular lintel carved with shield bearing a chevron with three fleurs de lis thereon, and date 1637; roughly cut or scratched below date, initials, 'PR. IA. IN. WA'. *Font*: circular bowl, with band of crude acanthus-leaves and pellet ornament, probably late 12th-century, base modern. *Glass*: In chancel—in

tracery of E. window, fragments, including part of canopies, foliated designs, part of two scrolls, one inscribed 'miserere i . . . mei dñs', the other ' . . . ve maria', on another scroll heart with five wounds; in N.W. window, in quatrefoil, vernicle in white and gold; all late 15th-century. In tower—in W. window, fragments of architectural designs, part of four figures of saints, one with book, late 15th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. *Monuments*: In chancel—in N.W. recess, to Frances, daughter of Thomas Attenbury, 1685, cartouche with drapery and cherubs, and inscription. *Floor-slab*: In nave—to John Birtwisle 1697, and Phillip his wife, 1696, inscription and arms. *Niche*: On S. porch—over entrance, with trefoiled head, crocketed and finialled ogee canopy, with pinnacles, late 15th-century, much weathered. *Painting*: In nave—over N. doorway, shield with arms, argent a chevron sable three fleurs de lis argent thereon, below it in ornamental frame, inscription, painted on wall, to 'Sisters and Maids, daughters of the Lord Pruet, the pious and munificent founders of this church', possibly c. 1700; on E. truss of roof, traces of colour. In chancel—at back of sedilia, representation of the Last Supper, late 16th or early 17th-century. *Piscinae*: In chancel—pillar piscina, with moulded semi-hexagonal basin and stem; in vestry—at E. end of S. wall, rectangular recess, probably piscina; in nave—in reveal of S.E. window, broken away, but drain visible; all late 15th-century. *Screen*: Under chancel arch—of three bays, with moulded mullions and buttressed master-mullions, traceried upper panels and close lower panels with small piercings and cinquefoiled heads, double doors in the middle, moulded cornice with remains of cresting, late 15th-century. *Sedilia*: In chancel—in splay of S.E. window, three, with moulded and buttressed mullions, under projecting semi-hexagonal canopies, traceried and elaborately moulded, with sub-cusped cinquefoiled heads, enriched frieze, vaulted soffit and crocketed ogee labels, all of chalk, late 15th-century; remains of moulded string-course, probably part of original sedilia. *Tiles*: In tower—a few, 'slip' tiles, simple patterns, mediæval. *Miscellanea*: In chancel—over screen, two carved wooden *half-figures* of angels holding shields, one shield bearing three nails, the other a hammer, 15th or 16th-century. In S. porch—*bier*, with plain chamfered panel carved with date, 1659. In nave—on N. and S. walls, between windows, six *consecration crosses*, in circles 8 in. in diameter, crosses formy, incised and painted red, two partly hidden by modern brass and gas-bracket, some very indistinct; on E. wall, N. and S. of chancel arch, similar cross, scratched on plaster; all late 15th-century. In



MAIDS' MORETON : PARISH CHURCH OF ST. EDMUND ; LATE 15TH-CENTURY.
From the North-West.

N. porch—in rear arches of windows, four stones with dentil ornament, 12th-century.

Condition—Good; the roof may need attention in a few years' time; there are one or two signs of settlement, but none of them serious; little restored.

Secular:—

MONUMENTS (2-16):—

These buildings are nearly all of the 17th century and of two storeys; all, except two, are timber-framed, with wattle and daub or brick filling restored with modern brick; the roofs generally are thatched. Many of the chimney stacks are original.

^a (2-3). COTTAGES, two, on the W. side of the Leckhampstead road, about 330 yards N.E. of the church. They are both of the central chimney type.

Condition—Fairly good.

MAIN ROAD, N.E. side:—

^a (4). *Cottage*, at the S.E. end of the road, about 220 yards N. of the church. It was built probably late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, but the walls have been entirely re-faced or rebuilt with modern brick. Only the central chimney stack is original. Interior:—On the ground floor there is an open timber ceiling.

Condition—Good; much altered and restored.

^a (5). *Cottage*, about 120 yards N.W. of (4). Some of the windows have old iron casements.

Condition—Good, much restored and altered.

^a (6). *Cottage*, now two tenements, 150 yards N.W. of (5). The walls are covered with roughcast.

Condition—Good, much restored and altered.

^a (7). *The Wheatsheaf Inn*, N.W. of (6). The walls are covered with roughcast and there is a central chimney stack. Interior:—On the ground floor there are original ceiling-beams and a wide fireplace, partly blocked.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (8). *Upper Farm*, 200 yards N.W. of (6). It was built of stone in 1624, the date on a chimney stack, and the original plan was rectangular, facing S.W.; later in the 17th century a low wing was added, extending towards the N.E.; it is timber-framed, and originally had wattle and daub filling, now replaced by brick; the wing was heightened in the 18th century. The roofs are covered with tiles, slate and corrugated iron. The *S.W. Elevation* has four modern windows under early 17th-century labels; each of the two lower windows retains the upper part of three original stone mullions. The *S.E. Elevation* has, in the gabled end of the main block, an original stone-mullioned window of two

lights. At the N.W. end of the main block is a chimney stack with two square shafts of brick on a stone base, bearing the date 1624; the central stack of the N.E. wing is also on a stone base. Interior:—On the ground floor are two wide fireplaces, partly blocked, one in the main block, and one in the wing.

Some of the outbuildings, N.W. of the house, are of the 17th century, built of timber and brick.

Condition—Good.

S.W. side:—

^a (9). *Cottage*, opposite to (4). One window at the back contains some old glass. Interior:—On the ground floor is an open timber ceiling and a large open fireplace with a wooden lintel.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (10). *Cottage*, 120 yards N.W. of (9). The walls have lower courses of stone. The base only of one chimney stack is original.

Condition—Poor.

^a (11). *Cottage*, opposite to (6). The chimney stacks are modern.

Condition—Good.

THE BUCKINGHAM ROAD, W. side:—

^a (12). *Cottage*, four tenements, at the corner of the main road. The plan is of the central chimney type; some old casement windows remain. Interior:—On the ground floor there are some original ceiling-beams.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (13). *Cottage*, S.W. of (12), has some old casement windows.

Condition—Fairly good.

E. side:—

^a (14-16). *Cottages*, three, opposite to (12) and (13). A few old casement windows remain.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (17). *Manor Farm* or *Home Farm*, about 450 yards N.W. of the church, is a house of two storeys, built of stone late in the 16th century; two small modern wings, of brick, have been added at the back. The roof is tiled.

The large stone fireplace in the hall, probably of c. 1600, is worthy of note.

The plan of the original part of the building is rectangular, facing W.; the modern S.E. wing is over old cellars, which indicates that the house formerly extended in that direction. Interior:—On the ground floor, in the hall, there are chamfered wall-plates and beams, and the large stone fireplace has a four-centred arch under a square head, with a moulded bracket at each end and sunk spandrels; it is now partly blocked.

Two other rooms have chamfered ceiling-beams, and some of the doors are of moulded battens, probably of oak, now painted.

Condition—Good.

164. MARSH GIBBON.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxi. N.E. ^(b)xxii. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, in the village, is of stone rubble with limestone dressings; the W. tower is of coursed rubble. The roofs are covered with lead and with slate. The church was built in the 13th century, on a cruciform plan, with a *Chancel*, *Nave*, and *North* and *South Transepts*; the work was begun at the E. end c. 1240, and was continued towards the W.; there are no traces of a central tower, but a straight joint in the S. wall of the clearstorey indicates that it was built at two different dates, for some pre-existing reason. The *South Aisle* was added c. 1300, and a W. tower was built early in the 14th century. The *South Porch*, with the S. doorway, was added in the 15th century. The clearstorey and roof of the nave were built early in the 16th century, and windows were inserted in the 15th and 16th centuries. The E. wall of the chancel was restored in 1860, and the rest of the church in 1879-80, when the *North Aisle* was added and the *West Tower* rebuilt with the old material. The *South Vestry* is modern.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (28½ ft. by 18 ft.) has, in the E. wall, three modern lancet windows. The N. and S. walls have each three lancet windows, all modern, except some of the internal stones, which are of the 13th century. The chancel arch is modern. The *Nave* (50 ft. by 18 ft.) has a plain parapet of early 16th-century date. The N. and S. walls are pierced each by an arch opening into the transept, and an arcade of two bays. The two-centred arch opening into the N. transept is of c. 1260 and of two chamfered orders, with moulded labels on both sides; the responds are semi-octagonal; the capital of the E. respond (see Plate, p. 39) is carved with foliage, a man's head, and a woman's head in a wimple; the woman's head has been much cut away for the former rood-screen and loft; the respond has no base; the capital of the W. respond has carved foliage, and the base is moulded. The N. arcade is a modern copy of the S. arcade. The two-centred arch opening into the S. transept is of c. 1240 and of two chamfered orders, with a label on the N. side only; the responds are semi-octagonal and have boldly foliated capitals of different designs, the E. capital being

mutilated as is that of the N. arch; the responds have no remaining bases. The S. arcade is of c. 1300; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders with moulded labels on the N. side; the semi-octagonal responds and the octagonal pillar have shallow moulded bell-capitals and moulded bases. The clearstorey has two windows on each side; the N. windows are modern; the S. windows are of the 16th century, and each of two plain four-centred lights under a square head with a moulded external label and a modern mullion. Over the E. respond of the arch opening into the S. transept is the 15th-century doorway of the former rood-loft; in the transept it has an oak frame; above it, immediately below the wall-plate, is a small blocked window. The *North Transept* (16 ft. square) has 15th-century diagonal buttresses at the angles. In the E. wall is a 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head, with a moulded external label; the mullions are modern. In the N. wall are two 13th-century lancet windows with rebated and chamfered external jambs and heads; the internal and external labels are moulded, and the internal labels have each a foliated stop in the middle, and returned outer ends; under the windows, internally and externally, is a chamfered string-course. The *South Transept* (16 ft. square) has a plain parapet and diagonal buttresses of the 15th century. In the S. wall is a window of five flattened ogee lights with tracery in a four-centred head, of late 15th or early 16th-century date; one mullion is modern and the tracery has been restored. In the W. wall opening into the S. aisle, is a two-centred arch, apparently of the 14th century; it is of one chamfered order dying into the wall. The *North Aisle* (10 ft. wide) is modern, but has three old windows re-set; two of them, in the N. wall, are probably of early 16th-century date, and are each of three plain four-centred lights under a square head, with moulded jambs and modern mullions. In the W. wall is a single lancet light of the 13th century, similar to those in the N. wall of the N. transept, but with a modern sill. The *South Aisle* (6 ft. wide) has, in the S. wall, two windows, the eastern of the 16th century, and of three plain four-centred lights under a square head with a splayed internal lintel and moulded external jambs and head; the western window is of c. 1340, and of two trefoiled ogee lights under a square head, with a trefoiled spandrel, and a plain external label; the internal lintel is of wood: between the windows is the S. doorway, with moulded jambs and four-centred head, of the 15th century, except the E. jamb and the lower stones of the W. jamb, which are modern. The *West Tower* (12 ft. square) has been rebuilt with the old material; it is of two stages with

diagonal W. buttresses and an embattled parapet, with pinnacles, apparently modern, at the corners. The tower arch is modern, except a few 14th-century stones re-used in the jambs. The W. doorway has moulded jambs and segmental pointed arch in a square head with trefoiled spandrels and a moulded label; the head is of the 15th century, but there is only one old stone in the jambs: the W. window is of three trefoiled ogee lights in a two-centred head with an external label, all of the 15th century, except the tracery, which is modern. In the upper part of the ground stage, in the W. wall, is a rectangular light. The bell-chamber has a window in each wall; the E. window is of two trefoiled lights under a square head with a label, apparently all of the 15th century; the N. window is of two trefoiled lights with a plain piercing in a two-centred head, of late 14th or early 15th-century date; the S. and W. windows are each of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head with a label, both of the 15th century, much restored. The *South Porch* has a 15th-century entrance archway, of detail similar to that of the S. doorway, but with modern jambs. In each side wall is a single light, all modern, except the jambs which are of the 15th century. The *Roof* of the nave is of four bays; the two eastern bays are possibly of late 15th-century date and are narrower than the other bays, which may be of the 16th century; all have been much restored; the trusses have thin moulded tie-beams, with curved braces; the two eastern bays have rough purlins and ridge, and the two western moulded purlins, ridge and intermediate principal rafters, and plain wall-plates; each truss rests on stone corbels, all carved as angels with shields or scrolls, except the second from the W. end, on the N. side, which is carved as a grotesque beast, and the two western on the S. side, which are plain polygonal corbels. The roof of the N. transept is of two bays, somewhat similar to the eastern bays of the nave and probably of the same date; but the middle truss has a tie-beam without braces, and a wall-post at the W. end only; there are angel-corbels in all the corners except the S.E. The roof of the S. transept is similar to that of the N. transept, but the middle truss has modern braces: in the angles of the transept are square tapering corbels with concave sides, apparently formerly moulded and embattled at the top.

Fittings—*Bells*: five and sanctus; 2nd, 3rd and 4th by Richard Chandler, 1678; sanctus by Henry Knight, probably early 17th-century. *Brackets*: In N. transept—on E. wall, two at N. end, one at S. end, all plain; belonged originally to two altars; date uncertain. *Chair*: In chancel—of oak, carved, 17th-century, brought from Ambrosden Hall, Oxon. *Communion Table*: In vestry—with

plain turned legs and plain rails, probably 17th-century. *Lockers*: In S. transept—in S. wall, double, with rebated stone jambs, central post and rebated lintel of oak, probably late 15th or early 16th-century, post much worn. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. *Monuments*: In chancel—in recess in N. wall, (1) coffin slab with foliated long cross of elaborate design, chamfered edge, late 13th-century. In S. transept—on E. wall, (2) to the Rev. John Dod, B.D., rector of the parish, 1698, marble slab with inscription. In churchyard—headstones, (1) to Mary White, 1680; (2) to John White, 1689; (3) 1688, inscription obliterated; (4) 1689, inscription obliterated. *Floor-slabs*: In nave—inscriptions obliterated. *Piscinae*: In N. transept—in E. wall, two, one at S. end, the other in middle of wall, each with chamfered jambs and segmental pointed head, round basin, probably 15th-century. In S. transept—in S. wall, with round head, chamfered edges, quatrefoil basin, probably late 15th or 16th-century. *Plate*: includes large cup and cover paten of 1674, dated 1675. *Recess*: In chancel—in N. wall, of stone, plastered on face, probably late 13th-century, contains coffin slab of same date (see Monument (1)). *Seating*: In nave—many pews, five having standards with panelled sides, moulded heads and knob finials, all early 17th-century. *Miscellanea*: In churchyard—near S. porch, base and part of octagonal shaft of *churchyard cross*, 15th-century; on S.W. buttress of S. transept, two *sundials*.

Condition—Good.

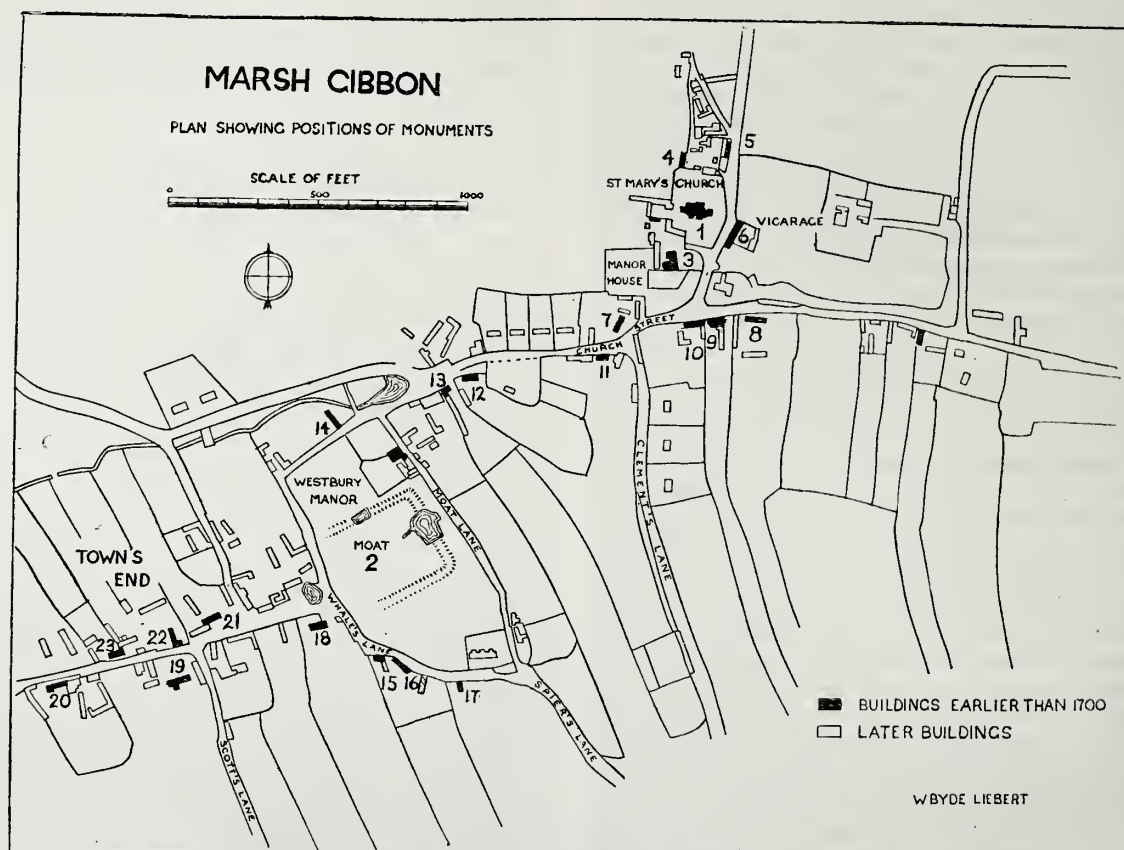
Secular:—

^a (2). WESTBURY MANOR, house and moat, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.W. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys and an attic, and of stone partly covered with roughcast; the roofs are tiled. It was built in the 17th century on an L-shaped plan, but has been recently almost completely altered. On the S. side there are old wood lintels over some of the windows. *Interior*:—The staircase is of the 17th century, with turned balusters and a moulded rail.

The only remains of the *Moat* are two ponds and slight indications of a ditch in the field S. of the house.

Condition—Good, much altered.

^a (3). THE MANOR HOUSE (see Plate, p. 192), now a farmhouse, S.W. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic; the walls are chiefly of stone. The roofs are tiled. The house is of irregularly H-shaped plan, built apparently c. 1560; the central block has been less altered than the N. and S. wings; it contains the hall, and has on the E. front a porch, bay window, and small projecting staircase; at the N. end of the hall is a large chimney stack, and W. of the hall is a wing contain-



ing the principal stairs. During the first half of the 17th century the N. and S. wings were altered, the E. ends being brought out to line with the porch, bay window and staircase on the E. front, and probably the upper storey of the porch was added; the upper half of the principal stairs, the secondary stairs on the E. front, from the ground to the attic, and the whole of the attic floor are also of the 17th century. In the 18th century the N. and S. wings and part of the upper storey of the porch were re-faced, all the present S. windows inserted, and other windows altered.

The house is an interesting example of domestic late 16th-century architecture, with 17th and 18th-century alterations. The staircases are noteworthy.

The *E. Elevation* is divided into four gabled bays, the two outer being larger than the two inner bays; they are all on one plane on the second floor, but below it the main wall of the second bay from the N. end sets back, being part of the 16th-century elevation. The northernmost bay includes the E. wall of the N. wing and that of the staircase, and is of rough 17th-century rubble: the gable has a 17th-century moulded barge-board, with a decayed pendant at the apex: in the N. wing, the ground

and first floors have each a window of six lights, with moulded oak mullions and transom, and a rough oak lintel, all probably of the 17th century; on the second floor is a window of the same type and date as the other windows, but of three lights: the staircase has, on the ground floor, a window of three lights, with frame and moulded mullions of oak, and on the first floor is a similar window with the side lights blocked; the S. wall of the staircase is corbelled out at the top on two ogee corbels, possibly to form the kneeler for a stone gable. The second bay from the N. end has a projecting bay window of semi-octagonal plan; on the ground and first floors it has four lights in front and one on each side, all with moulded transoms; over the upper lights is a moulded string-course, which is carried along the walls of the staircase: over the bay window is a plastered gable, with a wood-mullioned window of three lights, and a moulded barge-board similar to that of the northernmost bay. The third bay forms the porch; on the ground floor the 16th-century outer entrance is of moulded stone with a flat four-centred arch under a square head, which has plain spandrels and a moulded label: the inner doorway has a

moulded oak frame, and an oak door with six panels enclosed by mouldings studded with nails; the door-furniture includes two floriated strap-hinges, the key-hole scutcheon and square bolts inside, and the ring scutcheon outside, all of the 16th century; the upper storey has two angle posts of the former timber-framing, but the rest of the wall is of rough stone rubble, and has a blocked window, externally hidden by ivy; the gable has a moulded barge-board and pendant, and is covered with cement; in it is a window blocked with modern brick. The southernmost bay, or E. end of the S. wing, has on the ground floor a 17th-century window of three lights with moulded oak mullions and transom, and a rough lintel; on the first floor is a similar window, now blocked; on the second floor is a three-light window, also of the 17th century, without a transom; the gable has a moulded barge-board similar to the others, but the pendant is missing. The chimney stack between the northernmost and next bay is probably of the 16th century; the four square shafts have moulded caps, and are set diagonally on a rectangular base with a moulded upper edge; in the E. side of the base is a small recess, with two round arches above it.

The *S. Elevation* has, in the E. half, a projecting chimney stack, with two diagonal shafts; the windows are of the 18th century. The *N. Elevation* has, on the ground floor, two roughly made 17th-century windows of wood; on the first floor are two similar windows, one being now blocked. On the second floor is a large gabled dormer window of four oak-mullioned lights, probably of the 17th century, and containing some old quarries of glass.

The *W. Elevation* is in four bays: the second bay from the N. end is the 16th-century main wall, the other bays project to various planes beyond it. The W. wall of the northernmost bay is gabled and has, on the second floor, a window of three lights with rough wood mullions and frame; the other floors are hidden by ivy; in the S. wall, on the first floor, is a roughly made window of uncertain date, now blocked. In the second bay from the N. end, on the ground floor, is a 16th-century doorway with a panelled door, which has strap-hinges and a knocker with ornamental plates, all original; on the first floor are traces of a 16th-century stone window, now blocked; on the second floor is a gabled dormer window of three lights. The third bay, or principal staircase wing, has a low modern addition against the wall of the ground floor; on the first floor are two windows, one now blocked, the other of three lights, with wood mullions, and probably of the 17th century; the second floor is gabled, and has a 16th-century stone window of three lights, now blocked; the moulded mullions and transom are

similar to those on the E. front: in the N. wall are two windows with oak lintels, of the 17th or 18th century. The southernmost bay has a projecting chimney stack, with a plain rectangular shaft, of the 17th or 18th century.

Interior: Ground Floor:—In the central hall is a large stone fireplace of c. 1560, with moulded jambs and flat four-centred arch in a square head with plain spandrels; at the S. end of the W. wall, opening into the staircase wing, is a doorway also of c. 1560, with moulded oak jambs and lintel. The principal staircase is probably of mid 16th-century date from the ground to the first floor, and has square newels with moulded corners and turned acorn heads, turned balusters and a moulded hand-rail: from the first to the second floor it is probably of early 17th-century date; the newel heads are similar to those of the secondary staircase, which has square newels with moulded corners, and turned heads with bell-shaped tops on a moulded stem, turned balusters, and a moulded handrail, all probably of early 17th-century date; both are well-staircases. *First Floor*:—The room over the hall has, opening on to the principal staircase, a doorway with a moulded oak frame of c. 1560, and a panelled oak door of the same date, set upside down. In the middle of the passage leading to the N. wing, on the W. side of the chimney stack, is a 17th-century door with moulded battens. In the room over the kitchen, in the large chimney stack, is a fireplace of c. 1560, partly blocked; it has moulded jambs, with moulded stops, and a moulded four-centred arch in a square head; the room is partly lined with panelling of late 16th or early 17th-century date. The doorway opening from the principal staircase into the S. wing is of c. 1560, and has a moulded oak frame and a panelled door with three hinges of different patterns, one being an original cock's-head hinge. In a room at the W. end of the S. wing is some panelling of late 16th or early 17th-century date. The *Attic* has plain roof-timbers with braced purlins: one fireplace, in the large chimney stack, has a stop-chamfered oak lintel, and is probably of early 17th-century date.

A barn, N. of the house, is of stone, and probably of the 17th century.

Condition—Good, but much covered with ivy on all sides.

MONUMENTS (4-24):—

These buildings are almost all of two storeys, and many of them are of the 17th century. The walls generally are of stone; the roofs are tiled or thatched. In many of the rooms are wide fireplaces, usually partly blocked, and chamfered ceiling-beams.

^a (4-5). COTTAGES, two, about 130 feet N. of the church. The chimney stacks retain some 17th-century brick.

Condition—Poor.

^a (6). BARN, probably a tithe-barn, at the Rectory, E. of the church, is of rectangular plan, facing W., and is probably of the 16th century; the upper floor was possibly inserted at a later date. The building is lighted by narrow slits in the E. and W. walls, and has an external staircase of stone at the S. end. Interior:—The roof has rough queen-post trusses.

Condition—Fairly good.

CHURCH STREET, N. side:—

^a (7). *House*, about 150 yards S.W. of the church. The W. half is of timber and brick. There are some old glass quarries in the windows of the upper storey, and the two chimney stacks are of old brick, partly restored.

Condition—Fairly good.

S. side:—

^a (8). *Cottage*, about 130 yards S. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, built probably late in the 16th century. The stone rubble in the walls is roughly squared. The plan is of the central chimney type, modified by additional rooms and a second chimney stack at the E. end. The mullioned windows have plain frames of wood, metal casements and leaded glass, and many of them retain plain wrought iron furniture, probably original. The chimney stacks are of brick and have V-shaped pilasters.

Condition—Good.

^a (9). *The Red Lion Inn* (see Plate opposite), 100 yards S. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic. The plan is L-shaped. In front is a wood cornice, possibly of late 17th-century date. At each end is an original chimney stack.

Condition—Good.

^a (10). *Inn* (see Plate opposite), W. of (9), is of two storeys and an attic, built on a rectangular plan, probably late in the 16th century. The stone rubble in the walls is roughly squared. In front are two original windows, each of four lights with moulded wood mullions; the other windows are modern, except the moulded lintels; the principal doorway has an original panelled door with strap-hinges. At the back one original window remains. One chimney stack is of old thin bricks and has square pilasters.

Condition—Good.

^a (11). *Cottage*, 200 yards S.W. of the church, was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, and has a modern addition at the back.

The N. front is partly of timber and brick, and has an old window of four lights with moulded wood mullions, and a doorway with a moulded wood lintel. The E. wall is timber-framed with old brick filling. The original central chimney stack has square pilasters.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (12). *House*, 300 yards S.W. of the church, was built on a rectangular plan late in the 16th century. In front is an original doorway with a moulded oak frame and a panelled door which has moulded muntins and rails and ornamental strap-hinges; three small windows are probably original, but two of them have modern frames, and the third is blocked; the upper storey has gabled dormer windows. The central chimney stack has two square shafts set diagonally. Interior:—The plain oak staircase is probably original.

Condition—Good.

^a (13). *Ware Farm*, 300 yards S.W. of the church. The house is of L-shaped plan and has been restored and altered. The N.E. gable is of timber and brick. In the windows at the back are some quarries of old glass. One chimney stack has two square shafts on a moulded base, all of old thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (14). *IVY COTTAGE*, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.W. of the church, is a long rectangular building which has been restored, and has modern additions. One chimney stack is of 17th-century brick. Interior:—Two doors are old, one of them being on the first floor.

Condition—Good.

^a (15-17). COTTAGES, three, on the S. side of Whale's Lane, about 600 yards S.W. of the church, have been restored. The upper storey of each building is partly in the roof. Some of the chimney stacks are of old thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

TOWN'S END, main road, S. side:—

^a (18). *House*, now two cottages, opposite to Mud Pond, on the S. side of the road. The plan is T-shaped, the central wing projecting towards the E. The chimney stack at the E. end is of 17th-century brick, and has two square shafts set diagonally; beyond it is an 18th-century addition, forming a third cottage; on the W. side of the transverse wing is another stack, probably of late 17th-century date. Interior:—The ground floor has stop-chamfered ceiling-beams which show that it contained originally two large rooms, now sub-divided.

Condition—Good.

^a (19). *The Priory* (formerly Scott's Farm), at the corner of Scott's Lane, 600 yards S.W. of the church. The house was built late in the 16th



MARSH GIBBON: MANOR HOUSE; c. 1560.
East Front.



MARSH GIBBON.
Monuments, Nos. (10) and (9), in village; 16th and 17th-century.

century, but has been rebuilt. The plan is T-shaped, the middle wing projecting towards the S. The N. front is of modern brick; the other walls, up to the level of the first floor, are of original thin bricks, re-used. At the W. end of the main block is a 16th-century chimney stack, with two square shafts set diagonally on a moulded base; at the E. end is another stack, possibly of the 17th century, and inside the house, on the ground floor, it has a large arched fireplace, partly blocked.

Condition—Good.

^a (20). *Townsend Farm*, at the W. end of the village, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.W. of the church, is a house of two storeys and an attic. The plan is rectangular, and at each end is a chimney stack. On the N. front the windows have original mullioned and transomed frames of oak; the attic is lighted by gabled dormer windows; in the upper windows are some old glass quarries. At the back is a late 16th-century panelled door with moulded muntins, etc., and strap-hinges. Interior:—In one room is a cupboard which has doors of late 16th-century panelling with cock's-head hinges.

Condition—Good.

N. side:—

^a (21-22). *The Greyhound Inn*, 600 yards S.W. of the church, and a *House*, W. of the inn, are each of L-shaped plan. The *Inn* retains one old window which is now blocked. The three chimney stacks are of 17th-century brick. The *House* is of two storeys and an attic, and has been much altered. The chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Of both, good.

^a (23). *Mercia Farm*, W. of (22), is a house of two storeys and an attic, built on a rectangular plan in the 17th century, and has a later addition at the back. Some of the windows are old, and the S. front has gabled dormer windows. The chimney stacks are of the 17th century; that at the E. end is of stone, with two detached square shafts built of thin bricks and set diagonally on a plinth of moulded brick and stone. Interior:—The staircase, which is of elm and quite plain, and the elm floor-boards are old, and there are some old doors with strap-hinges.

Condition—Good.

^b (24). *HOUSE*, in Clark's Yard, at Little Marsh, about 280 yards E.S.E. of the church, was built c. 1680, the date inscribed on a stone in the gable facing the road. One chimney stack is of late 17th-century brick. Interior:—On the ground floor over a fireplace, the name and date, 'Richard Clark 1681', are said to be carved, but are now covered with wall-paper.

Condition—Good.

MARSTON, NORTH, see NORTH MARSTON.

165. MARSWORTH.

(O.S. 6 in. xxix. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, in the village, is built chiefly of flint and clunch in an irregular chequer pattern, much re-faced in the 19th century; the walls of the chancel, the E. wall of the S. chapel and part of the N. wall of the nave are of stone in rough courses; the tower is of flint and the parapets and dressings are of stone, much restored. Internally the walls are of clunch rubble, unplastered and partly restored; in the chancel they are smooth-faced and have modern carved panels. The roof of the chancel is tiled and the other roofs are covered with lead. The former chancel and nave are now the *South Chapel* and *South Aisle*; the nave was built possibly c. 1190, and the chancel was rebuilt c. 1330, when a N. chapel and N. aisle, now the *Chancel* and *Nave*, were added. In the 15th century the present nave was widened, and possibly also the chancel, and the *West Tower* was added; some 13th-century material which formerly may have been part of the chancel arch has been re-used in the tower arch. In 1882-91 the church was restored and the walls of the nave were heightened. The *North Vestry* and *South Porch* are modern.

The 13th-century work in the tower arch, and the 14th-century carved stone which forms the base of the pulpit, are of special interest.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (23½ ft. by 14 ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall are two windows; the eastern is modern; the western window is of two trefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a two-centred head; the tracery internally is of the 15th century, but the rest of the window is modern. In the S. wall, opening into the S. chapel, is an arcade of c. 1330 and of two bays; the column is octagonal and the responds are semi-octagonal, all with moulded bases and capitals; the E. respond has been restored and the capital of the column partly re-cut; the arches are two-centred, of two chamfered orders, with broach-stops at the springing. The chancel arch and the wall above it are modern. The *South Chapel* (24 ft. by 16½ ft.) has an E. window of four lights with tracery, all modern except the chamfered internal splays, sill and rear arch, which are probably of the 14th century. In the S. wall are two windows; the eastern is of the 15th century and of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery under a four-centred head; the internal soffit has sunk panels trefoiled at each end; the external stonework has been much restored: the second window

is of three plain uncusped lights, under a two-centred head, and is of the 14th century, much restored. The W. arch, opening into the aisle, and the wall above it are modern. The *Nave* (39 ft. by 14½ ft.) has, in the N. wall, two 15th-century windows, the eastern considerably restored; it is of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery under a four-centred head; the jambs and head are internally and externally moulded; the second window is also partly restored and is of two cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head with a pierced spandrel and a moulded external label: between the windows is the 15th-century N. doorway, which has moulded jambs and four-centred head, with a square outer order and foiled spandrels; at the E. end of the wall is a projecting semi-octagonal stair-turret leading to the former rood-loft; the steps and the 15th-century lower and upper doorways are intact; each doorway has chamfered jambs and four-centred head. The S. arcade is of three bays, and of the same date and detail as the chancel arcade, except the bases, which are differently moulded and much restored. Above the E. respond is an opening on to the former rood-loft. The *South Aisle* (16 ft. wide) has, in the S. wall, at the E. end, a window similar to the S.E. window of the chapel and also restored; the S. doorway is modern, except the 13th-century segmental chamfered rear arch, and restored inner splay. In the W. wall is a window similar to the N.W. window of the nave, partly restored. The *West Tower* (13 ft. by 12 ft.) is of three stages with an embattled parapet covered with cement; in the S.W. angle is a staircase. The angle buttresses of the ground stage support the diagonal buttresses of the second stage, and at the foot of each diagonal buttress is a recess or niche now coated with cement. The two-centred tower arch is of three chamfered orders, and of the 13th century, re-used; the capitals are of the same date as the arch, and richly carved with stiff-leaf foliage; the responds are of the 15th century, of two chamfered orders on the E. side, and have semi-octagonal shafts. The late 15th-century W. doorway has coarsely moulded jambs and two-centred arch, under a depressed head with plain spandrels, all partly restored; the W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head, and is of the same date as the doorway, but covered outside with cement. The N. and S. walls of the second stage have each a single cinquefoiled light of the 15th century; the stonework of the light in the S. wall is covered with cement. The N., E. and W. walls of the bell-chamber have each two windows, and the S. wall has one window, each of two cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded external label, all probably of the 15th

century, but restored with cement. The flat-pitched *Roof* of the S. chapel has one chamfered tie-beam, and possibly parts of the ridge and purlins, of late 15th or early 16th-century date. The roof of the nave is flat-pitched, of three and a half bays, with large chamfered tie-beams which have curved brackets on wood corbels; the bay and a half at the E. end are of the 15th century, the rest is modern.

Fittings—Bells: five and sanctus; 1st by Henry Knight, 1662; 2nd by Chandler, 1694; 4th by George Chandler, 1682. *Brasses and Indents* (see also Monument (2)): In S. chapel—(1) to John Scelke and Cristine his wife, inscription only, undated; (2) of Mary Clare, wife of Edmond West, 1606, figures of woman and shrouded infant, with inscription; (3) of Nicholas West, 1586, and Joan his wife, 1585, inscription, broken in two pieces, part of group of four sons, two daughters, and two shields with arms, indents of a man and woman. *Font*: octagonal bowl, of marble, quatrefoiled circle in each side with carved flower or head in the middle, 15th-century, stem and base modern. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. *Monuments*: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) to Nattaniell Cole, vicar of the parish, 1612, black marble tablet with alabaster frame. In S. chapel—at E. end, (2) altar tomb, of stone, on E. and W. sides alabaster panels separated by flat pilasters, each originally with slab of black marble incised with symbolical figures, two missing, the middle panel on each side containing carved shield in wreath, with the arms, a fesse dancetty with three fleurs de lis coming out of leopards' heads thereon, for West, impaling two cheverons in a border engrailed, the other panels containing carved skulls, etc., at the N. end a brass plate representing recumbent figure of a man in plate armour, his wife and six children, also symbolical figure of Death with a spear, over man's figure a shield with arms as in side panels, at the S. end alabaster panel with achievement of the same arms, covering slab of black marble, no inscription, early 17th-century; (3-4) two stone coffin lids, one coped and tapering, the other small, also coped, with raised floriated cross having stepped base, restored at foot, both 13th or 14th-century. *Floor-slabs*: In S. chapel—(1) to Edmond West, Sergeant at Law, 1681, inscription and shield with arms; (2) to Sarah, wife of Edmond West, 1691; (3) to Roger, 'the last male heir of the Wests of Marsworth', 1700. *Niche*: In S. aisle—in S. wall, with chamfered jambs and four-centred head, restored with cement, label having cherub-stops, 15th-century, modern moulded base. *Painting*: In S. aisle—in niche, S. wall, text from Psalm xliii, black-letter, 16th-century, imperfect. *Piscina*: In S. chapel—double, with moulded

two-centred head, trefoiled and sub-cusped, moulded label, and jambs having small attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases, 14th-century, basins and one jamb modern. *Plate*: includes salver of 1685, flagon of 1697. *Pulpit*: modern, with moulded rail, 15th or 16th-century, re-used, base, large stone capital carved at the corners with angels holding strips of linen, sides of capital moulded, bell carved with oak foliage and acorns, 14th-century, original use and position uncertain. *Tiles*: In S. chapel—in floor, a few, of various patterns, mediæval. *Miscellanea*: In S. chapel—against E. wall, square *head of window* of three plain four-centred lights, late 15th or early 16th-century; in S.E. corner, *carved stone*, apparently part of a string-course, 14th-century: against S. wall, on modern base, *moulded stone*, probably 14th-century, original use uncertain, now used as seat. In nave—scratched on columns of arcade a number of *shields* with arms. In S. aisle—in modern recess in S. wall, fragments of *tracery of window* of three cinquefoiled lights, 15th-century. In tower—built into N. and S. walls, fragments of *carved stone*, 13th, 14th and 15th-century, including part of lancet window and richly moulded recess, 13th-century.

Condition—Good, considerably restored.

Secular:—

(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, at Marsworth Great Farm, 300 yards N.W. of the church, has a strong rampart at the N. end, and is a good example of its class.

(3). RUSSELL FARM, house, now two tenements, and barn, 80 yards S.W. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys, built of timber and brick, probably in the first half of the 16th century, subsequently enlarged and much altered. The roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, facing N.E., and originally consisted of a large hall of three bays, carried up to the roof, with a two-storeyed solar at the N. end; no traces of a kitchen wing remain; between the hall and the solar is a large chimney stack. An upper floor was inserted in the hall, probably early in the 17th century, and a second staircase has been built. The entrance doorway on the E. front opens into a lobby in the thickness of the chimney stack; on the W. side of the stack is the staircase leading to the upper floor of the solar. On the E. front the timber-framing is plastered; that of the hall is not complete and the brick filling is not original; the hall has two hipped dormer windows, and the solar a plain verge-tiled gable. At the back the wall has been re-faced or rebuilt with modern brick, but the solar retains a gable similar to that in front. The chimney stacks have been rebuilt at the top.

Interior:—On the ground floor the wide fire-places in the hall and solar are partly blocked. On the first floor the roof-trusses of the hall are partly visible and are of crude queen-post construction, with cambered tie-beams, made up with rough axed timbers. The beam carrying the first floor of the solar is moulded and chamfered, with plain and ogee stops.

The *Barn*, S. of the house, and probably of the same date, is timber-framed, with filling of brick and cement, partly weather-boarded. The roof is thatched.

Condition—Fairly good; much altered.

166. MENTMORE.

(O.S. 6 in. xxiv. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, on high ground E. of the village, has walls almost entirely covered with cement. The roofs of the nave and aisles are covered with lead, the other roofs are tiled. The *Nave* is probably of the 12th century, but no detail of that date remains; the *North Aisle* and a S. aisle were added c. 1220, but the N. aisle was almost entirely rebuilt in the second half of the 14th century, and the *South Aisle* was rebuilt and widened early in the 15th century; c. 1490 the *West Tower* and the clearstorey were added and the nave arcades were rebuilt, some of the old material being re-used. In 1858 the *Chancel* was rebuilt, the tower restored, and the *North-East Vestry* and *South Porch* were added.

Four 13th-century capitals, now used as bases (see Plate, p. 39) in the nave arcades, and the 15th-century carved angels, of wood, in the roof of the nave and aisles are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (34 ft. by 17 ft.) is modern. The *Nave* (30 ft. by 19½ ft.) has N. and S. arcades of three bays; the pillars and responds have clustered shafts which were probably re-cut c. 1490 from 13th-century circular columns; the bases of the responds are possibly of the 13th century, but have been restored with cement; the bases of the pillars are inverted 13th-century capitals, with stiff-leaf foliage; the heavy octagonal capitals, of c. 1490, are moulded and embattled; the two-centred moulded arches have labels with plain stops. The clearstorey has three N. and three S. windows, also of c. 1490, each of three cinquefoiled lights, under a depressed straight-sided head; they are all externally covered with cement. The *North Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, two 14th-century windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head; externally they are partly restored with cement:

between them is a third window, a modern copy of the others. The *South Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, an early 15th-century window of three lights; the cinquefoiled middle light is continued to the apex of the two-centred head; the other lights are trefoiled, with tracery over them; the external stonework, including the label, has been restored with cement. In the S. wall is an early 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery under a square head; W. of the window is a modern doorway. In the W. wall is a modern window. The *West Tower* (13½ ft. by 11 ft.) is of two stages, with a S.E. stair-turret and an embattled parapet. Almost all the detail is of late 15th-century date, but the external stonework has been restored with cement. The two-centred moulded tower arch has shafted jambs with moulded capitals. The W. doorway has hollow-chamfered jambs and four-centred head; the W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head with an external label. In the S. wall, opening into the stair-turret, is a doorway with chamfered jambs and four-centred head. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a window of two trefoiled lights with tracery; the heads are two-centred; that of the window in the E. wall is of earlier 15th-century date than the others, with grooves for glass, and was taken from another part of the church. The *Roof* of the nave is modern, but at the feet of the intermediate rafters are carved wooden angels of late 15th-century date; the carved grotesque heads supporting the main beams are possibly old, and one of the central bosses is also of the 15th century. The roofs of the aisles are modern, but have, at the feet of the rafters, carved angels holding shields, similar to those in the nave and all of late 15th-century date.

Fittings—Bells: five, all by Anthony Chandler, 1st to 4th 1668, 5th 1669; bell-frame carved with initials and date 'IC 1668'. *Brass* (see *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs*). *Chest*: In vestry—plain, possibly 17th-century. *Communion Table*: In vestry—with turned legs, carved top rail, plain foot rail, early 17th-century, top modern. *Door*: In tower—opening into stair-turret, of plain rough battens, with remains of strap-hinges, probably late 15th-century. *Font*: In tower—circular, with rough mouldings, probably 12th-century, covered with cement, not in use, found at a farm in the neighbourhood. *Glass*: In N. aisle—in head of one light and in spandrel of N.E. window, fragments, probably 15th-century. In S. aisle—in S.E. window, fragments. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs*. *Floor-slabs*: Now in churchyard—S. of tower, all in fragments, (1) to John Theede, incised inscription obliterated, in same slab, inscription on brass plate

to John Theede of Leburne in the parish of Mentmore, 1641; (2) to Thomas Theede, 1675; (3) to Mary, wife of Edward Wigg, daughter of Thomas Theede, 1665; (4) to Mary, wife of John Theed, 1678. *Piscina*: In S. aisle—in S. wall, with trefoiled head and circular basin, 15th-century, outer order modern. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten, dated 1570.

Condition—Structurally sound, windows damaged by restoration with cement.

Secular:—

(2). *MANOR FARM*, about 500 yards E.N.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys, the lower storey of brick, the upper storey of timber and brick; the roofs are tiled. It was built in the first half of the 17th century, but has been restored and altered. The plan is approximately T-shaped, the central wing projecting towards the N.; at the E. end of the transverse wing is a small modern addition. The central chimney stack and another stack at the N. end are original, but have been restored; two other chimneys have some old bricks in them.

Interior:—The parlour, in the N. wing, has a wide fireplace, partly blocked, three large encased beams in the ceiling, and a cupboard door of early 17th-century panelling. The kitchen, in the transverse wing, has a large open fireplace, partly blocked. In the upper storey the original oak boards remain under the modern floors. The staircase has a balustrade at the top with turned newel and balusters of the 17th century, and a handrail made up of pieces of carved oak of an earlier date in the same century.

Condition—Poor; in need of general repair; all the timber-framing is in bad condition.

LEDDBURN:—

(3). *Ledburn Manor House*, about 1½ miles N. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic; the walls are almost entirely of brick, with some timber-framing. The roofs are tiled. The remains of the original house, built probably in the 15th century, consist of a small rectangular block, probably formerly part of the hall, now the kitchen; on the W. side is a slightly larger block, added late in the 17th century, and containing the present entrance hall, the staircase, and some of the domestic offices; in the 18th century a large rectangular block was built on the N., extending towards the E., and containing the principal rooms.

The house is interesting on account of the mediæval remains.

The original block is timber-framed, with brick filling of a later date; the gabled S. wall is partly hidden by a square chimney stack of early 17th-century date. The late 17th-century wing has



MIDDLE CLAYDON: PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS.

Tomb of Margaret Giffard, 1539; Brasses of Robert Giffard, 1542, and Mary his wife; and others, 16th-century.

plain gables and contemporary windows with flat frames and mullions.

Interior:—In the 18th-century block the dining room has, re-set, an early 17th-century fireplace with moulded jambs and four-centred head, of stone; the overmantel is supported by square moulded baluster pilasters, and is divided into three bays by columns on pedestals; the bay on each side is panelled, and the middle bay arched; the frieze and cornice are ornamented with arabesques. In the original block, the open roof of the kitchen has plain rough trusses of simple construction.

Condition—Very good.

(4). *Farmhouse*, 250 yards S.W. of (3), is of two storeys and an attic; the walls are of timber and brick; the roofs are tiled. It was built probably in the middle of the 16th century, on an L-shaped plan, with the main block facing S., and a N.E. wing; in the angle between them is a small staircase wing; in the 17th century a block was added, extending the length of the house on the E. side; two modern additions have been made at the back. On the S. front the W. half of the upper storey projects; in the E. half the original block is gabled. The W. wall of the main block and the N. wall of the original wing are also gabled, and the E. wall of the 17th-century addition has two gables. The walls of the staircase wing have modern brick filling and the old timber-framing is possibly re-used. The main block has a central chimney stack built of thin bricks, and between the main block and the N.E. wing is another old stack, rebuilt at the top.

Interior:—Two rooms in the main block have original timbers in the walls and stop-chamfered beams in the ceilings: the fireplaces are partly filled in. The room in the N.E. wing has a large open fireplace, with a heavy oak lintel, partly blocked; the open timber ceiling has a heavy chamfered beam in the middle. Two of the rooms in the 17th-century addition have chamfered beams in the ceilings. In the upper storey are a few old beams and the floors have original oak boards.

Condition—Fairly good; the attic staircase and floor are unsafe.

167. MIDDLE CLAYDON.

(O.S. 6 in. xxii. N.E.).

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, in Claydon Park, is built of stone rubble, with limestone dressings. The roofs are covered with lead, except that of the S. porch, which is tiled. The earliest existing detail in the church is that of the four

windows and the S. doorway of the *Nave*, which, although much restored, are of c. 1300. The N. doorway is apparently of c. 1340. The *West Tower* was added c. 1500, and in 1519 the *Chancel* was rebuilt and possibly the walls of the nave were heightened. The building was restored in 1871; the *South Porch* and *Vestry* are modern.

The church is interesting on account of the inscription of 1519, which records the rebuilding of the chancel at that date. The brass of Roger Giffard, of 1542, is a good example of the armour of that period, and the alabaster effigy of Margaret Giffard, 1539 (see Plate, p. 46), is of unusually fine workmanship and in excellent preservation.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (29 ft. by 14½ ft.) has an E. window of early 16th-century date, of five lights and tracery in a four-centred head with an external label; the jambs and mullions are moulded. In the N. wall are two early 16th-century windows, each of three uncusped pointed lights under a roughly three-centred head with pierced spandrels; the eastern window has chamfered jambs; the western window has been much restored: between the windows is an early 16th-century doorway with moulded jambs and four-centred arch under a square head, and above the arch outside is inscribed, '*Rogerus Giffard et Maria uxor ejus hanc cancellam fieri fecerunt anno Dñi 1519*'. In the S. wall are two windows similar to those in the N. wall, both much restored; the sill of the eastern window is carried down to form a sedile: above a modern doorway under the western window is a slightly projecting four-centred arch of the 15th century, with moulded jambs and panelled soffit, probably formerly the head of a tomb recess. The pointed chancel arch is of c. 1300, much restored, and of two chamfered orders, the inner order dying on to semi-octagonal responds. The *Nave* (34 ft. by 23½ ft.) has, in the N. wall, four windows; the two eastern are of c. 1300, much restored, and each of two pointed lights under a pointed head with a pierced spandrel; the jambs, mullions and external label are chamfered; the two western windows are modern: W. of the windows of c. 1300 is a doorway of later 14th-century date, which has jambs and pointed head of two moulded orders, with an external label. In the eastern half of the S. wall are two windows similar to those of c. 1300 in the N. wall, but almost entirely modern; further W. is the S. doorway, also of c. 1300, with a pointed head. The *West Tower* (10½ ft. by 9 ft.) is of three stages with a plinth and a modern parapet, a N.E. staircase, diagonal buttresses at the W. angles, and a chamfered string-course between the two upper stages. All the detail, except that of the parapet, is of c. 1500. The tower arch is two-centred, of two

moulded orders and rests on semi-octagonal responds with moulded capitals. In the N. wall is a doorway opening into the stair-turret. The W. doorway has a four-centred head under a square label; in the spandrels is inscribed '*Ihc merci*', backwards: the W. window is of three trefoiled lights under a three-centred head with an external label, and has chamfered jambs and mullions; it has been much restored. In the W. wall of the second stage is a small loop light. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a window of two uncusped lights under a square head, restored. The *Roof* of the S. porch has some 16th-century timbers, re-used.

Fittings—Bells: three and sanctus; 1st by Chandler, 1674; 2nd by Chandler, 1664; 3rd and sanctus, blank. *Brasses*: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) of Roger Giffard, 1542 [who rebuilt the chancel], and Mary [Nansicles], his wife, large figures of man in plate armour with mail skirt, and woman in pedimental head-dress, thirteen sons and seven daughters, inscription in black-letter, palimpsest on inscription to Walter Bellingham, Ireland King of Arms, 1487, and Elizabeth, his wife; three shields, 1, three lions passant for Giffard impaling a cheveron between three lapwings with three stars on the cheveron; 2, Giffard; 3, as 1; (2) of Alexander Anne, 'presbiter', 1526, figure of priest holding chalice and Host, inscribed scroll from mouth, Latin inscription, and shield of Giffard; (3) of Isabella Giffard, 1523, figure and inscription. In nave—at E. end, (4) to John, son of John Verney, Viscount Fermanagh, 1694, inscription recording the descent of the Verney family for nine generations. *Communion Table*: In vestry—with turned legs, plain rails, probably 17th-century. *Monuments*: In chancel—on N. side, (1) of Margaret Giffard, 1539, co-heiress of John 'Bardfield' of 'Chevfield', altar tomb, with alabaster effigy of woman in close head-dress, gown with slashed and puffed sleeves, and loose skirt, head on pillow supported by angels, dog at feet; sides and ends of tomb with large square panels, three each side, one each end, containing large shields of late Gothic form, three on S. side carved with arms, westernmost Giffard, easternmost Bradfield, a bend with three fleurs de lis thereon quartering quarterly a border ermine; middle shield Giffard impaling Bradfield, remaining shields blank; baluster columns of Italian detail at angles, moulded plinth and moulded top edge with small projecting blank shields, two each side, one each end, and inscription in capitals, mixed Gothic and Italian character; on N. wall, (2) small, with oak pillars and arms of Giffard, of Italian detail, no inscription, probably c. 1540; (3) to Elizabeth, wife of John Verney, daughter of Ralph Palmer of Little Chelsey, Middlesex, 1686, of marble, with inscrip-

tion and arms; (4) of Urian Verney and Lettice, his wife, daughter of Sir George Giffard, 1608, of marble, kneeling figures of a man and woman, with prayer desk between them, kneeling figure of son behind his father, tablet with carved flanking pilasters, two inscriptions, arms of Verney and others; (5) to the Hon^{ble} Colonel Henry Verney 'who faithfully served King Charles I. in his wars', 1671, and his sister Penelope, wife first of John Denton and afterwards of Sir John Osborne, knight, 1695, inscription and arms of Verney, Denton and Osborne; on S. wall, (6) of Sir Edmund Verney, standard bearer to Charles I., 1642, and his wife Margaret, 1641, of Sir Ralph Verney, knight and baronet, 1696, and his wife Mary, daughter of John Blacknall of Abingdon, 1650, and to another member of the Verney family, 18th-century; large monument of different coloured marble, with four busts of white marble set in round-headed niches, in the middle inscription to Sir Edmund Verney and his wife, at the bottom black tablet recording erection of the monument to Lady (Mary) Verney by her husband [c. 1655], on plinth 18th-century inscription; broken pediment with figure on each side; arms of Verney and others. In nave—at E. end, (7) to Mary, wife of Sir John Verney, daughter of the Hon^{ble} Sir Francis Lawley, baronet, master of H.M. Jewel-office, 1694, mural tablet of marble. *Piscina*: In nave—in sill of S.E. window. *Plate*: includes standing paten of 1663, and paten of 1667.* *Pulpit*: hexagonal, of oak, on each side panel with carved semi-circular archway shown in perspective, on W. side occupying the whole space, on other sides and on door, smaller, with oblong raised panels below them; moulded cornice, early 17th-century, bookboard and base modern. *Screen*: Between chancel and nave—with wide middle doorway having four-centred head with spur-cusps, and tracery in spandrels, on each side four narrower bays with traceried heads of varying design, moulded muntins, doorposts and cornice, late 15th or early 16th-century, cornice restored, embattled moulding at the top modern.

Condition—Good, much restored.

Secular:—

(2). CLAYDON HOUSE, 20 yards N.W. of the church, is of three storeys and an attic, and is built of brick and stone. The roofs are tiled. The house is of an irregular H-shaped plan, and is said to incorporate part of a 16th-century building; it retains many internal decorations of the 17th century, but was completely re-modelled in the 18th century, the exterior and the present arrangement of the interior being entirely of that date or modern. The 18th-century work is unusually fine.

* A cup of 1663 is kept in Bank at Winslow.



MILTON KEYNES: PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS; c. 1330.

South side of Nave, and Porch.

Interior: *Ground Floor*:—The fireplace in one room has a fireback with a phoenix in relief, and the date 1664. Another room, at the S.E. end of the house, has a moulded cornice and three crossing beams, the mouldings of the beams mitre, and at the junction are small plaster ornaments; the mantelpiece is of c. 1650, and has a moulded shelf supported by grotesque consoles, a moulded architrave and a cartouche containing an oval shield with the arms of Verney, and the badge of Ulster in the quarter. In a vestibule, entered from a courtyard on the E. side of the house, is some bolection-moulded panelling of c. 1700; some of the doors with egg-and-tongue moulded panelling are probably also of c. 1700; in a small room, on the N. front, is a fireplace of late 17th-century date, with an enriched and moulded architrave. *First Floor*:—A room, in the S.E. corner of the W. block, has a dado, a mantelpiece, and doorways with architraves and over-doors, all of elaborately carved deal, apparently of late 17th-century date; the doorways and mantelpiece have broken pediments, and the dado has an interlacing geometrical design in low relief. *Attic*:—In one room is some re-set panelling of c. 1625 with solid-worked mouldings on the styles and upper rails, and mouldings butted on to the plain chamfered lower rails; the panels of the frieze are enriched with conventional foliage carved in relief.

Condition—Very good; largely rebuilt.

(3). MUXWELL FARM, at the E. end of Home Wood, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S. of the church, is a house of two storeys, built of timber and brick early in the 17th century. The roof is thatched. The W., or main front, has a slightly overhanging gable in the middle. At the S. end is a small lean-to addition of late 17th-century date. At the back is a low modern addition, and the roof has been carried down to within a few feet of the ground; one window contains some quarries of old glass. The original central chimney stack has four square attached shafts.

Condition—Fairly good. *

(4). KNOWLHILL FARM, at the S. end of Home Wood, 1,200 yards S.W. of (3), is a house of two storeys, built of timber and brick in the 17th century, on a T-shaped plan. The roofs are tiled; that of the main block has been heightened, the S., or main front, re-faced with modern brick, the other walls have been covered with plaster and modern additions made. The central chimney stack has been rebuilt. Interior:—On the ground floor are some original ceiling-beams and a wide open fireplace.

Condition—Good; much altered.

168. MILTON KEYNES.

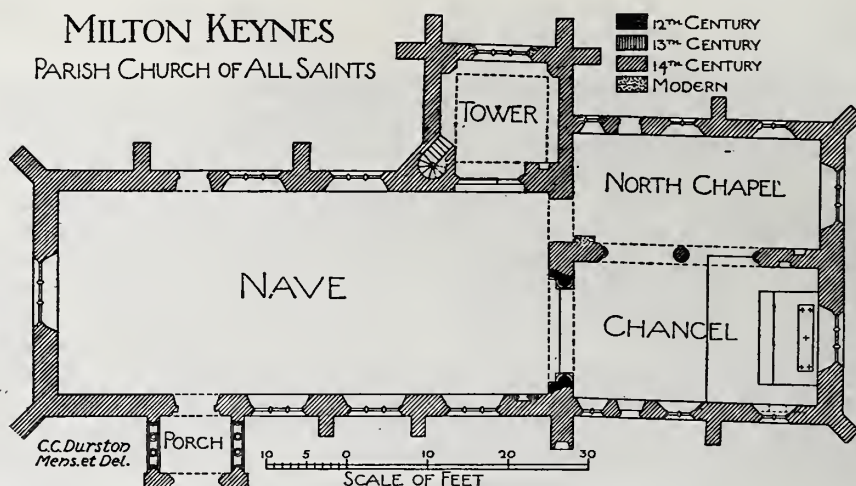
(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)x. S.W. ^(b)x. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, on the W. side of the village, is built of stone rubble, with stone dressings. The roofs are tiled. The only remaining detail of a date earlier than the 14th century is that of the late 12th-century chancel arch, and part of a 13th-century lancet window re-set, probably as a piscina, in the nave; the church was rebuilt c. 1330, when the *Chancel* was enlarged, and a *North Chapel* added to it, and the *Nave* was lengthened towards the W., and considerably widened towards the N. The *North-East Tower* and *South Porch* were also added c. 1330. The whole building was restored in the 19th century.

The church is interesting on account of the fine 14th-century detail; the window tracery, and the S. doorway and porch, are especially noteworthy.

Architectural Description—All the detail in the church, except the chancel arch and some of the fittings, is of c. 1330, unless modern. The S. wall of the chancel and the N. and S. walls of the nave have plain parapets, moulded at the top, with a moulded cornice carved with grotesque beasts and foliage, entirely restored, except the beasts at three of the angles of the nave; the S. buttress between the nave and chancel, the buttresses at the N.E. corner of the chapel, at the S.E. corner of the chancel and at the W. angles of the nave are gabled, and have octagonal pinnacles and crocketed finials, some of them being restored and others modern. The *Chancel* (30 ft. by 17 ft.) has an E. window of three trefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head; the moulded outer order of the jambs is carried above the springing and forms a stilted outer order to the head; the external label is moulded and has head-stops, one being modern. In the N. wall, opening into the N. chapel, is an arcade of two bays; the responds are moulded and have moulded bases and semi-octagonal capitals, formerly carved with heads which have been hacked away; the circular column has a moulded circular base and capital; the arches are two-centred and of two chamfered orders. In the S. wall are three windows, each of two cinquefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head; the easternmost window has a moulded external label with head-stops; the second window has been partly restored, and the stops of the label are modern; the third is a low-side window with the jambs and heads of both lights rebated internally for shutters: between the second and third windows is a doorway with moulded jambs and two-centred head; the



moulded external label has modern head-stops and the jambs have been slightly restored. The late 12th-century chancel arch is two-centred and of three orders, the inner and outer orders being hollow-chamfered, with broach-stops; the shafted jambs have moulded bases, considerably restored, and plain foliated capitals with moulded abaci. The *North Chapel* (31 ft. by 13½ ft.) has, in the E. wall, a window of three cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head; the moulded external jambs and label are similar to those of the E. window of the chancel; part of the tracery and the label-stops are modern. In the N. wall are three windows; the two eastern are similar to the S.E. windows of the chancel; below the second window is a small pointed opening with a wood shutter, entirely modern, except one stone in the internal splay, and the flat segmental rear arch, which is hollow-chamfered and forms part of the sill of the window above it; the westernmost window has been almost entirely restored, and is of one trefoiled light with tracery; below it is a light forming a low-side window, with a shutter; only the internal W. splay is old: between the second and third windows is a doorway similar to the S. doorway of the chancel, but much restored. The *Nave* (61 ft. by 25 ft.) has, in the E. wall, opening into the N. chapel, a two-centred arch, moulded on the W. side. In the N. wall is the tower arch (see tower): further W. are two windows, each of three lights and tracery; the eastern window is similar to the E. window of the chancel, but without the moulded outer order; the tracery has been slightly restored; the western window is similar to the E. window of the N. chapel, but without the moulded outer order; one head-stop of the label is modern: W. of the windows is a doorway similar to the S. doorway of the chancel; the label has modern stops. In the

S. wall are three windows, each of three lights: the first and third are similar to the E. window of the chancel; the label-stops are modern; the middle window is similar to the E. window of the N. chapel, and the label has one original stop, carved as a winged bull: W. of the windows is the S. doorway, with moulded jambs and two-centred head; the head is richly cusped and has small foliated terminals at the points of the main cusps; the label is moulded and enriched with ball-flower ornament and a flowing stem between each flower; the E. stop of the label is carved as a lion, the W. stop is defaced. In the W. wall is a window similar to the E. window of the chancel, but entirely modern, except the jambs, which have been re-cut. The *North-East Tower* (11½ ft. by 11 ft.) is of three stages, with angle buttresses at the N. angles, a stair-turret in the S.W. corner and an embattled parapet. Each wall of the ground stage is thinned by an original internal recess with a two-centred arch; the arches spring from splayed responds in the N.E. and N.W. angles; in the recess in the S. wall, opening into the nave, is a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders; the jambs are moulded, the inner order having moulded semi-octagonal bases and capitals; the E. capital is enriched with dog-tooth ornament, and the W. capital with ball-flower ornament; on the S. side of each capital the carving has been destroyed. The N. window is similar to the E. window of the N. chapel, but only the jambs and part of the label are original, and the jambs have been re-cut. The second stage has a small trefoiled light in the W. wall, and a small window, now blocked, in the E. wall. In each wall of the bell-chamber is a window of three uncusped lights and tracery, in a two-centred head with a plain label, which has carved head-stops. The



MILTON KEYNES: PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS; c. 1330.
South Doorway and Porch.

South Porch (9 ft. by 7 ft.) has a two-centred entrance archway of two moulded orders; the inner order of the jambs has moulded capitals and bases, partly modern, and the label is modern. In each side wall is an opening of three trefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a square head, with small shafts which have moulded capitals and bases, instead of mullions. The *Roofs* are modern, but the line of the former lean-to roof of the N. chapel is visible on the E. wall of the tower.

Fittings—Bells: five and sanctus; 2nd by Newcombe, 1614; 3rd by Anthony Chandler, 1675; sanctus, probably 17th-century; oak bell-frame, old. *Books*: In nave—on a desk at E. end, *Bible*, leather-bound, brass corners, and chain attached to desk, dated 1613. *Bracket*: In tower—on respond in N.E. angle, 14th-century; on N.W. respond, traces of corresponding bracket. *Brasses and Indents*. Brass: In chancel—on S. wall, on modern slab, of Adam Babyngton, rector of the parish, 1427, figure of priest in Mass vestments, inscription, and shield of lead to represent silver, with arms, ten roundels, a label of three points for Babington, possibly does not belong to figure, see indent (1). [Since date of visit shield removed.] Indents: In churchyard—against S. wall, removed from church, (1) of figure of priest (see brass); (2) of upper half of knight's figure, with marginal inscription, few letters legible, 14th-century; (3) outlines obliterated, some rivets of brass. *Font*: In churchyard—S. of the church, octagonal bowl, with chamfered base, 15th-century, base covered with moss. *Locker*: In chancel—on N. wall, plain, rectangular. *Niches*: external, in S. buttress between nave and chancel—with moulded jambs and ogee head, the jambs probably re-cut, the head modern; in W. gable of nave, a range of seven, small, with trefoiled heads and plain mullions, possibly all the heads, certainly two of them, 14th-century, mullions, etc., modern. *Piscinae*: In chancel—in range with sedilia (see Plate, p. 39), two cinquefoiled recesses and quatrefoil tracery in an ogee arch under square head, spandrels carved with shields, arch carried on round shafts with moulded capitals and bases, at back of recesses similar cinquefoiled heads and capitals, without shafts, sill half-way up each recess, round basin in E. recess, c. 1330, partly restored. In N. chapel (see Plate, p. 39)—with septfoiled ogee head, and label with modern stops and finial; jambs and head moulded and enriched with ball-flower ornament, no basin, c. 1330. In tower—in S.E. corner, octofoiled recess, no basin, c. 1330, half hidden by modern case for weights of clock. In nave—at E. end of S. wall, recess, probably for piscina, consisting of the external stonework of a 13th-century lancet window, re-set inside out. *Royal Arms*: In

nave—over N. doorway, Stuart arms, carved in wood, painted and gilded. *Sedilia*: In chancel—two, in range with piscina, having trefoiled ogee arches under square heads with shields in the spandrels, arches carried on round shafts with moulded capitals and bases, at back of each seat similar trefoiled arch, and shafts with capitals attached to those in front, the western seat lower than the other, c. 1330. *Stoup*: In nave—in S. wall, with rough trefoiled two-centred head, and projecting sill, traces of basin, probably 15th-century. *Tiles*: In N. chapel—on ledge of E. window, about thirty-six, each 4 inches square, some in fragments, almost all glazed, with yellow pattern on red ground, one inscribed “Ricard’ me Fecit”, others, in sets of four, various designs, four having each a shield charged with a fesse between six crosslets for Beauchamp, others with a fretty and fleur de lis pattern, etc., late 14th or early 15th-century; two smaller tiles with flower designs, 14th-century or earlier date. *Miscellanea*: In nave—at W. end, *table*, small, with turned legs, plain top, possibly 17th-century. On S. buttress, between chancel and nave—*sundial*, scratched on stone.

Condition—Good; except the lower part of the walls of the tower, in which are cracks, apparently recent, owing to weak foundations.

Secular:—

^a (2). HOMESTEAD MOAT and FISH-PONDS, W. of the church. The moat is said to enclose the site of the old Manor House.

MONUMENTS (3–8):—

These buildings are all of the 17th century, and all, except one, are of two storeys, with walls of timber and brick; the cottages have been partly re-faced with modern brick; the roofs are thatched.

MAIN ROAD, W. side:—

^a (3–4). *Cottages*, two, adjoining, 100 yards N. of the church. They form an L-shaped building, and each has a central chimney stack. Interior:—On the ground floor are open timber ceilings.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (5). *Cottage*, 200 yards S.E. of the church. A modern addition has been made at the E. end.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (6). *House*, 160 yards S. of (5), is of two storeys and an attic. The walls are of thin bricks in Flemish bond, with black headers. The roofs are tiled. The plan was originally rectangular, but modern additions have made it of half-H shape.

Condition—Good.

E. side:—

^b (7). *Cottage*, opposite to (6). The plan was originally rectangular, but a modern addition has

made it L-shaped. Interior :—In the ceilings are old beams.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (8). *The Swan Inn*, 200 yards S.E. of the church. The central chimney stack is original. A modern addition has been made at the E. end. Interior :—The ceilings have old beams.

Condition—Good.

169. MOULSOE.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)x. N.E. ^(b)x. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical :—

^b (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, in the middle of the village, is built of yellow limestone rubble, with some blocks of shelly oolite ; the dressings are of oolite and limestone. The roofs are covered with lead, slate and tiles. The proportions of the *Nave* are probably those of the 12th-century nave ; the *North* and *South Aisles* were added in the middle of the 13th century ; in the first half of the 14th century they were apparently rebuilt, and the arcades heightened and partly re-cut ; at the same time the chancel arch was rebuilt or re-cut, and the *West Tower* and a S. porch were added. In the 19th century the church was generally restored, and the *Chancel* and *South Porch* were completely rebuilt ; the chancel is said to have been shortened.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (18 ft. by 15 ft.) has modern windows in the E. and S. walls. The 13th-century chancel arch was apparently rebuilt or re-cut in the 14th century, and is of two chamfered orders, with semi-octagonal pilasters ; the capitals, with abaci, and the bases are moulded ; on the W. side is a chamfered label. The *Nave* (47 ft. by 17 ft.) has 13th-century N. and S. arcades, altered in the 14th century, and each of four bays, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, having chamfered labels in the nave ; the columns are of the same height and design as those of the chancel arch, and the 13th-century capitals are also similar, but have more elaborate abaci ; those of the E. responds are continued from the chancel arch ; the bases are moulded, some of them are of 14th-century design and similar to those of the chancel arch. The clearstorey has, on each side, four windows, all of the 17th century or later date, with square heads and wood lintels ; above them, externally, are a few courses of late 17th-century brick. The *North Aisle* (11 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, an early 14th-century window of three trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head. In the N. wall are two windows, the eastern of two lights, and of the same date and design as that in the E. wall ; the western window is also of the 14th century, and of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head : between the

windows is the N. doorway, of which only the internal stonework is old. The *South Aisle* (11 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a modern window. In the S. wall are two windows of the same date and design as those opposite to them in the N. aisle : between the windows is the early 14th-century S. doorway, considerably restored ; the jambs and two-centred head are of two continuously moulded orders, with a label. The *West Tower* (11 ft. by 10 ft.) is entirely of early 14th-century date. It is of two stages, the lower stage being of considerable height, with angle buttresses and a quarter-octagonal S.W. stair-turret. The two-centred tower arch is of two chamfered orders, which die into the walls ; above it, opening into the nave, is a single trefoiled light. In the N. wall, high up, is a window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head. In the S.W. angle is the doorway of the stair-turret, with chamfered jambs and ogee head. The W. window is of two lights, and originally of the same design as the N.E. window of the N. aisle, but the cusps and part of the tracery have been cut away. The N., S. and W. walls of the bell-chamber have each a window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head ; in the E. wall is a window of three uncusped lights with tracery in a two-centred head. The *South Porch* (7½ ft. by 7 ft.) has been completely rebuilt, but the entrance archway of early 14th-century date has been re-used and much restored ; it is of the same detail as the S. doorway, but without a label.

Fittings—*Bells* : four, 1st by James Keene, 1640. *Bracket* : In S. aisle—in S.E. corner, square, with chamfered edges, partly broken. *Brasses* and *Indents*. In N. aisle—near E. end, of two figures, man in plate armour, with mail skirt, large knee-cops, shoulder guards, long sword hanging from belt, said to be Richard Ruthall, 1528, woman in long gown and pedimental head-dress, shield with arms, a cross engrailed between four martlets, a chief quarterly with two roses therein, impaling a fesse between three crescents, indents of groups of sons and daughters, three shields, and marginal inscription. Indent : In chancel—at N.E. corner, figure of priest in Mass vestments, and inscription plate. *Chests* : In N. aisle—at W. end, two, one long, plain, with ornamental iron bands, hasps for two padlocks, late 13th or early 14th-century ; the other, small, plain, with fleur de lis strap-hinge on lid, possibly 17th-century. *Door* : In stair-turret—in lower doorway, of old battens with strap-hinges. *Font* : octagonal stem with moulding at the top, and stops at the bottom, 14th-century, bowl modern. *Glass* : In tower—in tracery of W. window, fragments, 14th-century. *Locker* : In S. aisle—in S.E. corner, small, deep, with

chamfered jambs and head, possibly 14th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs.* Monument: In S. aisle—at E. end, coffin slab, with traces of cross flory on stepped base, probably 14th-century, much worn. Floor-slab: In chancel—partly under altar-steps, to George Goodman, rector of the parish, 1695. *Paneling:* In nave—on W. wall, twelve panels with moulded framing, styles and rails, in each panel a rose in a lozenge-shaped ornament, early 17th-century, probably from a pew. In S. aisle—on S. wall, near W. end, some panels, from seating, early 17th-century. *Piscinae:* In N. aisle—in E. wall, traces only, with drain hole. In S. aisle—at E. end of S. wall, with chamfered jambs, trefoiled head and sunk spandrels, 14th-century, basin modern. *Poor-box:* In S. aisle—near doorway, with carved border in front, and small strap-hinges, apparently 17th-century. *Screens:* Under chancel arch—upright timber at each end, N. upright with small squint in it, moulded principal mullions, and two panels with cinquefoiled heads and carved spandrels, 15th-century, the rest modern. In N. aisle—formerly enclosing E. end of aisle as chapel, lower part of screen, with chamfered main timbers, rail with mortises for upper part, S. post rebated for door, plain panels, 16th-century, chamfered strips covering joints of panels modern, except one original strip. *Seating* (see also *Paneling*): In nave—of almost all seats on N. side, and three seats on S. side, panelled backs with moulded rails, some of the ends and part of benches, early 17th-century, all partly restored and painted. *Tiles:* In N. aisle—at N. end, a few fragments. In S. aisle—at E. end, of various designs, one with a face and inscribed “Ricard’ me fecit”, probably late 14th or early 15th-century, much worn. *Miscellaneous:* *bier*, of oak, with turned hinged handles, guilloche ornament on legs, shaped bracket supporting rail, incised inscription, recording names of churchwardens, etc., and dated 1651. In S. aisle—*stone:* 16½ in. square by 19 in. high, with chamfered angles and trefoil in sides, circular sinking at the top, date and use uncertain. In chancel—*stools*, four, each with turned legs and plain foot rails, top rail of one stool carved, of others shaped, 17th-century. In nave—in modern Litany desk, two foiled ogee heads of *panels*, with carved crockets and finials, from screen or bench end, early 15th-century, painted.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

MONUMENTS (2-4):—

These buildings are all of the 17th century, and of two storeys; the walls generally are timber-framed, and some of them have wattle and daub filling. The roofs are tiled or thatched.

^b(2). COTTAGE, 75 yards N.E. of the church. The plan is L-shaped, and the walls are partly of old thin bricks. The roof has been heightened, and a modern gable added on the E. side. Interior:—There are some original beams in the ceilings; an open fireplace has been partly blocked.

^a(3). COTTAGE, 300 yards N.E. of the church. The central chimney stack is original. The filling in the walls is partly of modern brick.

^a(4). HOUSE, formerly a farmhouse, now four tenements, 600 yards N.E. of the church. The original plan is rectangular, a modern wing has been added, making it L-shaped. The filling of the walls is entirely of brick. One chimney stack is original. Interior:—On the ground floor there are some open timber ceilings.

Condition—Of all the buildings, good.

170. MURSLEY.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xix. N.E. ^(b)xix. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, in the middle of the village, is built of limestone rubble in large blocks, with some red pebbles; the walls of the tower are of sandy limestone ashlar; the dressings are of sandy limestone and clunch. The roofs are tiled. The *Chancel*, with the arcades of the *Nave*, and the *Aisles* were built in the first half of the 14th century; there are no traces of an aisleless nave of earlier date. The *West Tower* was added in the 15th century, and in the 19th century the *South Porch* was built, the clearstorey added and the whole church restored.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (33 ft. by 16 ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall are two windows, each of two trefoiled lights with flowing tracery in a two-centred head; the external stonework is almost entirely modern, but the openings are probably of the 14th century; between the windows is a modern recess. In the S. wall are two windows similar to those in the N. wall; the western window has been less restored than the others; the sill of the eastern window is carried down low to form a modern sedile: between the windows is a small modern doorway; further W. the blocked rear arch of an original doorway is visible. The 14th-century chancel arch is two-centred, and of two orders, the outer order chamfered, the inner moulded; the jambs have semi-octagonal pilasters, apparently modern, with original moulded bell-capitals. The *Nave* (43½ ft. by 17 ft.) has 14th-century N. and S. arcades of four bays, with two-centred arches of two orders, the outer order chamfered, the inner moulded;

the labels have head-stops; the octagonal columns and semi-octagonal responds have plain moulded bell-capitals. The clearstorey has four modern windows on each side. The *North Aisle* (7½ ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a window of two trefoiled lights with tracery under a two-centred head, all modern, except part of the external stonework and tracery and the moulded rear arch, which are of the 14th century. In the N. wall are three windows, which retain only a few of the original stones; the easternmost and middle windows are of two trefoiled lights with tracery; the third window is of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery; all the rear arches are similar to that of the window in the E. wall: between the western windows is the N. doorway, also of the 14th century, but much restored: the weathering of the roof of a former porch is visible on the wall outside. The *South Aisle* (7½ ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a window of two lights and tracery entirely restored, except the opening, which is of the 14th century. In the S. wall are three windows, similar to the N. windows in the N. aisle, and all much restored; between the two western windows is the modern S. doorway. The *West Tower* (10½ ft. square) is of three stages, with diagonal buttresses and an embattled parapet. The 15th-century tower arch is two-centred, and of three chamfered orders dying into slightly chamfered responds. The N. and S. walls have each a 15th-century loop light, with a trefoiled head and wide internal splay; both lights are blocked. The W. window is modern. The second stage has, in the W. wall, a window with a roughly pointed head, much weathered. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a 15th-century window of two pointed lights in a two-centred head; the heads of the lights are blocked.

Fittings—Brackets: In each aisle—on E. wall, moulded, with small ball-flower corbel, possibly 14th-century, much restored. **Brasses** (see Monument (1)). **Monuments:** In chancel—on N. side, (1) of Cecilia, daughter of Sir Edmund Ashfield, and wife of John Fortescue of Salden, 1570, altar tomb of marble, sides with cusped traceried panels, containing shields, on the top brasses of marginal inscription in black-letter, woman's figure in Elizabethan dress, and square plate with inscription in Roman capitals, tomb apparently of c. 1525; on wall above tomb, (2) of Sir John Fortescue, knight, Master of the Great Wardrobe, Chancellor and sub-treasurer of the Exchequer, and Privy Councillor to Queen Elizabeth, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to James I., 1607, two kneeling figures, painted, under plain shallow canopy, man in armour, with plain linen collar, peascod breastplate, pauldrons, arm-pieces, taces and thigh-pieces of many plates, jambs and sollerets,

woman in black gown, ruff and fardingale, veil head-dress and cloak, inscription and shield with arms of Fortescue who bore azure a bend engrailed, argent cotised or, impaling Ashfield who bore argent a trefoil sable between three molets gules; on S. wall, (3) of Sir Francis Fortescue, eldest son of Sir John Fortescue (see (2)) and Grace, his wife, daughter of Sir John Manners, she erected the monument, dates of death not given; elaborate architectural design with two niches, each containing kneeling figure, painted, man in armour, woman in black robe, veil, head-dress and ruff, with prayer desk between them, on plinth panel carved in relief with figures of six sons and four daughters; in pediment shield with arms of Fortescue impaling Manners who bore or two bars azure and a chief quarterly azure and gules with two fleurs de lis or in the azure quarters and a leopard or in the gules; two helms and mantles, with crests, a tiger or for Fortescue, a peacock for Manners. **Piscinae:** In chancel—with cinquefoiled head and foiled bowl, credence shelf at back, 14th-century. In each aisle—with ogee head of two orders, outer order cinquefoiled, inner chamfered and cinquefoiled, credence shelf at back, round basin, 14th-century. **Pulpit:** hexagonal, with carved panels and cornice, of oak, 1625-50.

Condition—Good, much altered; tower much weathered.

Secular:—

^b (2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, 200 yards S.E. of the church.

MONUMENTS (4-22):—

These buildings are almost all of two storeys, built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, and are timber-framed, with brick filling, much rebuilt and altered; the roofs generally are thatched. Many of the plans are rectangular. Some of the chimney stacks are of thin bricks.

^b (3). COTTAGE, S.W. of the church. The walls have some brick filling set diagonally.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (4). COTTAGE, on the S. side of a road leading from the E. side of the main road, 100 yards S.E. of the church.

Condition—Poor.

^b (5). COTTAGE, now the Post Office, adjoining (4) on the E. side.

Condition—Poor.

MAIN ROAD, E. side:—

^b (6). Cottage, about 300 yards S.E. of the church. Condition—Poor.

^b (7). Manor Farm, 150 ft. E. of the church. The house was built probably early in the 16th

century, and practically rebuilt in the 17th century; it was subsequently almost entirely rebuilt with brick. The roofs are tiled. On the E. side of the house is some 17th-century timber-framing, and a projecting chimney stack; the lower part is probably of the 16th century and is partly of stone in large squared blocks, with a chamfered plinth and splayed set-back; above the stonework the stack is of brick, in thin courses, probably of the 17th century, and the two diagonal shafts are of 18th-century brick, restored at the top. Inside the house are some old moulded and chamfered ceiling-beams.

One of the walls of the garden is of old thin bricks.

Condition—Good, much altered and restored.

^b (8). *Cottage*, about 80 ft. N. of (7).

Condition—Good.

^b (9). *Cottage*, about 200 yards N. of (8), is of two storeys and an attic. The plan is L-shaped, with the wings extending towards the S. and E.; early in the 18th century an outhouse was added at the S.E. corner, and small modern additions have been made in the angle between the wings and at the S. end of the S. wing. The walls have been much rebuilt with modern brick, but the W. front and the gable at the S. end of the S. wing retain original timber-framing, and filling of thin bricks set in herring-bone pattern. The central chimney stack has grouped square shafts built of thin bricks. Interior:—There are some chamfered ceiling-beams with moulded stops, and in one room is a large open fireplace.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (10). *Cottage*, at the back of (9).

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (11). *Mursley Grange*, N. of (10) was built probably in the 16th century, but has been much rebuilt. The walls are covered with roughcast; the roofs are tiled. The only old details visible externally are the chimney stacks which are of 17th-century brick; one stack has three square shafts set diagonally on a square base; the other stacks are rectangular and have two sunk, arched panels in each face.

Interior:—Some of the rooms have old ceiling-beams. On the ground floor the drawing room has a large stone fireplace, probably of the 16th century, with moulded jambs and four-centred arch under a square head with sunk spandrels. In the hall is a wide open fireplace, and the pavement, of large blue and white diamond-shaped stones, is apparently old. On the first floor two rooms have each a small stone fireplace with a four-centred arch; one fireplace is moulded and the other is chamfered; in one room the constructional

timbers are visible in the walls. The staircase has flat-shaped balusters of the 17th century, re-used.

Condition—Good, much restored and altered.

^a (12). *Cottage*, 200 yards N. of (11). The plan is L-shaped.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (13). *Cottage*, about 60 yards S.W. of (12).

Condition—Good.

W. side:—

^a (14). *Cottage*, 400 yards N. of the church.

Condition—Poor.

^a (15). *Cottage*, S. of (14).

Condition—Poor.

^b (16). *The Wrestler's Inn*, 250 yards N.W. of the church.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (17). *Cottage*, about 30 yards S. of (16).

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (18). *Cottage*, W. of (17).

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (19). *Cottage*, 50 yards S.E. of (18). The plan is L-shaped.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (20). *Cottage*, S. of (19).

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (21). *Spring Cottage*, 270 yards S.E. of the church. The walls are much covered with plaster. In the E. gable is a stone tablet carved with the representation of a hare, oak leaves and acorns, and bearing the date 1693, possibly that of a restoration of the building.

Condition—Good.

^a (22). *SALDEN HOUSE FARM*, 1,500 yards N.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys and an attic; it is the only remaining part of Salden House, built by Sir John Fortescue late in the 16th century, and almost entirely pulled down in 1738–43; the plan is rectangular, with small modern additions at the N. end and on the W. side. The walls are of red brick; the E. and W. walls have a lozenge pattern in blue bricks, a moulded stone plinth, and a moulding under the eaves, also of stone. The roofs are tiled. *E. Elevation*:—On the ground floor, at the N. end, over a doorway, is an original window of two lights, with jambs, mullion and head of moulded stone. On the first floor are three windows similar to that on the ground floor, but each originally of three lights with a transom; the N. window has been blocked and the S. window altered; the two dormer windows have modern frames. *W. Elevation*:—On the ground floor are two 16th-century windows, each originally of three lights, but now blocked; one of the windows

opened into the cellar; one light of the other window is missing, a modern doorway having been inserted. On the first floor are three windows similar to those on the E. elevation; two of them have been altered, and one light of the other window has been blocked. The N. end of the house is gabled, and the rough brickwork at the angles indicates that the E. and W. walls formerly extended further towards the N. The S. end is also gabled, and has a projecting chimney stack, built of 16th-century brick; a second stack is also original, and both of them have been restored at the top.

Interior:—A doorway opening into the modern dairy at the N. end, has chamfered stone jambs and lintel; the moulded oak frame is original, but was probably brought from another part of the house. In the middle room is a wide open fireplace, now partly blocked, and in the room at the S. end is a recess lined with early 16th-century linen panelling, brought from elsewhere. On the first floor the room at the S. end has one wall covered with late 16th-century oak panelling, now painted; a cupboard door is of similar panelling with double scroll-hinges. The door of the attic staircase has small panels of late 16th or early 17th-century date. In the attic one door and part of another are of late 16th or early 17th-century panelling, and in the floor are several heavy beams.

N. of the house are remains of a massive brick wall with some plain arched openings, almost hidden by the ground; it was possibly part of the original building, or a garden wall: W. of the house is a double terrace, belonging to the original garden.

Condition—Good, but the wall N. of the house is cracked and somewhat decayed.

Unclassified:—

^a (23). MOUND, 300 yards S. of Salden House Farm and 1 mile N.E. of the church, stands on high ground about 500 feet above O.D., but is commanded by higher ground on the W. The mound is apparently artificially scarped on the E., S. and W. sides, and is possibly a gravel-digging; in a hollow W. of the mound are some large drift stones.

Condition—Fairly good.

171. NASH.

(O.S. 6 in. xiv. S.W.)

Secular:—

(1). CHURCH FARM, house, cottage and barns, 70 yards N. of the modern church. The *House* is of two storeys, built in the 17th century on a T-shaped plan the central wing projecting towards

the W. The E. front is of late 17th-century brick, with a moulded string-course between the storeys. The N. end of the transverse wing has some original timber-framing with filling of thin bricks. The W. wall of the central wing is also timber-framed; the filling and the other walls are of modern brick. The roofs are tiled. Two of the chimney stacks are original. Interior:—One room has a large open fireplace with a cambered lintel, and in the ceiling there are exposed joists and a large beam. Other rooms have old beams in the ceilings.

The *Cottage*, adjoining the S. end of the transverse wing, is also of the 17th century, and is of timber and brick, plastered at the back; the roof is tiled. The *Barns*, adjoining the S. end of the cottage, are probably contemporary with it. The walls are timber-framed and weather-boarded. The roofs are covered with thatch and some corrugated iron.

Condition—Of house and barns, fairly good; of cottage, now used as a fowlhouse, dilapidated.

MONUMENTS (2-16):—

These buildings are all of the 17th century, except possibly (9), and almost all are of two storeys; the walls generally are timber-framed, with brick filling which has been considerably restored; the roofs are thatched. Nearly all are of rectangular plan, and have old chimney stacks, some partly restored.

(2). THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN INN, 100 yards E. of (1), is now covered with plaster. The plan is L-shaped. Inside the house is a fireplace with an old chimney-corner seat, and one room has a ceiling with exposed joists.

Condition—Fairly good, much restored.

(3). COTTAGE, about 80 yards N.E. of the church, is of one storey and an attic. A small adjoining barn is also of the 17th century, built of timber, and weather-boarded; the roof is thatched; two of the trusses have large bent timbers carried to the ground.

Condition—Fairly good.

(4). COTTAGE, about 80 yards E. of (3). One wall retains original plaster filling. The W. wall is of modern brick.

Condition—Good.

(5). COTTAGE, opposite to (2), is of one storey and an attic.

Condition—Fairly good.

(6). COTTAGE, at the S.W. corner of a lane, about 100 yards N. of (4). The walls are on a stone base, except where they are of modern brick. There is no original chimney stack.

Condition—Fairly good.

(7). COTTAGE, 250 yards N.W. of (6), is of one storey and an attic. The chimneys are modern. Condition—Fairly good.

(8). COTTAGE, 80 yards N. of (7), is of one storey and an attic. One wall is partly timber-framed with plaster filling; the rest of the walling is apparently of modern stone, whitewashed. The chimneys are also modern. Condition—Fairly good.

(9). THE THREE HORSE-SHOES INN, about 70 yards N.E. of (8), was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. The roofs are tiled. The plan is T-shaped, the central wing projecting towards the S.W. On the N.W. front are two small gabled dormer windows. The central chimney stack has square shafts built of thin bricks. Interior :—On the ground floor all the ceilings have exposed joists, those in one room being stop-chamfered; a wide open fireplace has a cambered lintel.

Condition—Fairly good.

TOWN'S END, W. side :—

(10). Cottage, 110 yards N. of (9). The front is of modern brick; the back has old plaster filling in the upper storey, and is partly weather-boarded.

Condition—Fairly good, restored.

(11). Cottages, a range, N. of (10). The N. wall is of rough stone, and embedded in it is a large beam with traces of a painted pattern.

Condition—Fairly good; N. end, bad, now disused.

E. side :—

(12). Cottages, a range opposite to (11). The lower storey is entirely of modern brick; the upper storey has some old plaster filling.

Condition—Fairly good; much altered.

WOOD END :—

(13). Cottage, on the W. side of the road, about 230 yards S.E. of the church. The wall at the back retains most of the old plaster filling. A small outbuilding is of the 17th century, built of brick and timber, with a thatched roof.

Condition—Good, restored.

(14). Cottage, on the S. side of a lane, about 120 yards S.E. of (13). The walls are on a stone base.

Condition—Fairly good.

(15). House, on the N. side of a lane, 50 yards N.E. of (14). The chimneys are modern.

Condition—Good, much restored.

(16). Cottages, two adjoining, 50 yards E. of (15). Condition—Fairly good.

172. NEWPORT PAGNELL.

(O.S. 6 in. x. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, stands at the E. end of the High Street. It is built of stone rubble, except the tower, which is faced with ashlar; all the walls but those of the chancel have embattled parapets. The roofs are covered with lead, except that of the chancel, which is tiled. The church existing on the site in the first half of the 14th century was of cruciform plan; about the third quarter of the century the central tower was destroyed, the *Nave* was rebuilt and the *Aisles* were added or rebuilt; the great length of the nave and the thickness of the chancel arch show the existence of the former tower, and the break between the two eastern bays of the arcade on each side indicates that the W. walls of the transepts were pulled down after the arcades were built. The E. end of the N. wall of the N. aisle is probably part of the original N. transept. The *North Porch*, with parvise, and the *South Porch* were also added c. 1355. In the second half of the 15th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt, the clearstorey added, the N. wall of the N. aisle almost entirely rebuilt, and the whole church re-roofed. The *West Tower* was built between 1542 and 1548. Early in the 19th century the S. aisle was almost entirely rebuilt, galleries were constructed in both aisles, the embattled parapet and pinnacles of the tower were added, and the church was restored; in the second half of the century the chancel was restored, the *Organ-chamber* was built and the chancel re-roofed, some of the old timbers being re-used. The *North Vestries* were added in 1905.

The church is interesting on account of the size and development of the plan; the S. doorway and porch of c. 1355, and the late 15th-century roof of the nave (see Plate, p. 41) are especially noteworthy.

Architectural Description.—The *Chancel* (37 ft. by 18½ ft.) has an E. window of three lights and tracery, of late 15th-century design, but entirely of modern stonework, except possibly the internal splays and rear arch, which are painted. In the N. wall are two windows, each of two cinquefoiled ogee lights and tracery under a depressed head; the stonework is modern, except a few hollow-chamfered stones, of late 15th-century date, in the jambs; below the second window, opening into the modern vestry, is a doorway with moulded jambs and four-centred head, all painted and probably modern; further W. is a modern opening into the organ-chamber. In the S. wall are three windows similar to those in the N. wall, but entirely modern, except possibly the internal splays and rear arches; below the second window is a late

15th-century doorway with moulded jambs and depressed head, all externally covered with cement. The two-centred chancel arch is of three chamfered orders, and was rebuilt, probably in the 15th century, except the jambs, which are of the 14th century and have moulded bases to the innermost order; over the arch, on the E. side, is a small triangular-headed niche, said to have had steps leading to it from the stair-turret of the nave. The *Organ-chamber* is modern, but re-set in the N. wall is a window similar to those in the N. wall of the chancel; the jambs are of late 15th-century date, the rest of the stonework is modern. The *Nave* (94 ft. by 25½ ft. at the E. end and 24½ ft. at the W. end). At the S.E. angle is a stair-turret which rises above the roof of the nave, and has an embattled parapet. The N. and S. arcades are of the 14th century, re-tooled and restored; they are each of six bays, the easternmost bay being separated from the rest by a short length of wall; the arches are two-centred and moulded, with moulded labels and plain shield-stops in the nave; the columns have four engaged shafts with smaller shafts between them, and the capitals are moulded; the moulded bases are modern, except the two western on each side, which are much cut away; the responds are half-sections of the columns. In the S.E. corner, opening into the stair-turret, is a small doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head; the upper doorway opening into the former rood-loft has been destroyed, and the stair-turret now leads to the roof of the nave, which gives access to the W. tower. The clear-storey has six N. and seven S. windows of the 15th century, much restored, each of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head, with an external label; the jambs and heads are internally and externally moulded; below the sill-level, on each wall, is an internal string-course of the 15th century, with a carved head inserted near the E. end, that on the S. side being of the 14th century. The *North Aisle* (10½ ft. wide at the E. end, and 11½ ft. wide at the W. end) has, in the N. wall, five windows of the 15th century, all much restored; the easternmost is of five cinquefoiled lights and uncusped tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded external label; the other windows are each of three cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a segmental pointed head with a moulded external label, and moulded jambs, head and mullions: at the W. end of the wall is the N. doorway, with moulded jambs and two-centred head; it is almost entirely modern, and the remaining old stones have been re-cut; the moulded external label is possibly of the 13th century, and re-set. The *South Aisle* (13½ ft. wide at the E. end and 13 ft. wide at the W. end) has, in the E. wall,

a modern window. In the S. wall are five windows, all apparently modern, except part of the W. jamb of the westernmost window, which has some 14th-century moulded stones; the jambs of the other windows possibly contain similar stones, but are hidden by ivy: the S. doorway has deeply moulded jambs and a richly foiled and cusped two-centred arch under a square head; near the springing are carved lions; the doorway is of c. 1355, except the upper part of the arch and square head, which is modern; the two-centred rear arch is cusped, and apparently original. In the W. wall is a modern window. The *West Tower* (15½ ft. square) is of four stages with clasping buttresses at the four angles, and a restored moulded plinth; all the detail is of the 16th century, except the modern parapet with pinnacles at the angles. The two-centred tower arch is of three continuously chamfered orders. The W. doorway has continuously moulded jambs and two-centred head, with an external label, all partly restored: the W. window is of four cinquefoiled ogee lights with modern tracery in a four-centred head; the jambs, head and external label are moulded. The third stage has, in the W. wall, a small window with a four-centred head and sunk spandrels. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, two windows, all partly restored; they are each of two trefoiled lights in a two-centred head, with a pierced spandrel, and a moulded external label; the jambs, mullion and transom are chamfered. The *North Porch* (13 ft. by 12 ft.) has a 14th-century outer entrance with plain jambs and a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders. In the E. wall is a rectangular window; in the W. wall is a small window with a pointed head and an external label with head-stops, partly hidden by ivy. The ground storey has a plain sexpartite vault with hollow-chamfered ribs, all modern except a few of the springers. The parvise has, in the E. wall, a small blocked window of the 14th century, with chamfered jambs and two-centred head and a moulded label; the carved stops are apparently modern. In the N. wall is a modern window. In the W. wall are said to be traces of a doorway, formerly approached by an external staircase, but now blocked; the wall is covered with ivy. The *South Porch* (12½ ft. by 9½ ft.) has an outer entrance of c. 1355, much restored; it has elaborately moulded jambs and two-centred cusped arch under a square head. On the E. and W. walls, inside, is an arcading with seven two-centred arches, cinquefoiled and sub-cusped, under a moulded and embattled string-course; the arcading is continued in the splayed internal angles of the porch, each splay having two trefoiled arches under a two-centred main arch

with a quatrefoil in the spandrel, all of fine limestone and of c. 1355, but re-cut; the moulded plinth is modern. The *Roof* of the chancel is modern, but incorporates four moulded tie-beams of the 15th century, each with a carved boss in the middle; the embattled wall-plates, some of the head-corbels, and some carved foliage on the modern cornice are also of the 15th century; the line of a former steep-pitched roof is visible over the chancel arch. The roofs of the nave and aisles are of late 15th-century date; that of the nave is of seven bays with a half bay at the E. end, and has massive moulded tie-beams, ridge, purlins, principal and intermediate rafters; the second tie-beam from the W. end is modern; at all the main intersections are large carved bosses, some of them possibly of modern plaster; at the ends of the intermediates are carved angels holding shields; the tie-beams have each two carved angels in the middle, and rest on curved wall-brackets which spring from large wooden figures; the two eastern on each side differ from the rest, and the first pair represent angels, that in the S.E. angle having a shield carved with the date 1633, evidently that of a restoration; the other fourteen figures probably represent the twelve Apostles with St. Paul and another saint, but only those of St. Jude, St. James, St. John, St. Peter, and St. Andrew can be identified; all the figures stand on stone corbels carved as angels, holding shields. The N. aisle has a flat lean-to roof of thirteen bays, much restored with stained deal; the purlin, principals, intermediates, and wall-plate are moulded; at the N.E. and N.W. angles are carved figures supporting the principals; all the bosses are of plaster. The S. aisle has a roof similar to that of the N. aisle. The flat-pitched roof of the S. porch is also of late 15th-century date, but the rafters are probably not original; it is divided into four compartments by a moulded principal and ridge, and the ends are supported by standing figures, possibly old; in each angle of the porch is a carved face.

Fittings—Bells: include sanctus, by Anthony Chandler, 1671. In vestry—beam from former bell-frame, dated 1632. *Books*: In S. aisle—at E. end, two, chained by old chains to modern lectern, (1) Foxe's 'Actes and Monuments', black-letter, about first 50 pages missing, (2) 'The Works of John Jewell', partly black-letter, title and some pages missing, both probably early 17th-century. *Brasses and Indents*. Brass: In nave—on door of stair-turret, figure of civilian, late 14th-century, much worn and discoloured. Indents: In tower—of man's figure and of small square plate, early 16th-century. *Chests*: In N. porch—in parvise, two, (1) front with four panels having carved framing and lozenge-shaped pattern in each panel,

scroll brackets supporting front at each end, large lock, iron bands on lid and at angles, iron ring handle at each end, front, early 17th-century, the rest mediæval; (2) front with three panels, containing semi-circular arches with guilloche ornament, each enclosing an acanthus leaf, carved spandrels, lid also panelled, mid 17th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. Monument: In S. aisle—on S. wall, to Roger Chapman, 1702, Rebecca his wife, 1697, and Felicia his daughter, 1698, square slab with architrave carried on consoles, cherubs' heads below it, inscription and arms. Floor-slabs: In chancel—against N. wall, (1) to Sir Richard Atkins, 1696, with shield of arms, and the Ulster badge. In tower—(2) to John Barton, 1701, and Mary Barton, 1699. In S. porch—used as paving stone, almost illegible, 1680. *Piscina*: In chancel—with moulded jambs and ogee head, shallow basin, partly broken away, 14th-century, re-set. *Plate*: includes large flagon of 1634 with inscription, 'the gift of Dame Rebecca Atkins . . .', and arms; standing paten of 1637 inscribed on foot 'N.P. 1638'. *Sedilia*: In S. aisle—in S. wall, three, with shafted jambs and divisions, cinquefoiled two-centred heads under square head with traceried spandrels, massive label enriched alternately with ball-flower and four-leaf ornament, early 14th-century, re-set, restored. *Miscellanea*: In vestry—gate-legged table, 17th-century.

Condition—Good, except the S.W. angle of the S. aisle, with its buttresses, and the N. porch, which has serious cracks, apparently recent, in the N. and W. walls and in the vaulting.

Secular:—

(2). 'THE BATTERY' (fortified mount), in the cemetery, commands the junction of the rivers Ouse and Lovat. It marks the site of a former castle, and is now about 4 ft. high and 60 ft. in diameter, with graves on the summit.

Condition—Poor.

(3). TICKFORD ABBEY, 500 yards E. of the church. The present house and outhouses are almost entirely of the 18th and 19th centuries, but are on the site of the Cluniac priory founded in the 12th century, and some fragments of the monastic buildings have been re-used. In the N. wall of the house, in the pediment of an 18th-century doorway, is a grotesquely carved half-figure of a man, apparently of the 15th century. Interior:—In the kitchen is a fragment of 15th-century glass, apparently part of a Nativity, with figures of a man, a sleeping woman and an angel.

In the W. wall of the kitchen garden, E. of the house, are fragments of worked stones, including

12th-century voussoirs with zigzag ornament, 13th and 15th-century voussoirs with moulding, etc.

The dairy, E. of the house, has a barrel sub-vault of brick, apparently of late 16th or early 17th-century date.

Condition—Remains of the monastic buildings, fragmentary.

MONUMENTS (4-14):—

These buildings are nearly all of the 17th century, and have been considerably altered; some of them are timber-framed with brick filling, and almost all have tiled roofs.

HIGH STREET, S. side:—

(4). *The Vicarage*, about 550 yards W. of the church. It is of two storeys and an attic, built of brick and partly covered with plaster. The 17th-century plan apparently consisted of an irregularly shaped block with four rooms on each floor; the two rooms on the E. are divided by a staircase and those on the W. by a large chimney stack; the corridor running through the ground floor from N. to S. is possibly an arrangement of later date; in the 19th century the exterior was completely altered and a wing added at the back.

Interior:—On the ground floor, in the kitchen, is a late 17th-century dresser with carved ends and plate rack, standing on a chest with a panelled front. The 17th-century staircase has a plain handrail, plain square newels with turned tops, and flat shaped balusters. On the first floor, on the landing, is a late 17th-century doorway with a panelled architrave and a steep-pitched pediment; in the two W. rooms are overmantels with low pilasters and heavy cornices, also of late 17th-century date.

Condition—Good, much altered.

(5). *The Swan Hotel*, 40 yards W. of the church, is of two storeys, with cellars and an attic. The mid 17th-century building consisted apparently of a rectangular block about half the width of the present house, with a staircase wing at the back; late in the 17th or early in the 18th century an addition was built which completely enclosed the staircase wing; later in the 18th century, after being damaged by fire, the original block was rebuilt, the whole house was altered and a gateway was constructed at the E. end; considerable alterations and repairs were also made in the 19th century. The N. elevation is entirely of the 18th and 19th centuries; the S. elevation retains some brickwork possibly of late 17th or early 18th-century date. The original chimney stacks have been altered. Interior:—The mid 17th-century staircase has a heavy moulded handrail, square newels and turned balusters.

Some of the outbuildings have a little timber-framing and brick filling, apparently of the 17th century.

Condition—Good.

N. side:—

(6). *Houses*, two adjoining, now shops, about 200 yards W. of the church, are of three storeys, and in front are covered with plaster. At the E. end is a chimney stack built of thin bricks.

Condition—Good, much altered.

(7). *House*, about 330 yards W. of the church, is of three storeys and an attic, and is built of brick; on the S. front the wall is covered with modern plaster; in the middle, modern bay windows have been inserted on the ground and first floors, and the second floor and attic, with a large gable, project. At the back are modern additions. The chimney stack has three square shafts built of old thin bricks and set diagonally on a stone or plastered base. Interior:—The ceiling-beams are encased. The staircase from the ground floor to the attic is probably of the 17th century, and has a moulded handrail and twisted balusters.

Condition—Poor.

ST. JOHN'S STREET, E. side:—

(8). *House*, No. 3, about 130 yards S.W. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, built probably of brick, but is heavily plastered. In front, built into the wall of the second storey are two stones, each inscribed 'This house belongeth to Queen Ann's Hospital and was rebuilt by Madam Tasker, a citizen in St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, Anno Don., 1690'.

Condition—Good, much altered.

S.W. side:—

(9). *House*, No. 26, about 75 yards S.E. of (8), is of two storeys and an attic, built c. 1600. The ground floor is of brick. The plan is rectangular, with two rooms and a passage on the ground floor, and one room on the first floor; at the back is a small wing which contains the narrow twisting staircase. In front the attic has a large gabled dormer, which projects on a moulded bressumer. The plain square chimney stack is of old thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

(10). *Beam*, at Queen Anne's Hospital, 50 yards S.E. of (9), is from a former hospital, and has been set in the N.E. wall of the present building; on it is painted the following inscription:—'Alyov good Chrystianes that heere dooe pas by give soome

thynges to thes poore people that in St. John's Hospital doeth ly An^o 1615'.

Condition—Building, modern.

TICKFORD STREET, N.E. side :—

(11). *The King's Arms Inn*, about 150 yards S.E. of Tickford Bridge, is of two storeys and an attic; the walls are of stone and brick. It was built on a small rectangular plan late in the 16th century and re-fronted in 1690; in the 18th century a wing was added at the back. The front is of brick in Flemish bond, with a flat fillet of brick at the level of the first floor, broken upward over the covered archway, which opens into the yard at the back and has a heavy chamfered lintel-beam; between the windows on the first floor is a small stone panel with the initials and date '1690'. The central chimney stack is partly of late 16th-century brick with a moulded string-course, above which the shaft is of brick of c. 1690, and has a diamond-shaped panel in black headers. Interior:—The first floor is carried on two intersecting moulded beams of late 16th-century date.

Condition—Good.

S.W. side :—

(12). *House*, about 100 yards S.E. of Tickford Bridge. It is of two storeys. The plan was originally L-shaped, but has been considerably altered. The front is covered with modern plaster. Two chimney stacks are dated 1694, and a third stack has two square shafts built of old thin bricks and set diagonally.

Condition—Good, much altered.

(13). *COTTAGE*, now two tenements, Nos. 78 and 80, on the N.W. side of Silver Street, about 500 yards S.W. of the church. It is of two storeys, built of stone rubble; the roof is thatched. One window is of the 17th century and has iron casements with contemporary furniture. At the E. end is an original chimney stack.

Condition—Poor.

(14). *COTTAGE*, now two tenements, on the S.W. side of the Fenny Stratford Road, opposite to the S.W. end of Silver Street. It is of two storeys, originally of the central chimney type, but now with an addition at the S. end; the walls have been much repaired with brick; the roofs are thatched.

Condition—Poor.

Unclassified :—

(15). *TUMULUS*, or boundary mound, in Bury Field, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of the church.

Condition—Fairly good.

173. NEWTON BLOSSOMVILLE.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)ii. S.E. (b)v. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical :—

^a(1). *PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS*, on the N. side of the village, is built of limestone rubble; the roofs are covered with lead and with tiles. The *Nave* is probably of late 11th-century date, and has some herring-bone work in the S. wall. In the 13th century a N. chapel was added and, possibly, the chancel was rebuilt; c. 1350 the *Chancel* was lengthened and widened to the present size and a little later the *North Aisle* was added. Towards the end of the 14th century the present *North Chapel* was built, replacing the original chapel, and early in the 15th century the *West Tower* and *South Porch* were added. In the 19th century the church generally was restored.

Architectural Description — The *Chancel* (27½ ft. by 14½ ft.) has an E. window of c. 1350, and of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head; the jambs, mullions and head are moulded; it is set N. of the middle of the chancel, and is central with the nave. In the N. wall, opening into the N. chapel, is a late 14th-century arcade of two bays, incorporating some 13th-century material; the arches are of two chamfered orders and the column is quatrefoil in plan, with a moulded capital and much defaced moulded base; the engaged shafts of the column are of the 13th century, and a straight joint down the middle indicates that it is partly made up of an old respond; the responds are of similar detail to that of the column. In the S. wall are two windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights and of the same date as the E. window, but of more simple design; the W. light of the western window was originally carried down low, and had a transom forming the head of a low-side light, which is now blocked: between the windows is a small doorway, with jambs and two-centred head of two moulded orders, and of c. 1330, now blocked. The chancel arch is of c. 1350, and is not central with either the nave or the chancel; it is two-centred and of two moulded orders; the responds have pilasters with moulded capitals and bases. The *North Chapel* (26½ ft. by 14½ ft.) has, in the E. wall, a late 14th-century window of three trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head. In the N. wall is a 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery under a flat elliptical head; towards the W. end of the wall is a late 14th-century doorway, with jambs and two-centred head of one moulded order. In the W. wall, opening into the aisle, is a two-centred arch, also of late 14th-century date; it is of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous, the inner

resting on semi-octagonal pilasters with moulded capitals and chamfered bases. The *Nave* (32 ft. by 15½ ft.) has a 14th-century N. arcade of two bays; the arches are two-centred and of two chamfered orders; the column is octagonal, with a moulded capital and base; the plain chamfered responds have moulded corbel-capitals, and under the capital of the W. respond is a grotesque corbel. In the S. wall, outside, near the porch, a small patch of herring-bone work is visible; the easternmost window is of the same date as the N. arcade, and is of three lights with interlacing mullions and tracery in a two-centred head; the cusping of the tracery and lights is of modern cement; the second window, now opening into the porch, has a semi-circular rear arch, and is of the 11th century, except the roughly pointed head, which is of later date: the third window is set high up, and is a large lancet light, of mid 13th-century date, with moulded external jambs and head and an external rebate; the label is moulded: between the western windows is the 14th-century S. doorway, with jambs and two-centred head of two moulded orders. The *North Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, at the E. end, a window of the same date as the N. arcade, and of two uncusped lights with a pierced uncusped spandrel in a two-centred head; the N. doorway is two-centred and of one moulded order, of the same date as the window, much restored and now blocked. In the W. wall is a single trefoiled light, probably also of the 14th century. The *West Tower* (10½ ft. square) is of two stages, the lower stage being of two storeys; in the S.E. angle is a stair-turret; the buttresses are diagonal, and the parapet is embattled. All the detail is of early 15th-century date. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders, the outer order continuous, the inner dying into the walls. The W. window is of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head. The ground storey of the tower has a plain stone vault with chamfered cross and diagonal ribs; in the middle is an uncut boss. In the W. wall of the upper storey is a window similar to that on the ground floor. The four lights of the bell-chamber are of similar design to the other windows, but have deep external reveals. The *South Porch* (8½ ft. by 7 ft.) has a 15th-century outer archway, two-centred and of two chamfered orders. Against each side wall is a stone bench, and in the W. wall is a small loop light, now blocked.

Fittings—*Bells*: three, 2nd by John Hodson, 1653. *Brackets*: In chancel—on N. wall, plain, moulded, 15th-century. In N. aisle—on N. wall, moulded, late 14th-century. *Brasses and Indents*. Brass: In N. chapel—to Bridget, wife of John

Bodington, 1673. *Indent*: In tower—of inscription plate. *Chest*: In tower—plain, probably 17th-century. *Font*: octagonal, with panelled bowl and stem, moulded base, early 15th-century. *Glass*: In N. chapel—in E. window, fragments, including figure of angel swinging censer, c. 1330. *Locker*: In N. chapel—in N. wall, high, rebated, probably late 14th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. Floor-slab: In chapel—to Elizabeth Garrit, 1694. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, with bolection-moulded panels, moulded cornice and base, late 17th-century, said to have been brought from elsewhere in the 19th century. *Plate*: includes pewter flagon, possibly late 17th-century. *Stoup*: In nave—E. of S. doorway, with pointed hollow-chamfered head, bowl complete, 15th-century.

Condition—Fairly good.

Secular:—

^a (2). HOUSE, formerly the Manor House (see Plate, p. 61), about 90 yards S.E. of the church, is partly of two and partly of three storeys; the walls are of stone; the roofs are tiled. The S. part of the house, which is of two storeys, was built in 1588, the date inscribed on a chimney stack. The N. part is possibly of later date than the rest, but no joint is visible. The plan is almost rectangular, facing E.; the wall at the S. end slopes at an angle in line with the road. At the back is a projecting chimney stack of stone, with two square shafts set diagonally on a plinth of thin bricks, on which is a tablet inscribed with the date 1588, and the initials 'T. I.' and 'T. A.'; at the S.W. corner is a shallow stepped buttress.

Condition—Good, much altered.

^b (3). COTTAGE, now two tenements, about 120 yards S. of the church, is of two storeys, built of stone probably late in the 17th century. The roofs are thatched. The windows have old casements, and the chimney stack of thin bricks is original.

Condition—Good.

174. NEWTON LONGVILLE.

(O.S. 6 in. xx. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. FAITH, in the village, is built of stone rubble, except the tower, which is of ashlar; the walls of the nave and tower have embattled parapets and the other walls have moulded parapets, those of the chancel being modern. The roofs are covered with lead. The church was built apparently late in the 12th century, when it consisted of a chancel, and a nave of the same proportions as the present nave,

with N. and S. aisles. Early in the 14th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt and the *North Chapel* added to it; the *Nave* and *Aisles* were rebuilt late in the 14th century; during the 15th century the *West Tower* and the *North* and *South Porches* were added and the clearstorey was built. The church was restored in 1881, when a W. gallery was removed.

The church is interesting on account of the late 12th-century work in the chancel arch and nave arcades. The 14th-century image and the 17th-century font cover are noteworthy.

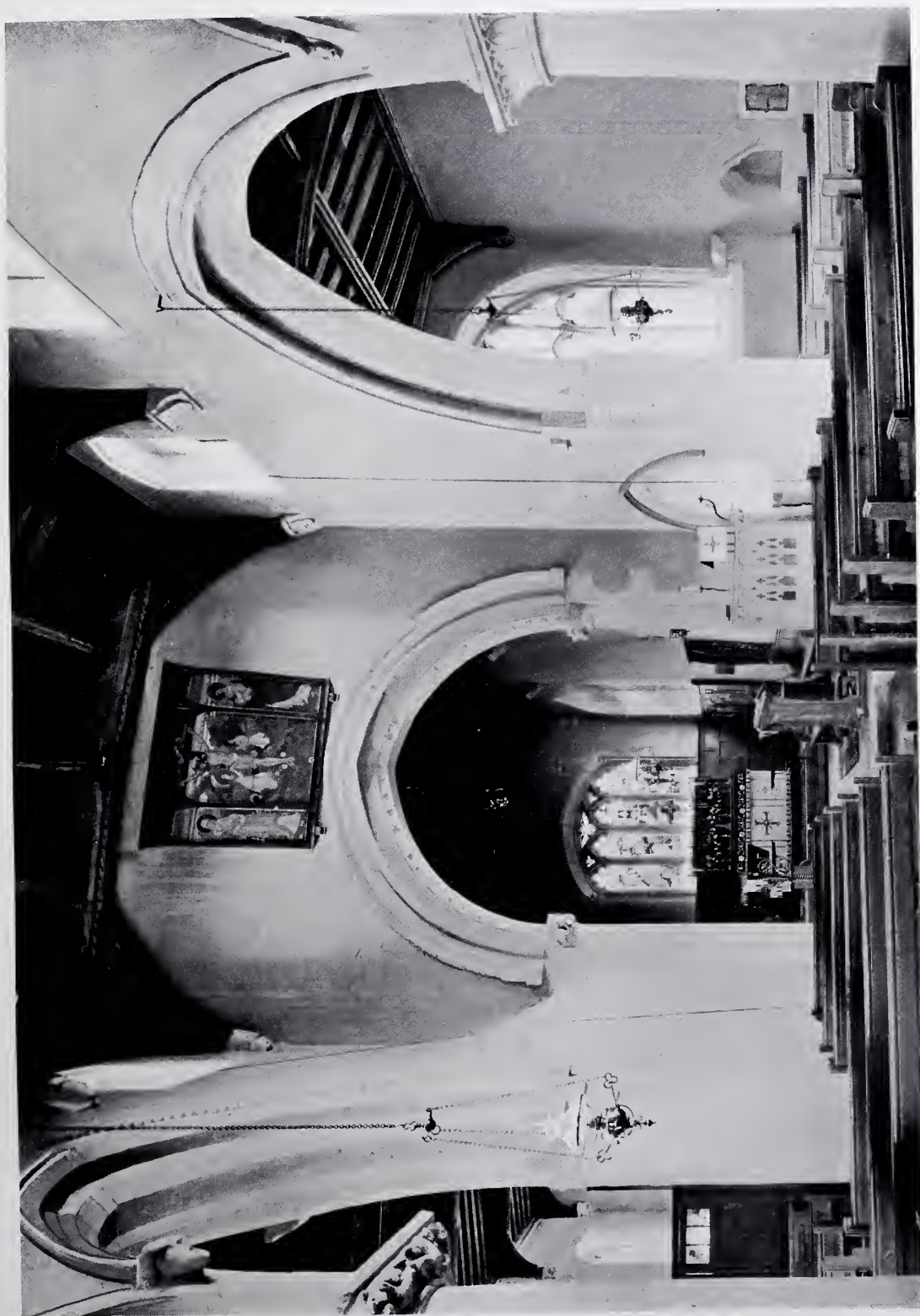
Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (26½ ft. by 14 ft.) has a late 15th-century E. window of four cinquefoiled lights and tracery under a four-centred head with a moulded external label which has carved head-stops; over the apex of the label is a small crudely carved figure, apparently representing a skeleton; at the springing of the four-centred rear arch are two moulded corbels of the 14th century. In the N. wall, opening into the N. chapel, is a 14th-century arch, two-centred and of two chamfered orders, with semi-octagonal jambs, which have moulded bases, much restored; the inner order of the E. jamb has an original moulded capital; the W. jamb has a late 15th-century angel corbel, probably formerly supporting the roof; near the W. end of the wall is a vertical line of masonry, which apparently marks the original thickness of the W. wall of the chancel. In the S. wall are two late 15th-century windows; the eastern is a square-headed window of three cinquefoiled lights, placed in an opening which has a four-centred head, now blocked; the moulded label has carved stops, one being modern, and all the stonework has been much restored; the western window is of three trefoiled lights under a square head with a plain label; the stops are covered with cement: between the windows is a doorway of c. 1540, with splayed and moulded jambs and a four-centred head with a moulded label; the carved spandrels are of Italian detail. The chancel arch was rebuilt early in the 14th century, and is of two orders; the outer order is richly moulded on the W. side, and slightly chamfered on the E. side; the inner order is hollow-chamfered and grooved, set with small carved leaf and dog-tooth ornament; the jambs, which do not fit the arch, have attached semi-circular shafts with moulded, much damaged bases; the capitals are of 12th-century material re-used; the N. capital is carved with grotesque animals and foliage, the S. capital with stiff-leaved foliage; adjoining each capital, on the E. side, is a carved corbel which originally supported part of the 12th-century arch. The *North Chapel*, now the *Vestry* (26 ft. by 11½ ft.) has, in the E. wall, a late 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head

with a moulded label; one of the stops is a 14th-century moulded and carved corbel. In the N. wall are two windows; the eastern is similar to that in the E. wall, and the label has carved head-stops; the western window is also of the 15th century, much restored at the top, and of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery under a two-centred head and plain label; the rear arch and internal splays are moulded; level with the sills of the windows is part of a large moulded and carved string-course of the 15th century, formerly over a reredos. The *Nave* (34 ft. by 16½ ft.) has N. and S. arcades, each of two bays and of late 12th-century date, rebuilt in the 14th century; the N. arcade has a circular column with a moulded base, and a large square capital carved with animals, birds and foliage; the semi-circular responds have plain square bases and the capitals have been re-cut; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders, and have broach-stops at the springing, and, in the nave, a label with an indented edge and stops carved as faces; at each end of the arcade the lowest stones of the label have nail-head ornament. The S. arcade is similar to the N. arcade, but the column has a 14th-century moulded base, and the capital is carved with water-leaf ornament; the outer order of the arches is richly moulded, like that of the chancel arch, and the chamfered label has small head-stops. In the N.E. angle is the staircase leading to the former rood-loft. In the S. wall, E. of the arcade, is an opening, some feet from the ground, with a segmental pointed arch and chamfered jambs, probably of the 14th century, restored, and with a modern label on the N. side; it was probably intended for a monument or effigy (see Fittings). The clearstorey has, on each side, three windows, of late 15th-century date, restored; the two eastern are each of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head, and the third is a single trefoiled light. The *North Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, a 15th-century window similar to the N.W. window of the N. chapel, with moulded rear arch and internal splays; the stonework has been restored, and the label is modern; the N. doorway is of the 13th century, re-set in its present position when the aisle was altered; it has chamfered external jambs and pointed head, and a moulded label, of which the stops have been destroyed; the segmental pointed rear arch is moulded and has a chamfered label. In the S. wall, E. of the arcade, opening into the staircase of the rood-loft, is a doorway with rebated jambs and four-centred head. In the W. wall is a 14th-century window of three lights and uncusped tracery in a two-centred head, with a plain label. The *South Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has an E. window of four lights, a S.

window and a W. window, each of three lights and tracery, all of the 15th century, much restored, and similar to the N. window of the N. aisle; the labels have plain stops; the 15th-century S. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred head; the stonework has been re-tooled. The *West Tower* (10 ft. by 9½ ft.) is of two stages, the lower stage being of two storeys with diagonal W. buttresses; all the detail is of the 15th century, except the embattled parapet, which is modern. The two-centred tower arch is of two hollow-chamfered orders, and is without responds; the moulded label has shield-stops. The W. doorway has moulded jambs and four-centred head, with a moulded label; the W. window is of two cinquefoiled lights and tracery, with a moulded label, all much restored; in the S.W. corner, opening into the staircase, is a doorway with moulded jambs and four-centred head. The second storey of the first stage is lighted by small loops in the S. and W. walls. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a window of two cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head, all partly covered with cement. The *North Porch* has a late 15th-century outer entrance with square jambs and a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders. The *South Porch* has an outer entrance of the same date and design as that of the N. porch. The late 15th-century *Roof* of the chancel is flat-pitched, of three bays, with moulded tie-beams having carved bosses, one with the arms of the See of Winchester; the wall-brackets have tracery; the ridge, purlins and wall-plates are moulded; two stone corbels at the E. end, carved as crouching figures, are original; the other corbels are modern. The roof of the nave is also of the 15th century and flat-pitched, of four bays with large moulded tie-beams, traceried wall-brackets, moulded ridge, purlins and wall-plates, with traceried spandrels between the tie-beams and rafters; in the middle of the soffit of each tie-beam is a large carved boss; five of the stone corbels have grotesque heads, apparently from a roof of earlier date, the others are modern; the two E. trusses, and the ridge and purlins in the E. bay show considerable remains of painted decoration (see Fittings). The roof of the N. chapel and aisle is also of late 15th-century date; two trusses close together divide the chapel from the aisle; the tie-beams, wall-brackets and purlins are moulded, and the spandrels between the tie-beams and rafters are traceried; some of the rafters have hollow-chamfered edges; five of the stone corbels, carved as heads, are of the same date as the roof; the others are modern. The 16th-century roof of the S. aisle has cambered moulded tie-beams, carved wall-brackets, and original wood corbels, moulded wall-plate and

ridge; the four E. rafters are moulded, and the spandrels between the tie-beams and rafters are traceried. Both the porches have plain old timbers in the roofs.

Fittings—Brackets: In N. chapel—built into the walls, six, five carved as heads or faces, one moulded, 14th and 15th-century. In N. aisle—on N. wall, plain. In S. aisle—on E. wall, chamfered, probably 15th-century. *Chests*: In N. chapel—two, (1) small, with three elaborately carved panels, and carved figures on the styles, early 17th-century; (2) large, with moulded panels, late 17th-century. *Font*: circular tapering bowl, with modern carved ornament, probably 12th-century, re-worked, shafts of stem modern, on old octagonal base. *Font-cover*: octagonal, pyramidal, of oak, having panels carved alternately with lion and unicorn, foliage, etc., in low relief, panels of base fluted, counterpoise carved as dove with outstretched wings, early 17th-century. *Image*: N. chapel—on E. wall, outside, carved figure of woman in wimple, etc., standing on moulded and carved corbel, all of stone, early 14th-century. *Lockers*: In chancel—in N. wall, lined with oak, and having original oak door, probably 15th-century. In N. aisle—in N. wall, with rebated jambs, head and sill, 15th-century. In S. aisle—in S. wall, small, rebated, with original wood door, hinges and bolt, 15th-century. *Monument*: In nave—in arched opening at E. end of S. arcade, carved head of knight, in banded mail coif, late 13th or early 14th-century, found in a cottage in the village. *Painting*: In nave—on roof, considerable remains of colour, red, black, and white, bosses gilt. *Piscinae*: In chancel—in S. wall, two, (1) small, with moulded jambs and tracery, probably 14th-century, much restored, basin hidden by wood-work; in modern recess, (2) circular shallow basin, projecting part broken, probably 14th-century, re-tooled. In N. aisle—in S. wall, small, with trefoiled head and square basin, 13th-century, re-set. In S. aisle—in S. wall, with moulded and trefoiled head, moulded label, fluted circular basin, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes large cup and stand paten of 1685, large flagon of 1638, all given by Margaret Alden in 1685, with silk wrap embroidered with the initials and date 'M.A. 1685'; small cover of Elizabethan cup, no date-letter. *Screens*: In chancel—in front of modern prayer desk, two pieces of oak tracery, late 14th-century, probably from rood-screen. In N. chapel—at W. end, of oak panelling, with small open balusters above it, door in the middle with two ornamental hinges, early 17th-century. At the rectory—two pieces of traceried oak, loose, probably 14th century and from rood-screen. *Sedilia*: In chancel—three crocketed pinnacles, one on E. side



NEWTON LONGVILLE : PARISH CHURCH OF ST. FAITH.
Shewing Chancel Arch and Arcades ; late 12th-century, rebuilt in the 14th century.

and two on W. side of piscina, 14th-century, possibly from sedilia. *Tiles*: In nave—in floor, S.E. corner, a few, various patterns, mediæval. *Miscellanea*: In N. chapel—*form* with turned legs, 17th-century; *coffin stool*, with carved rails at the top and turned legs, early 17th-century; outside, in N.E. buttress, two traceried *panels*, of stone, 15th-century, both from elsewhere.

Condition—External stonework weathering badly, especially in the tower, which has been repaired with cement, but the cement in falling off has brought the surface of the stone with it.

Secular :—

(2). THE MANOR HOUSE, with dove-cot, S. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys and an attic, built of red brick with stone dressings; the roofs are tiled. It is on the site of the alien Cluniac priory of Newton Longville, founded c. 1150. The present house was built probably in the middle of the 16th century, but incorporates some of the materials of the priory buildings, and has been considerably restored at various dates. The plan is H-shaped, with a modern addition on the E. side; the main block, facing N., contains, on the ground floor, the dining room and passages, formerly one chamber or hall; the drawing room and a lobby are in the W. wing, and the domestic offices in the E. wing. The *N. Elevation* has, at the E. end of the main block, a 15th-century doorway, with moulded stone jambs and four-centred arch in a square head with a moulded label; above it is a stone shield with the arms of New College, Oxford, set in a moulded frame, supported by a bracket with an ornamental finial; the frame and bracket are apparently of the same date as the doorway, the shield is probably of the 17th or 18th century, restored; over it is a stone window of the same date as the doorway, and of two four-centred lights under a square head with sunk spandrels; at the W. end of the wall is a modern doorway copied from the other. The end of the E. wing is covered with ivy; in the return wall is a small old window with a stone frame, which formerly lighted the 'Blind Room' in the attic, and is now hidden by the ivy. The end of the W. wing is modern; in the return wall, on the ground floor, is a square window of stone, now blocked. The *E. Elevation* is much covered with ivy; the wall of the E. wing is visible in a passage between the house and the modern addition, and is of brick, apparently of late 17th-century date. The *S. Elevation* has, in the middle of the main block, a 16th-century projecting chimney stack of red brick, with stone quoins and the remains of a diaper pattern in black bricks; E. of the stack, opposite to the 15th-century N. doorway, is a doorway with jambs and

head of stone, now partly blocked and used as a window; on the first floor is a wood-mullioned window of the 17th century. The ends of the wings are gabled, and the E. wing has been refaced with modern brick; the W. wing, with a modern addition in the angle between it and the main block, is covered with cement. The *W. Elevation* has a chamfered stone plinth; near the N. end is a projecting chimney stack of red brick with a pattern in black bricks, and stone quoins; S. of the stack, on the first floor, is a 16th-century window, with moulded wood mullions.

Interior:—On the *Ground Floor*, the dining room and drawing room have 16th-century moulded beams in the ceilings. The kitchen, in the E. wing, has a large open fireplace, partly blocked; at the N. end the pantry, probably part of the original kitchen, has a large open fireplace, with an oak lintel; the ceiling is higher than that of the present kitchen. In the modern addition, S.W. of the hall, is a 17th-century staircase, of oak, with a moulded handrail, turned balusters and square newels, which have moulded caps. On the *First Floor* of the main block the ceilings are carried up into the roof, and the floor of the attic has been removed, apparently a modern alteration. In the *Attic*, at the N. end of the E. wing, is the 'Blind Room', now approached only through a trap door above the modern staircase, N.W. of the kitchen, but retaining the well-hole and one newel of a former staircase; the room was closed possibly on account of various alterations in the house, and now opens only into the roof space.

The *Dove-cot*, in a field E. of the house, is probably of late 15th or early 16th-century date; the walls have closely set vertical timber-framing with brick filling, which has taken the place of the original plaster filling. The pyramidal roof is tiled, and has a dilapidated skylight in the middle. Inside the building the walls are lined with old oak cots for the doves.

Condition—Of house, good; the walls of the dove-cot are out of the perpendicular and it is almost in ruins.

THE STEWKLEY ROAD, with MOOR END, E. side :—

(3). The *Rectory*, 120 yards S. of the church, is almost entirely modern, but contains, in the N.E. wing, some traces of a late 16th or early 17th-century building. The walls of the wing are of late 17th or early 18th-century brick. In a room on the ground floor is some late 16th or early 17th-century panelling, and in the room above it is a chamfered tie-beam, apparently part of an arched truss of the same date as the panelling; it is cambered and shows the mortices of the former struts.

Condition—Good.



(4). *Farmhouse*, N.E. of the Rectory, is of two storeys, built probably late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, timber-framed and covered with modern roughcast. The roof is thatched. The plan is rectangular, with a modern addition at the S. end. The chimney stack in the N.E. half of the house is of thin bricks. Interior:—On the ground floor one room has, in the ceiling, a moulded 15th-century beam, brought probably from the priory (see Manor House); on the bracket or corbel supporting the beam was found recently a small medallion of Limoges enamel, probably of the 13th century; it is enamelled on brass, with the half-figure of Christ or a saint; round the figure are small circles and lozenges of various colours. The ceiling-beams in the other rooms are chamfered, and there is one large open fireplace.

In the grounds are many pieces of tracery, of stone, brought from the church when it was restored. Built into the walls of the garden, etc., are other stones, some being apparently small 13th-

century wall-shafts and moulded bases; they were all brought from neighbouring cottages, destroyed by fire at different times, and were probably originally from the priory.

Condition—Of house, good, much restored.

MONUMENTS (5-38):—

These buildings are nearly all of two storeys, and all are timber-framed; the filling is chiefly of brick, much of it being modern; the roofs generally are thatched. Most of the buildings are of the 17th century. Inside a considerable number of them the timber construction is visible, and there are large open fireplaces, some being partly blocked.

(5). *Cottage*, 110 yards S.W. of (3). The walls are entirely covered with modern roughcast.

Condition—Good, completely renewed.

(6). *Cottage*, about 30 yards S.S.E. of (5), setting back from the road, was built probably late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, but the brick

filling is almost entirely modern and covered with whitewash. The plan is L-shaped, the internal angle facing S. At the N.E. end is an original chimney stack with a base of stone rubble.

Condition—Good.

(7). *Cottage*, 30 yards S.W. of (6). The walls are entirely covered with modern roughcast.

Condition—Good, completely renewed.

(8). *Cottage*, 20 yards S. of (7), was built probably late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, and retains some original wattle and daub filling, which has been colour-washed. The central chimney stack is of old thin bricks, re-pointed.

Condition—Poor.

W. side :—

(9). *Cottage* (see Plate, p. 112), at the bend of the road, 30 yards S.W. of (8). The front is white-washed ; at the back are modern additions. The central chimney stack is probably of mid 17th-century date, and has round-headed sunk panels in the sides. Interior :—There are two wide fireplaces ; one retains a small original locker and an old tinder box. The staircase is of old oak.

Condition—Fairly good.

(10). *Cottage*, opposite to (7), was built probably late in the 16th or early in the 17th century ; at the S.W. end is an 18th-century addition, built of brick, and at the back the wall is of modern brick. Half the central chimney stack is of the 17th century.

Condition—Bad.

(11). *Cottage* (see Plate, p. 224), about 120 yards N.E. of (9), with the upper storey partly in the roof, was built probably in the 16th century, on a rectangular plan ; a small projecting bay was added on the N.E. in the 17th century, and another on the N.W. in the 19th century, making the plan T-shaped. On the E. front, which is whitewashed, the overhanging upper storey of the projecting bay is gabled. At the bottom of the N. wall are some large rubble stones. In the S. wall of the main block are two large timbers naturally curved and carried up through both storeys. The 17th-century addition has a tiled roof.

Condition—Fairly good.

(12). *Cottage* (see Plate, p. 224), now two tenements, N.E. of (11). Some of the 17th-century wattle and daub filling remains in the walls.

Condition—Fairly good.

(13). *Cottage*, N. of (12), was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, and retains much of the original wattle and daub filling. The chimney stack has grouped square shafts built of 17th-century brick. Interior :—On the ground

floor are two original doors, of battens, one with strap-hinges ; some old brick paving also remains.

Condition—Fairly good.

(14). *THE SMITHY* (see Plate, p. 112), in the square, at the cross-roads, 60 yards E. of the church, is of one storey ; the walls have some weather-boarding ; the roof is partly tiled. It was built probably in the 16th or 17th century and the E. part, about one-third of the length, is wider than the rest, and probably of earlier date. The roof has old timber trusses.

Condition—Fairly good.

THE BLETCHLEY ROAD, with *LONDON END*,
E. side :—

(15). *Farmhouse* (see Plate, p. 112), with barns and outbuildings, opposite to (14), 110 yards E. of the church. The *House* in front and at the back is covered with plaster, and the gables at the N. and S. ends have plaster filling. The early 17th-century plan was rectangular ; a small low wing at the back, making it L-shaped, was added probably later in the 17th century. In the E. half of the main block is a chimney stack of thin bricks.

Round the house are some old *Barns* and other *Outbuildings* ; the walls are of timber, brick and weather-boarding.

Condition—Good, structurally ; of floors at the W. end of the house, bad.

(16). *Farmhouse*, with outbuildings and barn, 100 yards N. of (15). The *House* was apparently two buildings of rectangular plan, the southern constructed probably late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, the northern of earlier date, each with a projecting chimney stack at the end next to the other building. The N. half of the present house is higher than the S. half : in front the timber-framing is of two bays and has curved struts ; the intermediate posts are carried from the ground to the roof, and the filling is partly of wattle and daub ; the S. half has two bays of vertical timber-framing with plaster filling ; between these bays and the N. half is a small bay of modern brick. At the back the N. half is of two bays similar to those in front, but the curved struts have been reversed and some of the timbers are missing ; the roof of the S. half is brought down low. In the middle are two adjoining chimney stacks, both square and built of thin bricks. Interior :—On the ground floor are two wide fireplaces back to back. In each half of the house is an old oak staircase.

The *Outbuildings* and *Barn* are probably contemporary with the S. half of the house ; the outbuildings adjoin it at the S. end, and are partly weather-boarded ; the barn is on the S.E.

Condition—Fairly good.

(17). *Cottage*, 80 yards N. of (16), is of two storeys and an attic. The front is divided into five bays by the timber-framing, which is black; a block of modern brickwork in the middle bay possibly indicates the position of an original doorway; two of the windows have wood mullions, probably of the 17th century. Interior:—The wide fireplace at the S.W. end retains the original oven.

Condition—Fairly good.

LANE running N.E. from the Bletchley road,
S.E. side:—

(18). *Cottages*, two adjoining, about 300 yards N.E. of the church. Some of the filling in the walls is of plaster. The central chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Condition—Poor.

(19). *Cottage*, opposite to (18). The filling in the walls is partly of wattle and daub.

Condition—Bad.

(20). *Cottage*, 20 yards W. of (19). At the N.E. end is a chimney stack built of thin bricks.

Condition—Poor.

(21). *COTTAGE*, on the E. side of a lane running S.W. from the Bletchley road, 170 yards N.E. of the church. The walls retain a little of the 17th-century brick filling. At each end is a low modern addition; that at the W. end partly covers a projecting chimney stack built of thin bricks and restored at the top. Interior:—The wide fireplace at the W. end has an original oven and small locker.

Condition—Fairly good.

(22). *COTTAGES*, two adjoining, on the N. side of a lane W. of the cross-roads and 180 yards N.N.W. of the church. The walls have some plaster filling. The western cottage has an original central chimney stack, and at the W. end is a small weather-boarded outhouse, probably also of the 17th century.

Condition—Poor.

(23). *COTTAGE*, now two tenements, S.E. of (22) on the opposite side of the lane. The lower part of the walls is entirely of modern brick, the upper part of timber and plaster, except the N.E. end and part of the back, which are weather-boarded.

Condition—Good.

(24). *LILAC COTTAGE*, on the N. side of the Buckingham road, 400 yards W.N.W. of the church. The building is almost entirely modern. A large projecting chimney stack has a square shaft of late 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good.

WESTBROOK END.

LANE, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W. of the church, between the Buckingham and Stewkley roads, W. side:—

(25). *The Crooked Billet Inn*, 40 yards S. of the Buckingham road. In front the wall is entirely of modern brick; at the back the plaster filling remains in the wall. One chimney stack is of late 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good.

(26). *Cottage and Barn*, S.E. of (25), were built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, and retain the wattle and daub filling, but the barn is partly weather-boarded. The cottage has a central chimney stack of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Of cottage, fairly good; of barn, poor.

(27). *Cottage*, S. of (26), was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. The walls have some wattle and daub filling; the S. end is weather-boarded.

Condition—Fairly good.

(28). *Cottage*, 50 yards S. of (27), was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, and the filling in the walls is partly of wattle and daub. The roof is covered with corrugated iron. The chimney stack is original.

Condition—Good.

(29). *Cottage*, now three tenements, 40 yards S. of (28), was built early in the 16th century, and retains wattle and daub filling in the walls. On the E. front is an original doorway with a four-centred head, of wood.

Condition—Poor.

(30). *Cottage*, now two tenements, S. of (29), was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century; the filling in the walls is of 18th-century and modern brick.

Condition—Good.

(31). *Cottage*, now two tenements, 100 yards S. of (30), was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century; the filling in the walls is of 18th-century brick. The thatched roof is covered with corrugated iron, and the chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

(32). *Cottage*, 40 yards S. of (31). The filling in the walls is partly of plaster. The N. end is gabled and has a projecting chimney stack of 17th-century brick, partly covered by outbuildings.

Condition—Poor.

(33). *Cottage*, now a dairy and stable, 50 yards S. of (32), was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century; the walls retain some wattle and daub filling. Interior:—One door is of three





NORTH CRAWLEY: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. FIRMIN.

Chancel from the South-east ; c. 1295.

battens; another door is made up of 17th-century panelling; both have original ironwork.

Condition—Very poor.

(34). *Cottage*, 240 yards S. of (33), was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century; the walls retain a little of the wattle and daub filling. The central chimney stack is partly of 17th-century brick, and a stack at the S. end has been rebuilt with similar brick.

Condition—Poor.

E. side :—

(35). *Cottage*, now a shop, at the corner of a blind alley, opposite to (31). In front the wall is covered with plaster. At the N. end, is a chimney stack of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

THE BLIND ALLEY, on E. side of the lane, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W. of the church; E. side :—

(36). *Cottage*, 100 yards S. of (35), at the S. end of the alley. The chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Poor.

W. side :—

(37). *Cottage*, opposite to (36). The central chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Poor.

(38). *Cottage*, 40 yards N. of (37). The filling in the walls is partly of plaster. At the N. end is a chimney stack built of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Poor.

175. NORTH CRAWLEY.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)v. S.E. ^(b)x. N.E. ^(c)xi. N.W.)

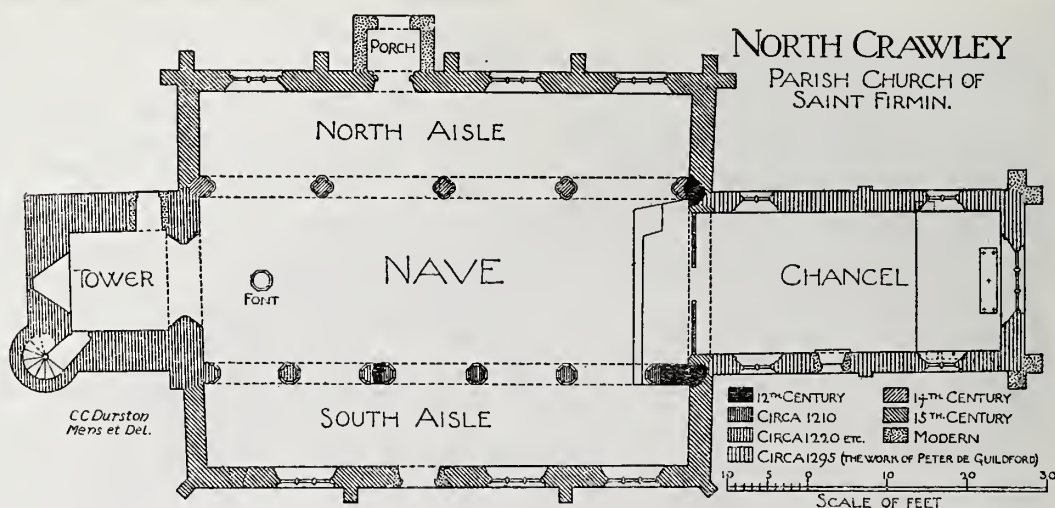
Ecclesiastical :—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. FIRMIN, on the S. side of the village, is entirely covered with cement, except the tower, which is of stone rubble. All the walls have embattled parapets. The roofs are covered with lead. The *Nave* existing in the 12th century was probably of three bays; the *South Aisle* was added c. 1210; a little later the nave and aisle were lengthened two bays towards the W. and the three lower stages of the *West Tower* were built. The *Chancel* was rebuilt c. 1295, and early in the 14th century a N. aisle with an arcade of four bays was added to the nave; late in the same century the fourth stage was added to the tower, and towards the end of the 15th century the clearstorey was built, the S. aisle widened and the *North Aisle* and chancel arch were apparently rebuilt. Early in the 19th century a N. porch was added and the whole church covered externally with cement, and internally with much plaster and

whitewash. The cement has since been removed from the tower, and the *North Porch* was rebuilt in 1912.

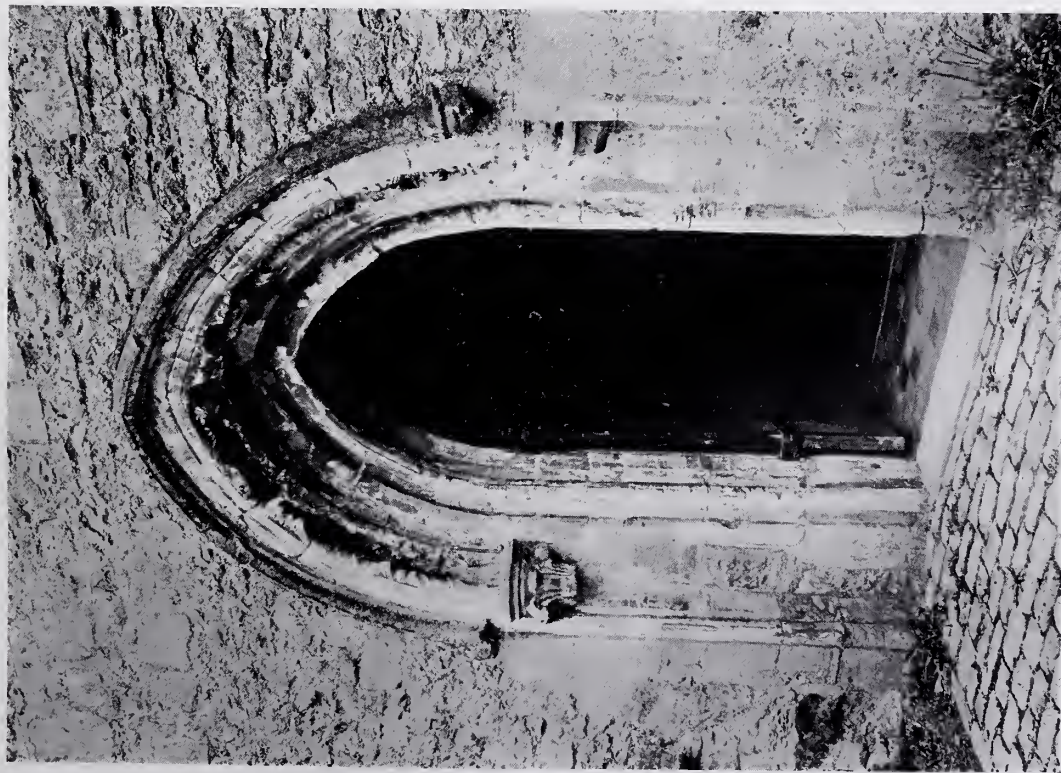
The church is especially interesting on account of the 13th-century inscription below the E. window, recording the rebuilding of the chancel; the 13th-century S. arcade of the nave is also noticeable. The roofs are fine examples of 15th-century woodwork. Among the fittings the late 15th-century rood-screen, with remains of the loft and paintings, is noteworthy. (See Plate, p. 220.) The dedication of the church to St. Firmin is unusual.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (36 ft. by $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has a late 13th-century E. window with the external stonework partly restored; it is of three uncusped lights with three quatrefoiled circles in a two-centred head, which has moulded internal and external labels, the internal label having mask-stops; the jambs, mullions and head are moulded, and the internal splays have attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; below the sill, outside, is an incised inscription in Lombardic characters, '✠ Petrus cancellum tibi dat Firmine novellum ut cum lauderis Deo Petri memoreris', probably referring to Peter of Guilford, presented to the living in 1294. In the N. wall are two late 13th-century windows, partly restored, each of two uncusped lights with a quatrefoiled circle in a two-centred head and having mouldings similar to those of the E. window, but without the internal label. In the S. wall are two windows similar to those in the N. wall and also restored; between them is a priest's doorway, with a moulded two-centred head and shafted jambs of 14th-century design, but all of cement. Below the E., N.E. and S.E. windows, inside, is a large moulded string-course, covered with plaster. The late 13th-century chancel arch was rebuilt in the 15th century; it is two-centred and of two hollow-chamfered orders, with a plain label on each side; the inner order rests on moulded semi-octagonal corbels: above the arch, externally, are traces, much obscured by cement, of a sanctus bell-cot. The *Nave* ($60\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $20\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has an early 14th-century N. arcade of four bays; the columns are quatrefoil in plan, the responds are shafted, and all have moulded bases and capitals; the two-centred arches are of two hollow-chamfered orders, with plain labels and mask-stops on the S. side. The S. arcade is of early 13th-century date and of five bays with octagonal piers, semi-octagonal E. and W. responds, and a double respond between the third and fourth bays; the moulded bases have been mutilated for the seating and are partly hidden by it: all the capitals have moulded abaci and, except that of the E. respond, are enriched with stiff-leaf foliage; the two-centred arches

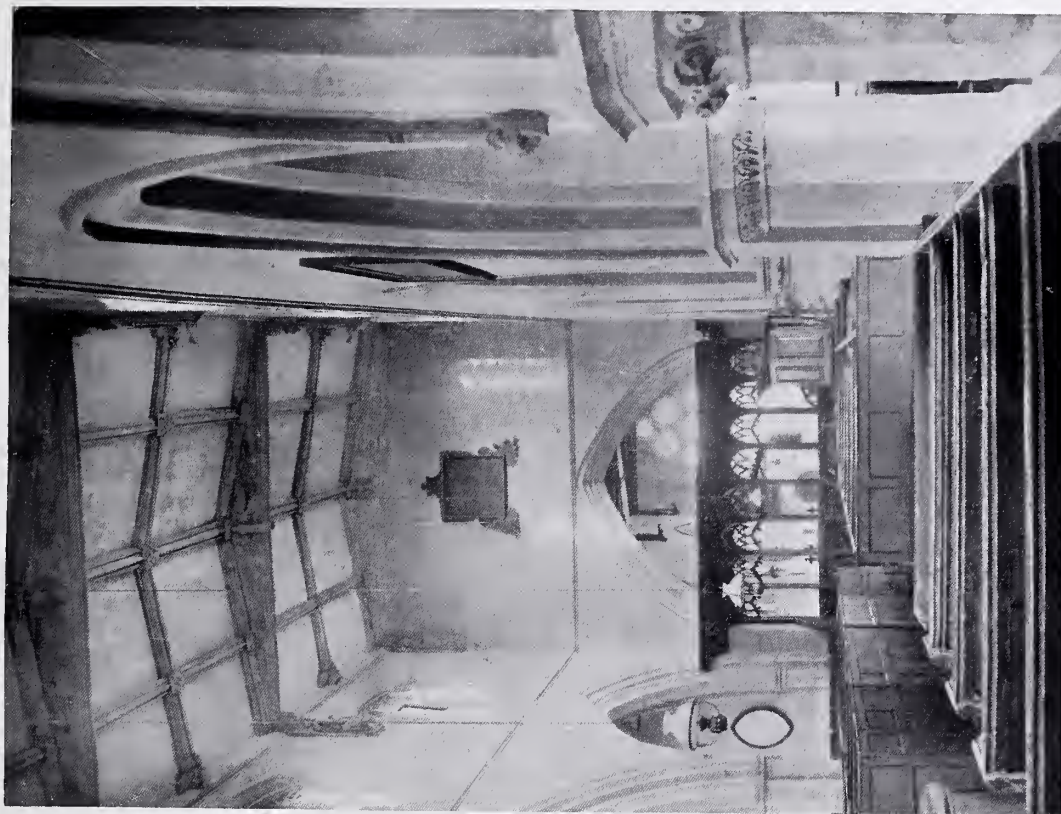


are of two chamfered orders, and have chamfered labels on both sides, except the two western arches which are somewhat lower than the others and, on the N. side, have moulded labels. The clearstorey has, on each side, five late 15th-century windows, partly restored, each of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head with sunk spandrels; the jambs and mullions are moulded: below the windows is an internal string-course. The *North Aisle* (10½ ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, three late 15th-century windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights and tracery under a segmental pointed head; the jambs and heads are deeply moulded and the moulded external labels have carved stops: between the second and third windows is the late 15th-century N. doorway; the jambs have each two attached shafts, with moulded capitals and bases; the head is of two moulded orders, the inner order four-centred, the outer square, with traceried spandrels. The *South Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has, in the S. wall, three windows of the same date and design as those in the N. aisle, but the middle light in each window is wider than the side lights; set high in the wall, near the W. end, is a fourth window of the 15th century, and of one light, with a trefoiled ogee head: between the second and third windows is the S. doorway, with shafted jambs and moulded head, all of cement. The *West Tower* (12 ft. square) is of four stages with an embattled parapet, which has grotesque faces at the angles of the string-course; at the S.W. angle of the tower is a circular stair-turret carried up to the top of the second stage. The early 13th-century tower arch is two-centred and of three continuously chamfered orders, with moulded stops at the bases; on the E. side is a moulded label with head-stops, all plastered. In

the N. wall is a doorway of uncertain date, with plain jambs and semi-circular head. In the S. wall, opening into the stair-turret, is a square-headed doorway with a modern frame. The W. window is a tall 13th-century lancet, deeply splayed; the external string-course between the first and second stages is carried over it as a label. The second stage has, in the N. wall, a 13th-century lancet window. The S. and W. walls of the third stage have each a window similar to that in the second stage, and part of a third window is visible in the N. wall, below the clock-face. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a late 14th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; the moulded labels have head-stops, except that of the S. window which has plain stops. The *Roofs* are all flat-pitched and of late 15th-century date: that of the chancel is of three bays; the main timbers are moulded and enclose plastered panels; at the intersections of the intermediate rafters with the purlins and ridge are carved bosses; at the feet of the intermediate rafters are small carved angels of stone holding plain shields, and the tie-beams rest on wooden figures of men standing on birds; one figure holds a boat, one is broken, and the rest hold books. The roof of the nave is of five bays, and is similar to that of the chancel; the twelve figures below the tie-beams probably represent the Apostles, as one has the symbol of St. James and another the chalice of St. John; others are broken and the rest hold books; all the timbers and figures are whitewashed. The lean-to roof of the N. aisle is of six bays with moulded main timbers; at the intersections are carved bosses, three being crowned heads and the rest foliated; two are probably modern; the timbers are whitewashed and the



GRENDON UNDERWOOD : CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD
South Doorway ; c. 1220.



NORTH CRAWLEY : PARISH CHURCH OF ST. FIRMIN.
Shewing South Arcade, 13th-century. Roof of Nave and Rood Screen, 15th-century.

spaces between them are plastered. The roof of the S. aisle is similar to that of the N. aisle, but the bosses are all foliated, and two of them are modern.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; 2nd, by James Keene, 1638; 4th, by Anthony Chandler, 1652. *Brackets*: In chancel—one on each side of E. window, semi-octagonal, moulded and foliated, 14th or 15th-century; in S. wall, small, semi-circular, moulded, date uncertain. *Brasses* and *Indents*: *Brasses*: In chancel—on S. wall, (1) of John Garbrand, D.D., rector of the parish, 1589, figure in ruff and gown, kneeling before an altar, at the top of the plate, skull, crossbone and hour-glass; in floor, (2) to Thomas Hackett, 1689, inscription only; (3) to Elizabeth, wife of Nicholls Hackett and daughter of William Middleton of Middleton, 1690, inscription only. In S. aisle—at E. end, (4) to Robert Latymer, 1548, Katherine, his wife, 1547, and Elizabeth, their daughter, inscription only, rivets of other brasses remain in slab, but indents obliterated. *Indents*: In N. aisle—in Purbeck marble slab, of two figures, four shields, and two inscriptions, one being marginal. *Chest*: In N. aisle—at W. end, with three richly carved and inlaid panels in front, panelled ends and plain lid, late 16th-century. *Communion Table*: of oak, with twisted balusters, moulded upper and lower rails, c. 1700. *Font*: octagonal bowl, upper and lower edges moulded, central octagonal stem surrounded by four small detached shafts with moulded capitals and bases, 14th-century; *Font-cover*: of wood, octagonal, with moulded base, each side with round-headed panel, carved pilasters and spandrels, embattled cresting, one side inscribed 'Anno domini: 1640: T.L.'; rising from the middle, square obelisk, panelled, and carved with foliage. *Glass*: In chancel—in head of middle light of E. window, fragment with the name 'Petrus' in black-letter, 15th-century. *Lockers*: In chancel—in S. wall, rectangular, with moulded edges, plastered; in N. wall, similar to the other, but larger. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs*. *Monument*: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) to Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Giffard and afterwards of Thomas White of Caldecot, Newport Pagnell, daughter of Edmond Harding, 1687; tablet of white marble with fluted pilasters, entablature and achievement of arms. In churchyard—(2) headstone, name illegible, dated 1679. *Floor-slabs*: In chancel—(1) to Thomas Grifford, 1687; (2) to Devereux Wyatt, 1682, much defaced. In nave—at E. end, (3) with remains of incised cross, much worn, probably 13th-century. N. porch—in pavement, outside, (4) part of slab, name defaced, 1690. *Paintings*: see *Screen*. *Piscina*: In chancel—double, with shafted jambs and small column,

moulded capitals and bases, and moulded two-centred arches, circular basins, early 14th-century design, all covered with cement. *Panelling*: see *Seating*. *Plate*: includes cup of 1665, and stand paten, without marks, dated 1663. *Screen*: Between chancel and nave—rood-screen and vaulted soffit of loft, three bays on each side of doorway of two bays, all with traceried heads, moulded posts and muntins, on W. side small trefoiled shafts with crested capitals, on E. side small single shafts with tall crocketed finials, the head of each bay of doorway having carved crockets, in N. bays and doorway moulded middle rail, traceried and carved on W. side, in S. bays plain rail; below middle rail close panels with traceried heads, two in each bay, those in doorway different from the others; in each of the sixteen panels, painted figure represented standing on a corbel bearing name; each figure, except those on the doors, has scroll inscribed with a Latin quotation; figures, from N. to S.—Jeremiah, David, Isaiah, Daniel, Hosea, Amos, St. Blaise, St. Martin, St. Edward, St. Edmund, Zephaniah, Joel, Micah, Malachi, Daniel, and Ezekiel; soffit of loft fan-vaulted and coved on W. side with moulded cornice on E. and W. sides; all late 15th-century, paintings contemporary. *Seating*: In nave and N. and S. aisles—at E. end, box pews made up of panelling; in S. aisle, seat at the back inscribed 'Thoms Nash is at the charge of this scate ano domini 1635 T.L.', in both aisles, panelling continued on walls, early 17th-century. In nave and N. aisle—at W. end, fourteen seats and four front desks with moulded rails and buttressed standards, some of the standards and desks having linen panelling, early 16th-century, partly repaired with 17th-century panelling. In S. aisle—at W. end, moulded rails, made up in modern seating, early 16th-century.

Condition—Appearance of walls externally spoilt by cement, and stonework 'picked' to make it adhere. Internally the church has suffered much from the plaster and whitewash applied in the 19th century: walls of chancel damp.

Secular:—

^a (2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, enclosing four FISH-PONDS, at Up End, 1 mile N.W. of the church.

^c (3). THE MANOR HOUSE and MOAT, 1 mile E. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys, built of stone in the 17th century. The roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, facing N., with a small staircase wing at the back, and a modern addition at the E. end. In front the principal doorway has a nail-studded oak door with panels; the windows have metal casements; one of the windows, with another in the W. wall, is blocked. At

the back, towards the E. end, is a gable, and towards the W. end, a projecting chimney stack of stone with two shafts built of thin bricks. Interior:—The principal staircase has old steps and octagonal newel post of oak. In the upper storey the floor-boards are of oak.

The *Moat* surrounds the house and is crossed by a causeway on the N. side.

Condition—Of house, ruinous, unoccupied and falling into decay. Of moat, good.

^{a, b} (4). *MOAT FARM* (see Plate, p. 224), house and moat, 700 yards N.W. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys, partly timber-framed with brick and plaster filling, and partly of stone; the roofs are tiled. It was built probably early in the 16th century, on an L-shaped plan with the wings extending towards the S. and W.; a small N.W. wing was added in the 17th century; the one-storeyed extension at the W. end of the W. wing is partly modern and possibly partly of the 18th century, and the addition in the internal angle between the wings is also modern. In the original W. wing is a large hall, a staircase and another room E. of the hall; the original S. wing contains one room, and in the N.W. wing is the entrance lobby with a small room on the E.

The house is a good example of a 16th-century domestic building, almost entirely timber-framed.

The *N. Elevation* is gabled at the E. end, and the original wall is of closely set vertical timbers with curved braces; the wattle and daub filling has been re-faced with modern plaster, and the narrow plinth is of brick. The upper storey of the N.W. wing is of widely set timbers with plaster filling, and the lower storey is of thin bricks and stone; on a stone in the N. wall near the doorway are the initials and date 'T. G. 1661', roughly carved. The *S. Elevation* is covered with modern plaster, but a fragment of the original timber-framing is visible; on the S. side of the W. wing the upper storey projects slightly, and has a moulded bressumer supported on brackets: the S. wing and the modern addition between the wings are gabled. The *E. Elevation* is similar to the N. elevation, but the plinth is covered with modern plaster; the upper storey projects slightly, and is supported on a moulded bressumer with brackets. The *W. Elevation* is almost entirely modern; above the one-storeyed extension is visible the stone wall of the original W. wing, and part of a 16th-century bressumer is set in the W. wall of the addition between the wings. The chimney stacks have been restored.

Interior:—In the N.W. wing, on the ground floor, the entrance lobby has the date 1660 carved on the wall; opening into the hall is a doorway

with a square head and carved spandrels; between the spandrels is carved the word 'salve'. In the hall is a wide fireplace, partly blocked; the ceiling has large rough beams, and the timber-framing, with wattle and daub filling, is visible: the doorway opening into the modern addition is similar to that in the N. wall, and another doorway, with slightly different carving, opens into the room E. of the hall, which contains a 16th-century fireplace with moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head with carved spandrels. In the original S. wing is a similar fireplace. The staircase has two old newel posts, and at the foot is a door of old oak panels; a cupboard under the staircase also has a panelled oak door.

The *Moat* surrounds the house, and is crossed by a modern brick causeway on the N. side.

Condition—Of house, good, considerably restored; of moat, fairly good.

^b (5). *CRAWLEY GRANGE*, about 650 yards N.E. of the church, is a large house of two storeys and an attic. The walls are of brick with dressings of Ketton stone, the roofs are tiled. It was built probably in the first half of the 16th century, and a large N.E. wing has been recently added. The plan of the original building is H-shaped, with the wings at the E. and W. ends of the central block, and a projecting porch on the S. front between the wings; the N. end of the E. wing has been incorporated in the modern addition. The main block contains, in the W. half, the hall and principal staircase, in the E. half a study and passage. In the E. wing are the dining room and a secondary staircase; the domestic offices are in the modern N. wing. The W. wing is divided into the drawing room, the library and a small lobby. On all the walls the storeys are divided by string-courses of stone, considerably restored, and the moulded stone plinth has been also restored; almost all the windows in the 16th-century part of the house are original, and are each of two, three or four lights with moulded jambs, mullions and head of stone; some of them have been restored; the gabled dormer windows are each of two or three lights, and have been re-faced with modern brick. *S. Elevation*:—The porch in the middle is of three storeys; the outer entrance has moulded jambs with splayed and moulded stops, and a flat four-centred arch in a square head with sunk spandrels; on the lintel is cut a Latin inscription, probably modern, and over it is a modern shield of stone with the Boswell arms and motto; the inner doorway has chamfered jambs with moulded stops, and a flat four-centred arch in a square head; the second and third storeys have each a window of two lights; the gable is



NORTH CRAWLEY.
Crawley Grange; 16th-century.

faced with modern brick, and has modern stone coping. The main block has a modern cornice of wood, and the wings have stone quoins, considerably restored. *E. Elevation*:—At the S. end, up to the level of the second floor, the wall is of 16th-century brick, and the windows have been restored, but the rest is modern. *W. Elevation*:—In the S. half is a projecting chimney stack with four shafts, restored above the level of the second floor. *N. Elevation*:—The N. end of the W. wing has, on the ground floor, a modern window; the wall has been partly restored and the stone coping of the gable is modern. The main block has, in the middle, an original projecting chimney stack with three modern shafts; on the ground floor, on each side of the stack, is a window similar to the others, but the mullion and the inner order of the head are of wood; on the first floor the W. window is original, the E. window is a modern copy with a wood frame.

Interior:—The hall has a fireplace made up with mid 17th-century and modern carved wood; in the overmantel is a shield with the arms of Boswell; the three windows contain 16th and 17th-century glass, almost all foreign. The dining room is lined with panelling chiefly of early 17th-century date, brought from elsewhere; the elaborately carved fireplace has fluted round pilasters of the Corinthian order, and the overmantel is divided into three panels by pilasters with caryatides; the middle panel is round-headed, and the side panels are lozenge-shaped; below them are panels carved with foliage, one with the date 1686; the frieze is carved and the cornice moulded; in the S. window is some 17th-century glass with five shields of arms, all foreign. The principal staircase is probably of late 16th-century date, and has square newels with moulded and pierced heads, a plain handrail and turned balusters; the balusters of the gallery on the first floor are modern. The secondary staircase is similar to the principal staircase but smaller; the steps are modern. On the first floor is one room lined with late 16th or early 17th-century panelling.

Condition—Good, much restored.

MONUMENTS (6-9):—

These buildings are all of two storeys, and all but one of the 17th century. The walls generally are timber-framed, with wattle and daub filling, which has been considerably restored with brick; the roofs are tiled or thatched.

^b (6). HOUSE, now used as a dairy, about 40 yards E. of the church, was built probably in the 16th century. The walls are almost entirely covered with modern plaster. The plan is rectangular, with a large modern extension on the E.

side. On the N. front the upper storey projects, and is supported on a moulded bressumer with brackets. Two of the chimney stacks are old. *Interior*:—On the ground floor is an open timber ceiling.

Condition—Good; considerably altered and restored.

^b (7). COTTAGES, a range of three, 100 yards N.W. of the church. The middle cottage was built probably earlier in the 17th century than the others.

Condition—Good.

^b (8). BROADMEAD, a cottage on the N.W. side of the road, 800 yards E. of the church. In front the wall is of stone; at the back there are modern additions, and the roof is carried down low. The central chimney stack is original.

Condition—Poor.

^c (9). COTTAGE, on the N. side of the road, W. of Quaker's Farm, and about 1½ miles E. of the church. The central chimney stack is original.

Condition—Ruinous.

176. NORTH MARSTON.

(O.S. 6 in. xxiii. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands at the N.E. end of the village; the walls of the chancel and vestry are of ashlar, those of the nave and aisles of stone rubble, and those of the tower of rough ashlar, covered with plaster; all the dressings are of stone; the roofs are covered with lead. The church which existed on the site before the middle of the 13th century probably consisted of a chancel, and an aisleless nave about the same size as the present *Nave*; the *North Aisle*, with its arcade, was added c. 1260. A *South Aisle* was built or begun c. 1320, but the E. bay was built or completed about the middle of the 14th century when the *South Porch* was added. In the 15th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt, a two-storeyed *North Vestry* was added, and the *West Tower* built; towards the end of the 15th century the two W. bays of the S. arcade were partly rebuilt, the old arches being retained; at the same time the clearstorey was constructed, and only restorations have been carried out in the church since that date; the chancel was restored by Queen Victoria in 1854.

The church is especially interesting on account of the development of the plan, and the late 15th-century detail of the chancel is of an unusually high standard of technical and artistic excellence. The famous Master John Schorne (d. 1314) was rector

of the parish, and the church formerly contained his shrine.

Architectural Description.—The *Chancel* (40 ft. by 20 ft.): The external face of the walls is elaborately designed with a moulded plinth, a sill-course, a string-course carried over the windows and forming labels, and a cornice with gargoyles; above the cornice is an embattled parapet; the buttresses have moulded offsets, finished with panelled, crocketed pinnacles. At the apex of the low-pitched E. gable is a niche for an image (see *Fittings*). The late 15th-century E. window is of five cinquefoiled lights with elaborate tracery under a four-centred head; the external jambs and head, and the internal splays and rear arch are elaborately and continuously moulded. In the N. wall are three windows, all of similar detail to that of the E. window, but each of three cinquefoiled lights with simple tracery; the middle window is blind, and is only visible in the chancel, the tracery and filling are constructed in one piece, and in the middle light, communicating with the upper room of the vestry, is a small square-headed opening with chamfered and rebated jambs; under the window, also opening into the vestry, is a small doorway, of two continuously chamfered orders, the inner order four-centred, the outer order square, with a label. In the S. wall are three windows and a doorway similar to those in the N. wall. The chancel arch, also of late 15th-century date, is two-centred, and of two chamfered orders, the inner order carried on moulded corbels. The *North Vestry* (12½ ft. by 10½ ft.) is externally of similar design to that of the chancel (see *Plate*, p. 22), but has no sill-course; at the S.W. angle, projecting from the first floor and rising above the parapet of the vestry, is an octagonal stair-turret, which also has an embattled parapet and a cornice with gargoyles at the angles; on the parapet of the N. wall of the vestry is a chimney stack with two attached octagonal shafts, which have moulded and embattled caps. On the ground floor the late 15th-century E. window is of three cinquefoiled lights, with a deep square-headed external reveal; the label is formed by the string-course, deep perpendicular members being carried down on each side of the window with returned stops. In the N. wall is a fireplace, with a square-headed, moulded opening, apparently original, but much restored. The first floor is approached by a modern staircase of wood; and has a window of two lights in the E. wall, a single-light window in the N. wall, and another in the W. wall, all of the same date and design as the E. window on the ground floor, but they are rebated internally for shutters, and were not originally glazed; in the N. wall is

a fireplace, similar to that on the ground floor, much restored; in the S.W. corner, opening into the stair-turret, is a small doorway. The *Nave* (35 ft. by 18 ft.) has an embattled parapet. The N. arcade is of c. 1260, and of three bays with obtuse two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, and a label with serrated ornament and remains of grotesque head-stops; each pillar is composed of four engaged circular shafts with plain moulded bell-capitals of slightly varied detail; the square responds are chamfered, and have corbel-capitals. The S. arcade is also of three bays, the easternmost of mid 14th-century date, with a segmental pointed arch of two moulded orders separated by a hollow, and of somewhat unusual section; the pillar has a flat fillet on each side, and the angles are moulded; the bell-capital is moulded and ornamented with four-leafed flowers, and the base is moulded; the E. respond is set with a half-pillar, and has in it a small arched opening into the S. aisle, of mid 14th-century date; the cinquefoiled head, the jambs and sill are enriched with four-leafed and five-leafed flowers; above the opening is the upper doorway of the former rood-loft with chamfered jambs and two-centred head; the two western bays of the arcade have two-centred arches of c. 1320, and of two orders, the outer order chamfered, the inner moulded; the octagonal pillar and semi-octagonal respond are of late 15th-century date, and have concave sides; the capitals and bases are moulded. The late 15th-century clearstorey has three N. and three S. windows, each of four cinquefoiled lights with hollow-moulded external jambs and square head. The *North Aisle* (6½ ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, two windows; the eastern is of the 15th century and of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head; the western is of late 15th-century date, and of two cinquefoiled lights with crude uncusped tracery under a square head and a moulded external label with shield-stops; one stop is roughly carved apparently with a cross and ring (possibly crown of thorns), and the other with arms, apparently quarterly, 1 and 3 a wreath, 2 and 4 blank: between the windows is the 14th-century N. doorway, which has jambs and two-centred head of two continuous moulded orders, much defaced with cement. In the W. wall is a small 14th-century lancet light, with an external rebate. The *South Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has a mid 14th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights and tracery under a two-centred head; the rear arch is moulded and enriched with small flower-ornament; in the splays are niches for images (see *Fittings*). In the N.E. corner is a 14th-century squint to the chancel, now blocked;



NEWTON LONGVILLE.
Monuments, Nos. (11) and (12), in village; 16th and 17th-century.



NORTH CRAWLEY.
Moat Farm; early 16th-century.

the head has flower-ornament: carried below the E. window, the squint and the opening into the nave, is a sill-course enriched with four-leafed flowers. In the S. wall are two windows; the eastern is of late 15th-century date and of three cinquefoiled lights with uncusped tracery under a square head; the western window is of the 16th century and of three lights set in a moulded outer order with a square head: between the windows is the S. doorway of mid 14th-century date, with jambs and two-centred head of three moulded orders. The *West Tower* ($9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. square) is of three stages with diagonal buttresses and a circular staircase in the thickness of the S.W. angle; the parapet is embattled. The tower is entirely of the 15th century. The pointed tower arch is of two chamfered orders dying into flat responds. The W. doorway has jambs and two-centred head of two continuously moulded orders; the W. window is of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head. In the second stage is a small square-headed window; the windows of the bell-chamber are each of two trefoiled lights under a square head, and are much worn. The *South Porch* (9 ft. by 8 ft.) is of mid 14th-century date; the two-centred entrance archway is of two orders outside and of one order inside, and the label is moulded; it is much defaced with cement. The *Roof* of the chancel is modern, but the corbels are of early 15th-century date; four of them represent the symbols of the Evangelists; the other four are carved as angels holding shields. The low-pitched roof of the nave is probably of late 15th-century date, and has moulded purlins and trusses; the wall-brackets have tracery in the spandrels and are supported by carved cherubs holding shields, etc. The low-pitched lean-to roofs of the aisles are plain, and possibly of the same date as the roof of the nave.

Fittings—Bells: five and sanctus, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, by James Keene, 1627; 4th, by Richard Chandler, 1699. *Books*: In vestry—(1) Paraphrases of Erasmus, 3 volumes, early 17th-century; (2) Sermons of Bishop Jewel, 1609; (3) Bible, with chain, calendar begins 1603; (4) Book of Homilies, c. 1600; (5) book without title-page, referred to in index as 'Matters of the common-places of M. Wolfgangus Musculus,' dated 1578; all in poor condition, bindings loose, pages lost, etc. *Brasses*: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) to Elizabeth Saunders, widow, 1613, put up by her son, John Saunders, inscription and verse; on S. wall, (2) of Richard Sanders, 1602, kneeling figure in cloak and ruff, skull in scroll with motto, inscription, verses, and shield with arms. In nave—on N. wall, (3) to John 'Yngrave' or 'Yngrame' formerly bailiff 'to this vill', 14[59] inscription

only. *Chest*: In vestry—plain, iron-bound, with foliated lock-plate, late 15th or early 16th-century. *Doors*: In vestry—of stair-turret, early 15th-century. In S. aisle—of S. doorway, modern, with plain hinges, probably mediæval. *Font*: of clunch, octagonal, bowl with eight panels, five carved with foliated patterns, three with shields bearing charges, apparently not heraldic, the stem has five carved angels bearing shields, much defaced, 15th-century. *Monument*: In chancel—on N. wall, to John Virgin, Minister of North Marston, 1694, inscription, with hand pointing downwards, encircled by the words, 'He lise dust doune thare', roughly carved on wall. *Niches*: Chancel—at apex of E. gable, outside, set in pinnacle, elaborate, with spire canopy, the soffit vaulted, bracket supported on corbel carved as cherubim, gargoyles on each side carved as angels holding scrolls, etc., late 15th-century. In S. aisle—in splays of E. window, one on each side, with cinquefoiled head and canopy, 14th-century. *Paintings*: In S. aisle—over S. doorway, traces of colour decoration, apparently c. 1600. *Piscinae*: In chancel—with projecting bowl on foliated corbel, flanked by diamond-shaped buttresses, recess in two stages, lower stage with four-centred uncusped head, upper stage forming credence, with four-centred cinquefoiled crocketed head, late 15th-century. In vestry—with bowl on panelled pillar, recess in two stages, upper stage forming credence, with sub-cusped cinquefoiled head, 15th-century. In nave—in E. wall, on S. side, square recess, with chamfered edges. In S. aisle—with cinquefoiled crocketed head, flanking buttresses and broken projecting bowl, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten of 1569. *Poor-box*: In S. aisle—on S. wall, small, rectangular, iron-bound, two hasps, 16th-century. *Seating*: In chancel—at W. end, six stalls, with moulded arms, misericordes carved with vaulting on foliated corbels, elaborately traceried panels in front, with desks and carved poppy-head standards, 15th-century; panels carried along N. and S. walls, stalls replaced by rough modern benches. In nave—considerable number of plain open seats, probably 16th-century. *Sedilia*: In chancel—with pinnaced buttresses, semi-octagonal crocketed and enriched canopies with vaulted soffits, late 15th-century, much defaced. *Miscellanea*: Chancel—on S. wall, many *sundials*. Nave—on N. wall of clearstorey, two *rainwater heads*, with cross and saltire, embattled at the top, 16th-century; on S. wall of clearstorey, two with corner buttresses, one of them with figure of bishop in Mass vestments, late 15th-century.

Condition—Of chancel, good; of nave, with its roof, and of aisles, poor; some bad cracks beginning in walls.

Secular :—**MONUMENTS (2-23) :—**

These buildings are nearly all of two storeys, and of the 17th century, but many of them have been altered. The walls generally are timber-framed with brick filling, partly re-faced or restored with modern brick; several buildings have some wattle and daub or mud filling. Most of the roofs are tiled or thatched. In many of the rooms there are chamfered ceiling-beams and wide fireplaces, in most cases partly blocked.

CHURCH STREET, S. side :—

(2). *House*, 100 yards S.W. of the church, is of three storeys. The walls are of thin bricks, partly covered with plaster. The two chimney stacks are of the 17th century.

Condition—Good.

(3). *Cottage*, two tenements, E. of (2), was built probably in the 16th century. The wall at each end is partly of stone, and at the back the building is of one storey, and entirely of stone. Interior :—In one tenement there is an open timber ceiling.

Condition—Fairly good.

MAIN STREET, N. side :—

(4). *Cottage*, 100 yards W. of the church, is of one storey and an attic.

Condition—Fairly good.

(5). *House*, 150 yards W. of the church, is of central chimney type. The front has been entirely re-faced with modern brick; the back is of stone. Interior :—On the ground floor is an open timber ceiling.

Condition—Fairly good.

(6). *Cottage*, two tenements, about 300 yards N.W. of the church. The plan is roughly L-shaped, with the wings projecting towards the N. and W., and with a second small projection on the N. side of the W. wing. The S. front has been partly re-faced with 18th-century red and blue bricks. The N. wing is partly weather-boarded; in the E. wall are two original windows containing old leaded glass. Interior :—The staircase has a few 17th-century balusters and two newel posts with carved heads.

Condition—Poor.

S. side :—

(7). *House*, about 300 yards W. of the church, is of one storey and an attic. The N. and S. walls have been entirely re-faced with modern brick, covered with roughcast. There are two dormer windows in front.

Condition—Much altered and restored.

(8). *Cottage*, W. of (7). The walls are white-washed. The plan is of central chimney type, and the chimney is original.

Condition—Good.

(9). *Cottage*, W. of (8). The filling in the walls is entirely of modern brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

(10). *The Wheatsheaf Inn*, W. of (9). A low modern addition has been built at the back.

Condition—Good.

(11). *House*, now four tenements, W. of (10), was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. The plan was originally of the central chimney type; late in the 17th century a N.W. wing was built, making the plan L-shaped, and about the same time a small lean-to addition was made at the E. end. On the N. front, the walls have been whitewashed, and towards the W. end of the original block the upper storey projects. The W. end is weather-boarded. At the back the wall is partly of original brick on stone foundations, and partly modern. The central chimney stack is original.

Condition—Fairly good.

(12-14). *Cottages*, three, W. of (11).

Condition—Fairly good.

(15). *Cottage*, about 270 yards W. of (10).

Condition—Fairly good.

(16). *Cottage*, about 70 yards W. of (15). The roof is covered with corrugated iron.

Condition—Fairly good.

(17). *Cottage*, S.W. of (16).

Condition—Fairly good.

(18). *Cottage*, about 120 yards S.W. of (17). The roof is covered with slate.

Condition—Fairly good.

ROAD leading to Manor Farm, W. side :—

(19). *Cottage*, 1,000 yards W. of the church.

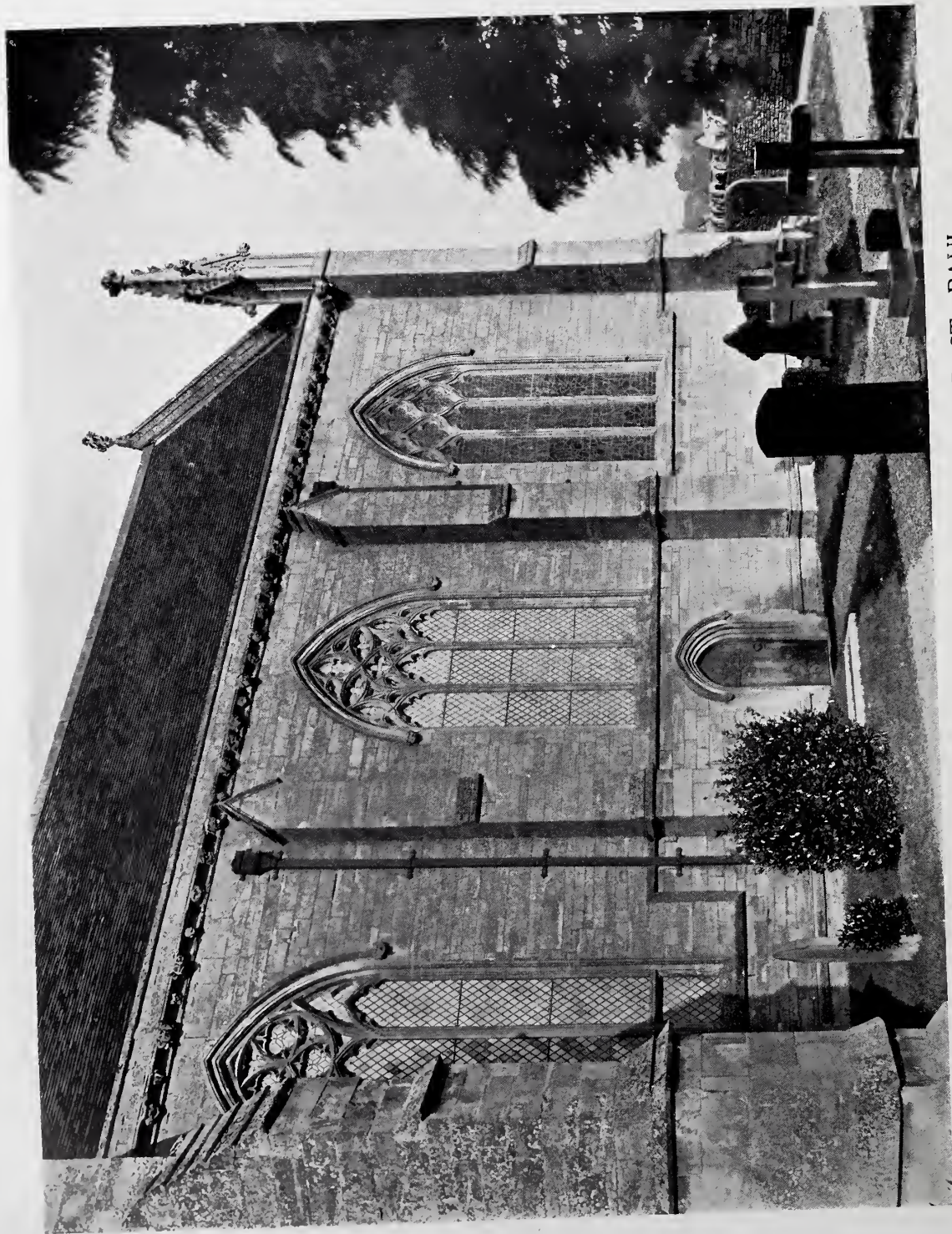
Condition—Fairly good.

(20). *Cottage*, S. of (19). The roof is covered with corrugated iron.

Condition—Fairly good.

(21). **MANOR FARM**, 1,200 yards S.W. of the church. The house is of two storeys with cellars and an attic, built in the 16th century and originally of central chimney type, facing N.W.; in the 17th century a wing was added at the back, making the plan T-shaped, and in the 18th century an addition was made in the S.E. angle between the wing and the main block. The 16th century upper storey has closely set timber-framing with filling of thin bricks, and is covered with roughcast; it originally projected, but has been underbuilt with





OLNEY : PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.
South side of the Chancel ; c. 1330.

modern brick. In front there is a gable in the middle, and at the back the 17th-century wing is also gabled. The central chimney stack in the main block is original and has four grouped shafts; the 17th-century wing has a contemporary stack.

Interior:—Some old doors, of oak, remain and there are two 16th-century moulded brackets supporting cross-beams. The cellars are under the main block, and are of stone.

Condition—Fairly good.

(22-23). COTTAGES, two adjoining, on the E. side of the Grandborough road, 500 yards N.W. of the church.

Condition—Fairly good.

177. OLNEY.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)ii. S.E. ^(b)v. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, stands at the S. end of the town. The walls are faced with ashlar; the roofs are covered with slate, except that of the chancel, which is tiled. The *Nave* is probably of the 12th century, but no detail remains to show the exact date. The *Chancel* was rebuilt and enlarged c. 1330; the *North* and *South Aisles* were added a little later, and at the end of the 14th century the *West Tower* and spire were built. The walls of the N. aisle were heightened and partly rebuilt in the 16th or 17th century. A *North Porch* was added at some uncertain date and was rebuilt in 1807; later in the 19th century the S. aisle was almost completely rebuilt, and in the 19th and 20th centuries the whole building was restored.

The church contains good 14th-century detail, and the 14th-century spire is an unusual feature in the county.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (49 ft. by 21½ ft.) has a plain 14th-century parapet and a moulded cornice set with alternate grotesque heads and foliated bosses, and with grotesque gargoyles. The E. window is of five cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head; part of the external jambs, and the shafted internal splay and moulded rear arch with a label are of c. 1330; the rest is modern. In the N. wall are three windows of c. 1330, all externally much restored; the easternmost window is of three trefoiled lights and the others of three cinquefoiled lights, each with tracery of a different design in a two-centred head; the internal jambs are shafted, and the rear arches and external

reveals are moulded; the westernmost window is carried low down, and has a transom, but the lower part is almost entirely modern. In the S. wall are three windows of the same date and design as those in the N. wall, but much less restored; the westernmost window has low-side lights under a transom, but they are almost entirely modern: under the middle window is a small doorway, externally modern, but with a moulded two-centred rear arch of c. 1330. A moulded external string-course of the 14th century is carried round the chancel under the sills of all the windows. The two-centred chancel arch, of c. 1330, is of three moulded orders on the E. side, and two on the W. side; the arch dies into the N. wall and into the flat surface of a slight projection from the S. wall; the projection is not carried down to the ground, and is apparently the remains of the E. wall of the nave existing when the chancel was rebuilt; there are straight joints between the N. and S. walls of the nave and chancel. The *Nave* (75 ft. by 22 ft.) has 14th-century N. and S. arcades, of five bays; the two-centred arches are of two moulded orders and have moulded labels with head-stops; the columns are quatrefoil in plan, with moulded capitals and bases; the responds are half-sections of the columns. The *North Aisle* (15½ ft. wide) has a 17th-century embattled parapet, and the marks of the former lean-to roof are visible on the E. and W. walls. In the N. wall are three windows; the easternmost is of three lights and tracery in a two-centred head; the upper part of the window is modern, but the lower part of the moulded internal splay is of the same date as the arcade; the second window is apparently modern; the third window is of the 14th century, and of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head, all the stonework being moulded: high up in the wall are traces of two windows, now blocked, and apparently of the 17th century, with four-centred rear arches: between the two western windows is the 14th-century N. doorway of three continuously moulded orders, with a two-centred head and a moulded internal splay and rear arch; the moulded external label has stops, apparently of late 17th-century date, one carved as the head of a bishop, the other as that of a priest, both wearing bands. In the W. wall is a window of three lights with tracery in a two-centred head; the moulded internal splay and rear arch are of the 14th century, the rest is modern: under the window, and continued under the westernmost window in the N. wall, is a moulded sill-course of the 14th century. The *South Aisle* (16 ft. wide) has, in the S. wall, four windows; the three eastern are modern, the fourth has a 14th-century opening with modern mullions and tracery: between the third and fourth windows

is a modern doorway. In the W. wall is a modern window. The *West Tower* (22½ ft. by 18 ft.) is of mid 14th-century date, considerably restored; it is of three stages with diagonal buttresses, a stair-turret in the S.E. angle, a moulded cornice and a stone spire: the cornice is set with alternate grotesque heads and foliated bosses; at the corners are octagonal pinnacles with crocketed finials, apparently not original: the spire is octagonal, and the angles have roll mouldings with moulded bases. The tower arch is two-centred and of three continuously chamfered orders with a moulded label. The W. doorway is of two moulded orders with a two-centred head and a moulded label: the W. window is of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head; the external reveal is unusually deep, and is of three sunk-chamfered orders. In the ringing-chamber are remains of the springing of a stone vault, which apparently was never completed. The four windows of the bell-chamber are each of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head. Four sides of the spire have each three small gabled windows, one above the other; the two lower windows are each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; the upper windows are single lights. The *North Porch* is of two storeys; it was rebuilt in 1807, but on a stone in the N.E. angle is carved the date 1686. The outer entrance has a two-centred moulded arch and square jambs, all possibly old work, re-used.

Fittings—Bells: eight; 3rd by Henry Bagley, 1682; 4th probably by Newcombe and Watts of Bedford, 1599; 5th by Henry Bagley, 1699; 6th by Robert Atton, 1631; 8th by one of the Bagleys, 1682. *Chest* (see also *Miscellanea*): In porch—plain, large, mid or late 17th-century. *Easter Sepulchre*: (see Monument (1)). *Font*: In N. aisle—octagonal bowl, cut down, possibly 16th-century, not in use. *Monuments*: In chancel—partly under N.E. window, (1) tomb recess, possibly used for Easter Sepulchre, with continuously moulded jambs and segmental pointed head; in recess shallow altar tomb, front carved with quatrefoils in square panels, styles and rails with small flowers, all of c. 1330, much restored; on N. wall, (2) to Catherine, daughter of Thomas Johnson, 1680. In N. aisle—on N. wall, (3) to William Gaines, 1657, slab, with inscription under broken pediment with skull, supported by pilasters. *Piscina*: In N. aisle—in E. wall, with trefoiled head, 14th-century, much defaced. *Miscellanea*: In chancel—on each side, covers to gas meters, etc., made up of small rectangular and L-shaped panels with raised mouldings, from small wooden chests, early 17th-century.

Condition—Good; much restored.

Secular:—

THE TOWN contains many houses with walls of stone, built probably before 1700, but only the following buildings retain any detail by which a definite date can be assigned to them; they are almost all of the 17th century and many of them are dated, but all have been restored and altered; all are of two storeys or two storeys and an attic. Most of the roofs are tiled.

^b (2). *CHIMNEY STACK*, between Etolia House and the Boot Inn, on the W. side of Bridge Street. The buildings have been completely rebuilt or altered, but the chimney stack is of early 17th-century date, and has four square shafts built of brick and set diagonally on a stone base.

Condition—Good.

WESTON ROAD, S. side:—

^b (3). *Cottage*, 400 yards N.W. of the church, is of two storeys. On the N. front are two gabled dormer windows. The chimney stacks are of late 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good.

^b (4-5). *Cottages*, two adjoining, 330 yards N.W. of the church. The western cottage was built probably late in the 16th century. In front the ground and first floors have each an original window with moulded jambs and square head and a moulded label; both windows were originally mullioned. At the back are two windows similar to those in front, but they retain the mullions, and the upper window is without a label. At the W. end is a chimney built probably of 17th-century brick. The eastern cottage has, in the N. wall, a stone inscribed with the initials and date 'I.K. 1699'. The roofs are covered with slate.

Condition—Poor.

MARKET PLACE, S. side:—

^b (6). *House*, now a shop, 320 yards N. of the church. The front is modern, but re-set in the wall is a stone shield bearing the initials and date 'WE 1622' and a chevron between three flowers (?).

Condition—Good.

N.E. side:—

^b (7). *Houses*, two, Nos. 24-25, now one tenement with a shop, nearly opposite to (6). The northern house, No. 24, was built in 1654, the date, with the initials 'I.G.' being inscribed on a stone in the S.W. wall, which is ashlar-faced; a second stone, near the first, is inscribed 'TS 1795' and may record a restoration. The southern house, No. 25, was built probably late in the 16th century; it was originally timber-framed, but has been re-fronted with modern stone. At the back is a modern

addition. Each house has a chimney stack of brick, possibly of late 17th-century date. Interior:—In No. 25 are visible the original roof-timbers with curved wind-braces.

Condition—Good.

^b (8). HOUSE, in East Street, about 400 yards N. of the church, is a small building, of two storeys and of c. 1600. In front the overhanging upper storey is covered with plaster, and is probably timber-framed. The roof is thatched. The chimney stack is of old thin bricks.

Condition—Good, much altered.

HIGH STREET, W. side:—

^a (9). House, now a shop, about 570 yards N. of the church. It is of two storeys, rebuilt in 1694, a stone in the E. wall being inscribed, 'Rebuilt by the Feoffees for the town of Olney 1694'; the wall is ashlar-faced.

Condition—Good.

^a (10). *The Duke of York Inn*, about 640 yards N. of the church. The E. wall is ashlar-faced, and in it is a stone inscribed with the initials and date 'ME 1682' in a diamond-shaped panel, which has two hearts incised under it. One chimney stack is of brick, possibly of late 17th-century date.

Condition—Good.

^a (11). THE CASTLE INN, at the corner of the Yardley Road, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of the church. The house has been considerably enlarged. Interior:—There are rough-hewn beams in the ceilings, and in the tap-room is a wide open fireplace.

Condition—Good, much altered.

^a (12). HOUSE, now two tenements, on the W. side of the Yardley road, opposite to (11). In the E. wall is a stone inscribed with the name and date, 'JOHN H. IV 20. 1651'. The roof is covered with slate.

Condition—Good.

178. OLNEY PARK FARM.

(O.S. 6 in. ii. S.W.)

Secular:—

(1). OLNEY PARK FARM, about 2 miles N.W. of Olney Church, is a house of two storeys and an attic, built of coursed stone rubble early in the 17th century. The roofs are tiled. The original plan is roughly T-shaped, with the central wing extending towards the N., but the space between the wings on the E. side is filled by a modern addition. The S. doorway has moulded stone jambs and head with a moulded panel and dripstone above it. At the E. and W. ends of the

transverse wing are gables with original moulded coping and shaped kneelers; in the E. gable is a small loop light, apparently original, now blocked. The chimney stack on the N. side of the transverse wing is original, and has two square shafts of stone, joined by a moulded necking near the top and finished with a moulded cap.

Interior:—Some of the ceilings have old beams. One original fireplace remains, and has moulded jambs and depressed head, with a square outer member enclosing carved spandrels.

Condition—Good.

179. OVING.

(O.S. 6 in. xxiii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, in the village, is built of stone rubble, with ashlar dressings; the rubble of the W. tower is coursed. The roofs are covered with lead, except that of the chancel which is tiled. Early in the 13th century, the present *Chancel* was built, or possibly rebuilt, as the plan is deflected towards the S. The *Nave* is probably also of early 13th-century date; N. and S. aisles of two bays were added c. 1280, the *South Aisle* being built first; c. 1330 the S. aisle was lengthened towards the E. for a chantry chapel, and the *South Porch* was built. In the 15th century the clearstorey was added and the nave re-roofed. In the first half of the 16th century the *West Tower* was built, and probably the S. aisle was lengthened towards the W. at the same time. In the 16th or 17th century the N. aisle was destroyed, and the arcade blocked. In 1657 the clearstorey and roof of the nave were repaired. The S. porch was restored in 1717, the church generally in 1866, and the tower in 1889. The *North Transept* is modern.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (26 ft. by 16 ft.) has a chamfered plinth. In the E. wall are three lancets, of the 13th century, except the external stonework which is modern. The N. and S. walls have each two 13th-century lancets, externally restored; at the W. end of the S. wall, opening into the S. aisle, is a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders, probably of the 14th century. The two-centred chancel arch is of two chamfered orders and probably of the 13th century; it is of finer stone and probably of earlier date than the square jambs, which are of rough stone with irregular tooling. The *Nave* (33½ ft. by 16½ ft.) retains the first bay of the 13th-century N. arcade, now opening into the modern transept; a few voussours of the second bay are visible over the pillar inside, and one voussour is visible outside,

embedded in the wall; the E. respond has chamfered edges, and the pillar is octagonal with moulded capital and base; the pointed arch is of two chamfered orders, the inner order springing from a corbel-capital on the E. respond: the N. doorway, now blocked, has a pointed head and a plain external label, and is probably of early 13th-century date, re-set when the aisle was destroyed: further W. is a 14th-century window, of one trefoiled light, originally with tracery in an acutely pointed head, which is now mutilated. The S. arcade is of three bays, the westernmost bay being separated from the others by a stretch of wall 3 ft. 9 in. long; the two eastern bays are of late 13th-century date, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, the inner order springing from moulded corbel-capitals on the responds, which are square with chamfered edges; the pillar is octagonal with a moulded capital and base. The third arch is probably of the 15th or 16th century, and is of two chamfered orders dying on to a chamfered E. respond, and on to the W. wall. The clearstorey has one window in the N. wall and two in the S. wall, each of two trefoiled lights, externally modern, but internally probably of the 15th century; below the clearstorey, outside, is a string-course. The *South Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a window of c. 1330, of three trefoiled ogee lights with net tracery in a two-centred head, which has a plain external label stopped square at the ends. In the S. wall are three windows, the easternmost of three trefoiled round-headed lights under a square head with sunk spandrels, probably of early 16th-century date, except the E. jamb which is modern; the second window is of similar style, but of four lights, the heads only being old; the third window is modern; between the first and second windows a small light has been cut in the apex of a 14th-century tomb recess; it is probably of much later date than the recess (see Fittings): the 13th-century S. doorway, between the second and third windows, is of one chamfered order with a pointed head and a plain label. The *West Tower* is of three stages with a much perished plinth, partly restored; at the W. angles are diagonal buttresses and at the S.E. angle is a stair-turret. The cemented parapet is dated 1889, but the string-course under the parapet is original, and has grotesque gargoyles, one at each angle and one in the middle of each wall. All the details are of early 16th-century date, except where modern. The tower arch is four-centred and of two chamfered orders dying on to the N. and S. walls of the tower. At the E. end of the S. wall, opening into the stair-turret, is a doorway with a four-centred head. The W. doorway has a straight-sided depressed head,

with modern jambs and label; the W. window is of three trefoiled lights in a head of similar form to that of the doorway, apparently all modern, except the internal jambs and a few external jamb-stones. The second stage has, on the W. side, a loop light, the stonework being covered with cement. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a single light with chamfered jambs and semi-circular head with a square tympanum, sunk spandrels and a square label. The *South Porch* has an outer entrance with a two-centred moulded arch of the 14th century and modern jambs; over the arch is a tablet inscribed with the date 1717. The low-pitched *Roof* of the nave is of the 15th century, and of three bays; it has four trusses with heavy tie-beams, chamfered purlins and ridge and moulded wall-plates; the existence of former intermediate principals is indicated by a notch in the ridge in each bay, and by marks in two bays in the N. wall; below the tie-beams are braces, resting on wooden corbels carved with volutes; one brace is inscribed with the date 1657, that of the easternmost truss and of all the braces; under the easternmost tie-beam is a 17th-century fluted wooden corbel; on the soffit of the next tie is a boss carved with a lion's face, on the third a shield with a cross and other emblems of the Passion, and under the westernmost tie is a plain corbel.

Fittings—*Bells*: three and sanctus; 1st and 2nd, by James Keene, 1627; 3rd, by Robert Atton, 1617. *Brackets*: In S. aisle—on E. wall, two, probably 14th-century. *Door*: In S. aisle—in S. doorway, with chamfered fillets dividing five long panels, probably 15th-century; old strap-hinges. *Font*: plain tapering round bowl, probably 13th-century. *Painting*: In nave—on E. wall, S. of chancel arch, patch of plaster with remains of painting in red and brown, apparently a representation of Christ seated in majesty (see also *Screen*). *Piscina*: In S. aisle—at E. end of S. wall, with trefoiled ogee head, holes cut in apex and E. cusp, remains of octagonal basin, projecting part of sill broken away, c. 1330. *Plate*: includes small cup and cover paten of 1569. *Recess*: In S. aisle—near E. end of S. wall, large, for tomb, with trefoiled ogee head and moulded label having square block-stops, mid 14th-century. *Screen*: In chancel arch—remains of rood screen; middle doorway with four-centred head and traceried spandrels, on each side of doorway three bays with cinquefoiled ogee heads and tracery, moulded mullions and top rail, 15th-century, much restored, cornice modern; remains of red and of blue or green colouring on old tracery. *Seating*: In S. aisle—at W. end, four oak benches with ornamental standards, 15th-century or earlier

date, all restored. *Stoup*: In S. aisle—in S. wall, E. of doorway, recess similar to that of piscina, but without basin, c. 1330, sill and W. jamb modern.

Condition—Good; head of W. doorway somewhat perished.

Secular:—

(2). *RINGWORK*, 70 yards N. of the church, is situated on high ground 500 ft. above O.D. The remains consist of the E. half of a small circular enclosure about 120 ft. in diameter from N. to S., defended by a dry ditch which, at its strongest point, is 50 ft. wide and 8 ft. deep, and by a rampart 5 ft. above the internal level. No entrance is apparent. The ground falls sharply away on the W., and for a distance of about 50 yards down the side of the hill there is a shallow ditch with a slight rampart on the S. The work is not shown on the Ordnance Survey maps.

Condition—Incomplete.

(3). *THE MANOR HOUSE*, on the W. side of the road, 150 yards S.W. of the church, is of two storeys; the walls are of timber and brick; the roofs are tiled. It was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, and was originally of T-shaped plan, but modern additions have been made in the N.E. and N.W. angles, and the building has been much restored. The W. end of the main block is of red and blue bricks, of late 17th-century date, and at the E. end is an original half-hipped gable, timber-framed, with some of the brick filling set in herring-bone pattern. The N. wing has original timber-framing in the upper storey at the N. end, and on the W. side. The rest of the exterior is modern.

Interior:—Many of the rooms have 16th or 17th-century ceiling-beams, and in the hall, formerly the kitchen, there is a large open fireplace, now partly blocked. On the first floor, the timber construction is visible in the walls and ceilings.

Condition—Good; recently restored.

(4). *COTTAGE* (see Plate, p. 257), on the W. side of the road, about 60 yards S.W. of the church, is of two storeys, timber-framed, with whitewashed brick filling, and on stone foundations; the roof is thatched, except some tiling round the dormer windows. It is of rectangular plan, and was built probably early in the 17th century and lengthened towards the S. in the 18th century. The E. front is divided into twelve small bays, and has two original wood-mullioned windows, now blocked. The wall at the back is in three bays, the two original bays having struts at each end.

Condition—Good.

(5). *COTTAGE*, opposite to (3), on the E. side of the road, about 150 yards S.S.W. of the church, is of two storeys, built probably late in the 17th century, but has been restored. Part of the front and both ends are timber-framed, with 18th-century or modern brick filling; the rest of the walling is of stone. The roof is thatched. Two chimneys are apparently of late 17th-century brick; one has been restored. Interior:—Some of the ceilings have old beams, and one has exposed joists. There are two large open fireplaces.

Condition—Poor.

(6). *HOUSE*, on the N. side of the road, 150 yards S.E. of the church, is a small building of two-storeys with cellar and attic, probably of the 17th century. The walls are of stone; the roofs are tiled. The W. front has, at the level of the eaves, a band of foliated ornament restored with cement. At the back is a small window of chamfered stone, and the eaves are moulded. Interior:—On the ground floor is a large fireplace, now partly blocked. The ceiling-beams are encased.

Condition—Good.

(7). *THE BLACK BOY INN*, W. of the church, is of two storeys, built probably early in the 17th century, on an L-shaped plan, the longer wing extending towards the W. and the shorter wing towards the N. The walls are almost all timber-framed with brick filling, but the S. front and the E. side of the N. wing have been much restored with modern brick: at the E. end of the W. wing the lower storey is of stone; the upper storey projects and is timber-framed, with modern brick filling. The roofs are tiled. One large rectangular chimney stack is of the 17th century, restored at the top. Interior:—On the ground floor, two chamfered ceiling-beams have moulded stops. On the first floor, one room has a door of early 17th-century date, with eight panels, each having a carved lozenge pattern in the middle.

Condition—Good.

180. PADBURY.

(O.S. 6 in. xviii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). *PARISH CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY*, at the N.E. end of the village, is built almost entirely of uncoursed stone rubble, partly covered with roughcast and plaster; the tower is of large rubble with wide joints; the N. wall of the N. aisle is of small coursed rubble; the dressings are of stone, and the parapet of the tower is of dark brown stone. The roofs are covered with lead, except that of the

chancel, which is tiled. The *Chancel* and *Nave* were built early in the 13th century; a W. tower and a S. aisle were added at the end of the 13th century. The *North Aisle*, with the N. arcade and the clearstorey over it, was added c. 1330; the *South Aisle* was rebuilt, and the nave widened towards the S. probably later in the 14th century. Early in the 16th century the upper part of the chancel was rebuilt, and the chancel arch was reconstructed, the S. arcade was altered, and new windows were inserted on the S. side of the clearstorey. The *West Tower* was rebuilt probably about the middle of the 17th century. The parapet of the tower is said to have been renewed in 1684, and the whole building repaired in 1830. The chancel was restored in 1882, the *South Porch* rebuilt in 1897, and the *North-West Vestry* added in 1908.

The 14th-century windows of the clearstorey (see Plate, p. 246) and the wall-paintings of c. 1330 are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (25 ft. by 14 ft.) has a 15th or 16th-century external string-course, under the E. window, which is of three cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head; the jambs and head are of the 14th century and the tracery is of the 15th century; the external label has modern stops. In the N. wall are two windows; the eastern is apparently of c. 1300, and is of two acutely pointed lights under a two-centred head with a plain spandrel and an external label; the western is a small low-side window, possibly of late 13th-century date, and is of one pointed light, about 7 inches wide, with an internal rebate for a shutter. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern of c. 1330, and of three trefoiled ogee lights and net tracery under a two-centred head with an external label, which has rough stops, probably formerly carved as heads; the western is a low-side window, of one small light, re-used; the jambs and semi-circular rear arch are apparently of early 13th-century date; the roughly cut pointed head is probably of the 16th century and was possibly formerly foliated: between the windows is a 14th-century doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head; the jambs have moulded stops at the base. The chancel arch is of early 13th-century date, rebuilt early in the 16th century, except the lower part of the jambs, which lean outwards and are of two orders with shallow segmental pilasters having plain capitals with moulded abaci; on the E. side there are only traces of the outer order; on the W. side the abaci of the outer order have been cut away, but the chamfered plinth is carried round both orders; the S. jamb has been partly restored with modern cement; the arch is pointed, and somewhat distorted, of two

square orders, built of 13th-century voussoirs; the label on the W. side has been cut back, and above it is a rough relieving arch. The *Nave* (48 ft. by 20 ft.) has N. and S. arcades each of four bays; the N. arcade, of c. 1330, has thin octagonal pillars with moulded bases; the bell-capitals have moulded abaci; the easternmost pillar is modern, the others have been partly restored; the responds have corbel-capitals supporting the inner order of the arches, which are two-centred and of two chamfered orders, with plain labels in the nave and aisle. The S. arcade, of c. 1300, has octagonal pillars with plain bell-capitals; probably the abaci have been re-cut; the bases are moulded and are all modern, except part of one base; the responds have corbels crudely carved as faces, and probably of the 16th century; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders with plain labels in the nave and aisle; some of the head-stops are original; the labels over the middle arches are partly cut away by the clearstorey windows. The clearstorey has, on the N. side, three foiled circular windows of c. 1330, with plain circular external labels; on the S. side are four windows, each of three trefoiled lights under a square head with sunk spandrels; the second window from the E. end is of the 16th century, the others have been partly or completely restored; the easternmost window has an old stop-chamfered oak lintel. The *North Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights under a square head with plain spandrels and an external label. In the N. wall are two windows of c. 1330; the eastern is of three trefoiled ogee lights and tracery under a segmental head with a plain external label which has square stops, one of them with traces of carving; the western window is of two trefoiled ogee lights with a quatrefoil under a pointed head and a plain label: between the windows is the N. doorway, which is probably also of c. 1330, but has been restored and apparently re-tooled; the jambs and pointed head are moulded, and the jambs have square stops at the base; the external label has large head-stops of late 14th-century date, somewhat defaced, apparently of a man in a liripipe hood, and a woman in a veil and wimple. In the W. wall is a modern doorway opening into the vestry. The *South Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, an early 15th-century window of three trefoiled lights under a square head with sunk spandrels and a moulded external label which has shield-stops; the S. shield apparently bears a quatrefoil, but is partly broken. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern of four cinquefoiled lights under a square head, all modern except the jambs, which are probably of the 15th century; the western window is modern: between the windows is the S. doorway, with moulded jambs

and pointed head, and a label which has nail-head and pellet ornament, and defaced head-stops; the label is of early 13th-century date, re-used, the rest of the doorway was rebuilt in the 14th century and has been restored. In the W. wall is a window of two irregularly pointed lights, probably of the 17th century. The *West Tower* (11 ft. by 12 ft.) is of three diminishing stages, and has a plinth and a plain parapet, with merlons only at the corners. The whole tower is apparently of the 17th century, except the pointed tower arch which is of c. 1300, and of three chamfered orders, the two outer orders dying into the jambs; the inner order springs from corbel-capitals; the S. capital is of c. 1300, with a carved head; the N. capital is probably a 17th-century copy of the other, and is broken; on the E. side the jambs have chamfered edges with broach-stops, on the W. side they are splayed gradually into the N. and S. walls. Against three walls of the tower, inside, is a stone bench. The W. doorway is of late 17th or early 18th-century date, and the W. window is probably of the same date; both of them have semi-circular heads. The N., S. and W. walls of the second stage have each a small single light with a triangular head, and an internal lintel of wood. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a large single light with a triangular head; the S. and E. windows have two-centred chamfered rear arches, the N. and W. windows semi-circular rear arches. The *Roof* of the chancel is of two bays, and of late 15th or early 16th-century date, apparently restored in the 17th century; the easternmost truss is modern; the other trusses have moulded tie-beams, with curved braces below them, and king-posts with four-way braces above them; the western tie-beam has, carved on the E. side, the initials and date 'T M ^{AN. DOM. 1655} T C', the date probably referring to repairs carried out in the 17th century, and attached above the inscription is a small carved figure of a man holding a shield inscribed 'E H . W H'; the middle truss has, on the soffit, a boss carved as a head; the wall-plates are moulded; the rafters, and the collar-beams with their braces, are modern. The N. aisle has a low lean-to roof of four bays with moulded tie-beams, purlins and wall-plates, and plain rafters, all of the 15th or 16th century. The roof of the S. aisle has plain tie-beams, the easternmost being dated 1764. The porch has a few old timbers re-used in the modern roof.

Fittings—*Chest*: In S. aisle—made in 1908 from bollection-moulded panels of oak taken from former pulpit, late 17th-century; incised pattern on panels, modern. *Communion Table* (see Plate, p. 50): plain framed top, legs carved as columns, with strap ornament, foot rail moulded, top rail carved with the names of the nine donors and, at each

corner, with head and wings of angel, on W. side shield with date 1634. *Door*: In N. aisle—in N. doorway, of oak, studded with nails. *Lockers*: In chancel—in S. wall, two small recesses, the lower recess with rebated edges and roughly chamfered lintel, the upper recess with rough edges, partly chamfered, date uncertain. In S. aisle, next to piscina, with trefoiled head, rebated jambs, date uncertain. *Paintings*: In N. aisle—on N. wall, at E. end, remains, much defaced, and partly hidden by organ, two representations of scenes from the life of St. Catherine; a small figure of St. Catherine, preaching to the doctors, and W. of her figure, a large wheel, with symbolical figures representing the Seven Deadly Sins; below wheel, on arch of recess (see below), consecration cross, all probably of c. 1330; on each side of N. doorway, traces of colour, red and black, including scroll, pattern of fleurs de lis, inscription in black-letter. *Piscinae*: In chancel—with cinquefoiled ogee head, projecting octofoil basin, 14th-century, basin partly restored; old oak shelf at back. In N. aisle—in E. wall, with trefoiled ogee head, half the basin remaining, 14th-century. In S. aisle—with trefoiled head, jambs enriched with dog-tooth ornament, rough workmanship, 13th-century, re-set, perished and broken. *Plate*: includes small cup, of 1573; cover paten, of same date, inscribed 1574. *Pulpit*: see *Chest*. *Recess*: In N. aisle—in N. wall, at E. end, with two-centred arch of one chamfered order, probably 15th-century. *Miscellanea*: Chancel—incised on S.E. angle, *sundials*; on external stones of E. jamb of doorway in S. wall, small *crosses* (see also *Paintings*). In tower—small cup-shaped *bowl*, detached, probably stoup, date uncertain; long *stone*, apparently shaft of cross. In vestry—*box* with moulded panelling, incised ornament on panels, early 17th-century.

Condition—Good.

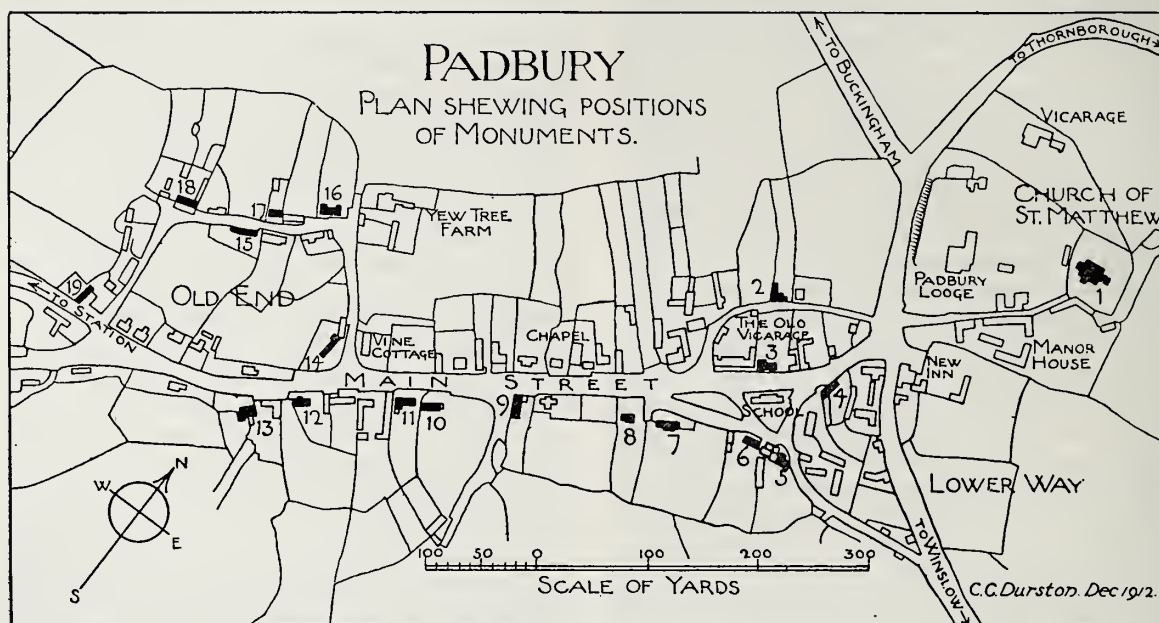
Secular:—

MONUMENTS (2-20):—

These buildings are almost all of the 17th century, and of two storeys; the walls generally are timber-framed with brick filling, and have been much restored; some of them are whitewashed or covered with plaster. Most of the roofs are thatched. In many of the rooms there are wide open fireplaces and exposed ceiling-beams.

(2). *HOUSE*, on the N. side of a road branching from the Buckingham road, about 280 yards S.W. of the church. The plan is L-shaped. The E. wall is of stone with a brick gable, the W. wall is weather-boarded. Part of the shorter wing is of modern brick. Two of the chimney stacks are original, restored at the top.

Condition—Fairly good.



MAIN STREET, N. side :—

(3). *The Old Vicarage*, now two tenements, 300 yards S.W. of the church, was built on a rectangular plan, probably late in the 16th century. In front and at the back some of the brick is original and set in herring-bone pattern. The wall at the W. end is partly of stone. At the back are two small windows with original frames; one of the windows is now blocked. The central chimney stack is original. Interior :—On the ground floor, one room has a stop-chamfered ceiling-beam, and a large fire-place with a moulded lintel which has moulded stops; in another room a ceiling-beam also has moulded stops. The plain oak staircase is old.

Condition—Good.

S. side :—

(4). *House*, 250 yards S.S.W. of the church. The walls are partly of stone rubble; the roof is covered with slate. The central chimney stack and another stack at the E. end are original.

Condition—Fairly good.

(5). *Cottage*, on the S. side of a triangle, about 300 yards S.S.W. of the church. The plan is rectangular, with a projecting wing on the N. side. The walls are partly of stone.

Condition—Fairly good.

(6). *House*, about 20 yards W. of (5). The walls are of red brick with blue headers, and have plain

string-courses between the storeys. At each end is an original chimney stack.

Condition—Good.

(7). *House*, about 400 yards S.W. of the church, was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. The plan is of the central chimney type with a small projecting wing at the back. Much of the brick filling in the walls is set in herring-bone pattern; the E. wall, except the gable, is of stone rubble. The chimney stack has been rebuilt above the roof.

Condition—Good.

(8). *House*, now two tenements, W. of (7), was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. The plan is of the central chimney type. Some of the brick filling in the walls is set in herring-bone pattern. The chimney stack has been rebuilt above the roof.

Condition—Fairly good.

(9). *Barn*, about 500 yards S.W. of the church. The walls are on stone foundations, and partly weather-boarded.

Condition—Poor.

(10). *Cottage*, two tenements, about 600 yards S.W. of the church, was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. Some of the brick filling in the walls is original and set in herring-bone pattern. The central chimney stack has been rebuilt.

Condition—Good.

(11). *Cottage*, two tenements, W. of (10). The walls are partly of stone rubble.

Condition—Good.

(12). *House*, 700 yards S.W. of the church, was built late in the 16th century. In front the brick filling is set in herring-bone pattern, and the wall is much covered with ivy. At the back is a small modern addition. The large square chimney stack is of original brick, and has raised panels on each face.

Condition—Good.

(13). *House*, about 760 yards S.W. of the church. All the filling in the walls is of modern brick.

Condition—Good.

OLD END, road forming loop N. of Main Street, at W. end; W. side (inner):—

(14). *House*, now two tenements, at the junction of the loop road with the main street. The central chimney stack is of early 17th-century date, and the chimney at the S. end probably of a later date in the same century. Interior:—In one room the large fireplace is partly blocked, and the chimney corners are enclosed by cupboard doors of early 17th-century panelling with ornamental hinges. The chamfered ceiling-beams have moulded and broach-stops.

Condition—Good.

S. side:—

(15). *Cottage*, now two tenements, 750 yards S.W. of the church. The plan is rectangular, with a central chimney stack; adjoining the W. end is an 18th-century tenement.

Condition—Fairly good.

N. side:—

(16). *Cottage*, now three tenements, 650 yards S.W. of the church. It was built probably early in the 17th century, on a rectangular plan, and possibly lengthened towards the E. later in the same century; a modern N.E. wing has been added, making the plan L-shaped. In front the E. end of the wall is of late 17th-century red and black bricks; the middle bay is of similar bricks, probably of the 18th century, and the W. end is original; there are straight joints between the three bays. In the W. wall are two windows with old frames. The central chimney stack in the W. half of the building is original, that in the E. half is probably of late 17th-century date.

Condition—Fairly good.

(17). *Cottage*, 30 yards W. of (16). The plan is rectangular, with a central chimney stack. The walls are partly of modern brick and stone. The chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

(18). *House*, 100 yards W. of (16). The walls have been almost entirely re-faced with modern brick and some stone. The central chimney stack has one shaft of early 17th-century date, with a late 17th-century shaft built against it.

Condition—Good, much altered.

W. side (outer):—

(19). *Cottage*, at the corner of the Station Road, 900 yards S.W. of the church, at the N. end of a row of modern cottages. All the filling in the walls is of modern brick. The N. chimney stack is of the 17th century.

Condition—Good.

(20). PADBURY MILL, about 1 mile S.W. of the church. Late in the 17th century an addition of timber and brick was made at the S.E. end of the early 17th-century building, which was subsequently extended further towards the S.E. and covered with plaster. The roofs are partly tiled. Some of the windows at the back contain quarries of old glass, and one of the chimney stacks is original.

Condition—Fairly good.

181. PETSOE MANOR.

(O.S. 6 in. v. N.E. v. S.E. vi. N.W.)

No monuments known.

182. PITCHCOTT.

(O.S. 6 in. xxiii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. GILES, stands about $\frac{2}{3}$ mile S.W. of Oving. The walls of the nave and chancel are of stone rubble, with stone dressings; the walls of the tower are of ashlar, with some tiles inserted in the joints, and were formerly covered with cement. The roofs are tiled. The *Nave* is possibly of the 12th century, but the *Chancel* was rebuilt in the 13th century; doorways and windows were inserted in the 14th and 15th centuries. The lower stage of the *West Tower* was built in the 15th century, and the upper stage in the 16th century. The *South Porch* was rebuilt in 1662, the date inscribed on a stone over the doorway. In the 19th century the *North Vestry* was added, the E. wall of the chancel and the chancel arch were rebuilt, and the whole building was restored.

The 13th-century book-rest in the splay of the S.W. window of the chancel is an unusual survival of such a fitting.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (20 ft. by 14 ft.) has a modern E. window; above it is

a quatrefoil light, also modern. In the N. wall, opening into the vestry, is a modern doorway, and further W. is a modern recess. In the S. wall are two 13th-century lancet windows: the eastern window has been much restored; part of the ledge is carried down to the floor-level, originally for a sedile: the western window has modern external stonework; fixed to the E. splay, inside, is a stone book-rest, of the 13th century (see Fittings): between the windows is a 14th-century doorway with moulded jambs and two-centred head. The chancel arch is modern. The *Nave* (42 ft. by 15 ft.) has, in the N. wall, two modern windows, copies of the 15th-century windows in the S. wall: between them is the N. doorway, probably of late 14th-century date, now blocked; the jambs and two-centred head are chamfered and the external label is moulded. In the S. wall are two 15th-century windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head with sunk spandrels and a moulded external label; between the windows is the late 14th-century S. doorway, with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, and a moulded external label; above the doorway is a niche (see Fittings). The *West Tower* (8 ft. by 8½ ft.) is of two stages, the lower stage being of two storeys, and has diagonal W. buttresses, a plain parapet restored with cement, and a staircase in the S.W. corner. The 15th-century tower arch is two-centred, and of two chamfered orders, dying into the wall on each side. The W. doorway and window are of the 15th century; the doorway has moulded jambs and four-centred head, with a moulded square external label, somewhat decayed; the window is of two trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head, which has a moulded external label with shield-stops. In the S.W. corner, opening into the staircase, is a late 15th or early 16th-century doorway. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a small window with a trefoiled head in a square frame, all probably of the 16th century, but the E. and W. windows have been covered with cement. The *South Porch* has an outer doorway with chamfered jambs and a four-centred head of two chamfered orders; over the doorway is a stone inscribed with the date 1662. In each side wall is a modern single light; against the walls, inside, are stone benches, formerly with tiled tops. The *Roof* and ceiling of the tower have old timbers.

Fittings—*Bells*: three and sanctus; 1st, by Chandler, 1686; 2nd, inscribed 'Sent Luke Apostel, 1590', probably by Robert Newcombe and Bartholomew Atton. *Locker*: In chancel—in N. wall, square, possibly 15th-century. *Niche*: In porch—over S. doorway of nave, with trefoiled head, chamfered sill, late 14th-century. *Plate*:

includes cup and cover paten of 1569. *Sedile*: see S.E. window of chancel. *Miscellanea*: In chancel—fixed in E. splay of S.W. window, moulded stone *book-rest*, the ledge broken off and angle restored with cement, 13th-century, possibly not *in situ*.

Condition—Fairly good.

Secular:—

(2). *MANOR FARM*, 200 yards S.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys and an attic; the old walls are probably of stone, but are now covered with cement; the modern additions are of brick. The roofs are tiled. The rectangular block at the N.E. end of the house was built probably early in the 17th century, and the L-shaped addition on the S.W. side late in the 17th or early in the 18th century, but the history of the building is obscured by the cement covering the walls; other additions were made in the 19th century. In the middle of the N.E. wall of the original block is a panel with tapering pilasters and moulded capitals, bases and pediment of brick; it is covered with cement and creeper, but is said to be inscribed with the date 1797, possibly that of a restoration. At each end of the original block is a chimney stack with two square shafts set diagonally on a rectangular base, with ovolo moulding at the top of the shafts and base; the other chimney stacks have shafts built of late 17th or early 18th-century brick. Interior:—In the ceilings are old beams, some of them being encased.

Condition—Good.

183. PITSTONE.

(O.S. 6 in. xxx. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). *PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY*, stands about ¼ mile W. of the Upper Icknield Way. The walls generally are covered with cement; the S. wall of the nave is partly covered with roughcast, some ashlar being visible; the two lower stages of the tower are of ashlar, much weathered, and the third stage is probably of flint rubble, but is covered with roughcast. The roofs are covered with lead. The earliest details in the building are the font and some fragments of carved stone, of late 12th-century date; the church existing at that time probably had a long narrow nave, of the same length as the present *Nave*. In the second quarter of the 13th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt and the *North Chapel* added; before the end of the same century, *North* and *South Aisles* were built. A S.

porch was added probably early in the 14th century. Early in the 15th century the chancel was re-modelled and the *North Vestry* was added probably at that date; the *West Tower* was built about the middle of the 15th century, and at the end of the same century the S. arcade was destroyed, the S. aisle being thrown into the nave, and the N. arcade was rebuilt. During the 19th century many repairs were made in cement and plaster, the *South Porch* was rebuilt, much of the old material being re-used, and the whole church was restored.

The 13th-century chest is an interesting survival and the 17th-century pulpit, with sounding-board, is noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (35 ft. by 12 ft.) has an E. window of c. 1420, of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head, much repaired externally with cement. At the E. end of the N. wall, opening into the vestry, is a 15th-century doorway with continuously moulded jambs and two-centred head; W. of the doorway, and opening into the N. chapel, is an arcade of two bays, of c. 1240; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders, with an undercut label; the octagonal column and semi-octagonal responds have capitals with plain abaci, and deep bells richly carved with undercut foliage; those of the column and E. respond have been badly repaired with cement; the moulded bases are almost completely buried under the floor, but are apparently of later date than the rest of the arcade. In the S. wall are three windows of c. 1420; the eastern is of two cinquefoiled lights and a quatrefoil in a two-centred head, much repaired externally with cement; the rear arch is chamfered: the other two windows are of similar design to that of the eastern window, but of much coarser detail. The chancel arch, of c. 1240, is two-centred and of two chamfered orders; the responds, with bell-capitals, are very clumsy, and were probably rebuilt in the 15th century. The *North Vestry* (9½ ft. by 10 ft.) has, in the E. wall, an early 15th-century window, with a trefoiled head, now defaced. The *North Chapel* (21½ ft. by 9 ft.) has, on the E. wall, inside, a string-course, apparently of the 14th century, much scraped and whitewashed. In the N. wall are two windows, the eastern of the 14th century and of two trefoiled lights under a square head with a trefoil in the spandrel, the western of late 15th-century date and of three cinquefoiled lights under a square head; both windows have been much repaired externally with cement. In the W. wall, opening into the N. aisle, is a two-centred arch of late 13th-century date and of two continuously chamfered orders. The *Nave*

(36½ ft. by 19 ft.) has, in the E. wall, S. of the chancel arch, a squint into the chancel, with a four-centred head. The N. arcade is of three bays, of late 15th-century date, with obtuse two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the columns are octagonal and the responds semi-octagonal, all with moulded capitals and bases. In the S. wall are two windows of late 15th-century date, much restored, each of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head, with a deep external reveal and an external label: between the windows is the 13th-century S. doorway, much altered; the jambs and two-centred head are continuously moulded, but the inner members of the mouldings have been cut away to form a square reveal: in the thickness of the wall, at the E. end, is the staircase of the former rood-loft, with two 15th-century doorways; the lower doorway has a four-centred arch in a square-headed rebate, and retains the original hinges; the upper doorway is quite rough. The *North Aisle* (7½ ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, two lancet windows without rebates, both of late 13th-century date: between them is the late 13th-century N. doorway, now blocked; it has continuously moulded jambs and two-centred head and a moulded label. The *West Tower* (10 ft. square) is of three stages with a quarter-octagonal stair-turret at the N.E. angle, diagonal buttresses at the W. angles, and an embattled parapet. The tower arch, of early 15th-century date, is two-centred and of two chamfered orders; the outer order has broach-stops at the springing, and a much smaller chamfer carried down the jambs; the inner order rests on moulded corbels, probably of late 15th-century date. In the N. wall is a 15th-century doorway opening into the stair-turret. The W. doorway and window are of late 15th-century date and much covered with cement; the doorway has moulded jambs and three-centred arch under a square head with foliated spandrels; the window is of three trefoiled lights under a straight-sided four-centred head. In the second stage the S. and W. walls have each a square-headed loop light. The bell-chamber has a window in each wall, those in the N., E. and W. walls being of mid 15th-century date, and each of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; the S. window is modern. In each stage of the stair-turret is a small light; the lowest is a quatrefoil, the second a circle enclosing tracery, and the third is rectangular with a crudely trefoiled head. The *South Porch* has been rebuilt, but has a two-centred entrance archway of two chamfered orders, apparently of early 14th-century date, re-set. The *Roof* of the chancel is modern, except three king-post trusses of late 15th-century date,

of low pitch, with moulded tie-beams. The roofs of the N. chapel, the nave and N. aisle are all of late 15th-century date; that of the N. chapel has moulded wall-plates, principals and purlins, now painted and varnished. The low-pitched roof of the nave is of three bays with cambered and moulded principals and intermediates, and moulded purlins and ridge; the principals have plain unpierced spandrels, and brackets resting on stone corbels. The roof of the N. aisle is similar to that of the N. chapel, but is not painted. In the roof of the porch are some moulded 15th-century timbers.

Fittings—*Bells*: three, 1st, by Anthony Chandler, 1652; bell-frame old, with curved braces. *Brackets*: In chancel—on each side of E. window, a semi-octagonal shaft with moulded bracket at level of window-sill, late 15th-century. *Chest*: In vestry—unusually square shape, iron-bound, very plain, small ornament of incised circle and rolls on feet, 13th-century. *Communion Table*: with plain turned columnar legs, early 17th-century. *Door*: In tower—of stair-turret, plain, with strap-hinges, possibly mid 15th-century. *Font*: circular cup-shaped bowl, fluted, with band of coarse foliated ornament at the top, circular stem with billeted cable-moulding and roll-moulding, all of clunch, late 12th-century, a variety of the 'Aylesbury' type. *Glass*: In N. chapel—in tracery of N.E. window, small circle, with geometrical and foliated design in white, gold and brown, 14th-century. *Locker*: In N. chapel—between the N. windows, square, with deep rebate, hinges, and hasp for lock. *Niche*: In nave—in E. respond of arcade, roughly cut. *Piscina*: In N. chapel—with cinquefoiled head, and crocketed pediment having finial, crude work, 15th-century. *Plate*: includes standing-paten, large, given by Lady Mary Miller in 1662. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, elaborately moulded and mitred panels, with egg-shaped bosses, panelled and scroll-worked standard and sounding-board with turned pendants, early 17th-century. *Recess*: In nave—in E. wall, S. of chancel arch, shallow, wide, with chamfered four-centred head, probably for nave altar, late 15th-century. *Reredos*: In chancel—under E. window, course of embattled moulding, with moulded frame below it, probably for painted reredos, c. 1420. *Seating*: In nave—nearly all open seats, 16th-century, restored, and, at E. end, box pew, 17th-century. In N. aisle—at E. end, box pew, 17th-century; at W. end, bench, back 16th-century, curved ends of much earlier date. *Stoup*: In nave—on E. side of S. doorway, recess with four-centred head, no basin, late 15th-century. *Tiles*: In chancel—whole of E. end of floor paved with

coloured tiles, various inscriptions, "Signum Sēe Crucis", "Ave Maria Gracia Plena", "Ricard' me fecit", and designs, some of them possibly the signs of the Zodiac, 14th and 15th-century. *Miscellaneous*: In N. chapel—in locker, two carved grotesque heads, and fragment of moulded stone with debased acanthus ornament and pelleted axe work, late 12th-century.

Condition—Fairly good; but bad cracks in tower and vestry, apparently due to recent settlement of foundations.

Secular:—

(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, at Church End, large, stirrup-shaped, with a strong retaining bank on the S.E. side.

Unclassified:—

(3). TUMULUS, on Moneybury Hill, about 60 ft. in diameter.

Condition—Fairly good.

184. POUNDON.

(O.S. 6 in. xvii. S.E. xviii. S.W. xxi. N.E. xxii. N.W.)

No monuments known.

185. PRESTON BISSET.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xviii. N.W. ^(b)xviii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, stands in the middle of the village. The walls are of squared and coursed limestone rubble; the roofs are covered with lead, except that of the porch, which is tiled. The present church was built apparently in the 14th century, but during restoration the heads of two windows and other fragments of stone, all of the 12th century, were found built into the walls of the clearstorey; the Nave possibly preserves the plan of a former nave, as the axis is a little S. of that of the Chancel, which was built c. 1325; the North and South Aisles were added in 1340-50. The West Tower was built early in the 15th century; the nave arcades, and possibly the chancel arch, were rebuilt apparently in the same century. The church was restored in the 19th century, and the South Porch is modern.

Architectural Description—The Chancel (28 ft. by 16 ft.) has windows all of c. 1325, but apparently re-set when the church was restored. The E. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with flowing tracery in a two-centred head; the external reveal is moulded and the chamfered label has



PITSTONE: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

N. Arcade and Roof of Nave, late 15th-century ; Font, late 12th-century ; Seats, 16th-century ;
and Pulpit, early 17th-century.

head-stops. In the N. wall is a blocked doorway, apparently of the 15th century and formerly opening into a vestry, which has been destroyed; over the doorway is a window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a pointed head, and between the window and doorway, outside, is the weathering of the roof of the former vestry; further W. is a small doorway of early 14th-century date, with moulded jambs and pointed head; in the W. end of the wall is a low-side window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a pointed head. In the S. wall, at the E. end, is a window similar to the corresponding window in the N. wall, but having an ogee-shaped external label; near the W. end, set low in the wall, is a window of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a pointed head, and a transom. The chancel arch was possibly rebuilt in the 15th century, and is two-centred, of two chamfered orders, the inner order resting on corbels carved with grotesque crouching figures. Externally, at the apex of the gable, is a much weathered sanctus bell-cot, probably of the 15th century. The *Nave* ($33\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has N. and S. arcades, each of three bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, having 14th-century labels in the nave; the arches are probably of the 15th century; the columns are octagonal, and the responds have semi-octagonal pilasters, all with moulded capitals and bases; the capitals of the N. arcade are of crude profile, and were possibly re-cut in the 15th century; the detail of the S. arcade is somewhat better than that of the N. arcade. The clearstorey has modern windows. The *Aisles* are entirely of 1340-50. The *North Aisle* (8 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a window of three trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head. At the E. end of the N. wall is a similar window, but of two lights: further W. is the N. doorway, now blocked; the jambs and pointed head are of two continuously moulded orders. In the W. wall is a window similar to that in the N. wall, but smaller. The *South Aisle* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a window of three trefoiled lights with tracery of simpler design than that of the corresponding window in the N. aisle; the head is two-centred. In the S. wall is a window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; the S. doorway has elaborately moulded jambs and two-centred head. In the W. wall is a window similar in design to that in the S. wall, but with a more elaborately moulded external reveal. The *West Tower* (11 ft. square) is of two stages with diagonal buttresses at the W. angles, and a plain parapet. The two-centred tower arch is of 14th-century material, re-used; it is very low, and of two chamfered orders, the inner order resting on crude

corbels, the outer continuous. The bell-chamber has, in the E. wall, a square-headed light of uncertain date, and in the N. wall a single trefoiled light of the 15th century; the S. and W. walls have each a window of two trefoiled lights, also of the 15th century.

Fittings—*Brasses* and *Indents*. *Indent*: In chancel—of man in armour, inscription plate and four shields, c. 1500. *Chests*: In tower—two, plain, possibly 17th-century. *Communion Table*: with turned baluster legs and carved top rail, early 17th-century. *Font*: octagonal bowl and stem, 15th-century. *Glass*: In chancel—in tracery of N.W. window, and in N. aisle—in tracery of N. window, fragments with foliated patterns, and some diaper quarries, 14th and 15th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. *Monument*: In chancel—ridged stone with plain cross, much worn, probably early 14th-century. *Floor-slab*: illegible, date apparently 1684. *Piscinae*: In chancel—with plain chamfered head, 15th-century, bowl modern. In nave—in N. respond of chancel arch, with trefoiled head, no basin, 15th-century. In S. aisle—similar to that in nave, 15th-century. *Sedilia*: In chancel—two seats, with trefoiled heads, crocketed canopies having finials, head-stops, vaulted soffits, 14th-century, canopies have been altered and do not fit bases. *Miscellanea*: N. aisle—built into E. wall, outside, *stone fragments*, consisting of heads of two windows, semi-circular, with external rebate, piece of indented moulding, and part of large capital, all 12th-century. In tower—*bier*, with turned legs, folding handles, probably late 17th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—

MONUMENTS (2-8) :—

These buildings are all of two storeys, and nearly all were built early in the 17th century. The walls generally retain the original timber-framing and have modern brick filling; the roofs are thatched. All, except (2), are of rectangular plan.

MAIN ROAD, E. side :—

^a (2). *House*, about 90 yards S. of the church, was built probably late in the 16th century, and lengthened towards the S., probably late in the 17th century; a wing was added at the back in the 18th century, making the plan L-shaped. On the W. front the lower storey is of stone, covered with plaster, and has windows with old oak mullions, and stop-chamfered lintels; the overhanging upper storey retains the original brick filling, set in herring-bone pattern, and part of the original moulded fascia of the bressumer;

the S. end of the original wall-plate projects and apparently was carved; the late 17th-century addition is of brick. At the S. end of the original building is a chimney stack of late 16th-century brick.

Condition—Good.

^a (3). *Cottage*, at the S. end of the village, about 300 yards S. of the church, was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. The W. front is partly of modern brick; at the S. end the gabled upper storey retains the original brick filling set in herring-bone pattern; at the back some of the filling is of plaster. The roof is covered with slate. The ceilings have stop-chamfered beams.

Condition—Fairly good.

W. side :—

^a (4). *Cottage*, now two tenements, about 270 yards S. of the church, was lengthened towards the N. and partly re-fronted late in the 17th century. The E. front is divided into four bays by straight joints in the walling; the southernmost bay has original timber-framing with whitewashed brick filling, the next bay retains one post of the former timber-framing, but, with the other bays and the gabled N. end, is of red and black bricks. The back is partly of modern brick. The southernmost of the four chimney stacks is of early 17th-century brick, and the third, in the N. half of the building, is probably of late 17th-century brick. Interior :—Old ceiling-joists are visible, and one fireplace retains the original corner seats.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (5). *Cottage*, now two tenements, about 250 yards S. of the church, facing S. At the W. end is an early 17th-century chimney stack of stone and brick, containing a large open fireplace.

Condition—Poor.

^a (6). *Cottage*, now two tenements, about 230 yards S. of the church. The walls are on stone foundations, and the filling is covered with white-wash. The central chimney stack is original, and at the S. end is a late 17th-century stack. Interior :—On the ground floor there are chamfered ceiling-beams with moulded stops, and a fireplace with corner seats.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (7). *HOUSE*, now three tenements, about 100 yards E.S.E. of the church. The W. front has one window with an original leaded casement. The central chimney stack is of early 17th-century brick, and at the N. end is a stone chimney stack of later 17th-century date. Interior :—One fireplace has corner seats and the ceilings have stop-chamfered beams.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (8). *HOUSE*, about 140 yards E. of the church, facing S. The original central chimney stack has three attached square shafts. The doorway in front and another at the back have each an oak over-door supported on shaped brackets, possibly of late 17th-century date; at the back two windows have old oak frames. Interior :—A large open fireplace has a stop-chamfered lintel and a moulded mantel-shelf.

Condition—Good.

^b (9). *COWLEY FARM*, now two tenements, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of the church, is a house of two storeys, with an attic over part of it. The walls are covered with roughcast, probably on timber-framing; the roofs are tiled. It was built in 1604, the date on a frieze inside the house. The plan was originally T-shaped; the central wing, extending towards the N. has been lengthened, and there are modern additions on the S. and E. The upper storey projects slightly on the E. and W. sides of the N. wing, and on the E. side is a projecting stone chimney stack with a shaft of modern brick; at the E. end of the S. front is another projecting stack probably of late 17th-century date.

Interior :—The lower rooms in the N. wing have moulded ceiling-beams, and in a passage in the S. wing is a post carved with arabesque ornament, supporting a moulded console, and a fluted frieze inscribed 'AÑO DOMINI 1604'.

Condition—Good, but part of the upper floor is considerably out of level.

186. QUANTON.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxii. S.E. ^(b)xxiii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical :—

^b (1). *PARISH CHURCH OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY AND THE HOLY CROSS*, stands at the E. end of the village. The walls generally are of stone rubble, the tower is ashlar-faced; the roofs are covered with lead, except those of the nave and chancel, which are tiled. The present *Nave*, with *North* and *South Aisles*, was built c. 1340; the *Chancel*, except the chancel arch, was rebuilt c. 1380, when it was extended towards the N. and E., and a N. vestry was added. In the 15th century the *West Tower* was built and the W. window and doorway of the nave were re-set in the tower; at the same time the nave arcades were heightened, a clearstorey was built, windows were inserted in the aisles and the *North Chapel* and *South Porch* were added. In 1877 the church was completely restored, the chancel, N. aisle and S. porch were rebuilt on the old foundations, the old materials, windows, doorways, etc., being re-used as far as

possible; the clearstorey and *North Vestry* were also rebuilt.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (43½ ft. by 19½ ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall, opening into the vestry, is a 14th-century doorway with moulded jambs and two-centred head, re-tooled and restored; further W., opening into the N. chapel, is a depressed four-centred arch of two hollow-chamfered orders and of late 15th-century date; the semi-octagonal responds have moulded bases and capitals. In the S. wall are three modern windows. The chancel arch is of c. 1340, much restored; it is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, with semi-octagonal responds which have moulded capitals and bases; on the W. side is a label, apparently modern. The *North Vestry* is modern. The *North or Winwood Chapel* (26½ ft. by 12 ft.) has, in the E. wall, a modern doorway opening into the vestry. In the N. wall are two late 15th-century windows, restored, each of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery; the head of the eastern window is four-centred and that of the western window approximately semi-circular; both have moulded external labels. In the N.W. corner is a doorway, modern externally, but with old internal jambs and four-centred rear arch. In the W. wall, opening into the N. aisle, is a modern arch. The *Nave* (61 ft. by 21 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of five bays and of c. 1340, heightened in the 15th century; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders, with plain labels in the nave; the pillars are octagonal and have moulded capitals; the moulded bases are almost all modern. The clearstorey has, on each side, five 15th-century windows, partly restored, and each of two trefoiled lights under a square head with a moulded external label. The *North Aisle* (7 ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, three windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery under a square head, which has a moulded external label; the two eastern windows are of the 15th century, much restored, the third window is almost entirely modern: between the second and third windows is the 14th-century N. doorway, much restored; the jambs, two-centred head and external label are moulded. In the N.E. corner is a square-headed doorway, rebated, and having old hooks for a door; it opens into the rood-loft staircase, which retains five steps. The *South Aisle* (7 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a window of two lights and tracery, all modern, except part of the jambs and moulded external label and the internal splays and rear arch which are of the 14th century. In the S. wall are three windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights and tracery under a square head with a moulded external label, all of the 15th century, except the jambs of the easternmost window, which are

of the 14th century; it has more elaborate tracery than the other two windows, which resemble the middle window in the N. wall of the N. aisle: between the second and third windows is the 14th-century S. doorway with continuously moulded jambs and two-centred head and a moulded external label. The *West Tower* (13½ ft. by 13 ft.) is of three stages, with an embattled parapet, below which is a string-course with grotesques at the angles; the S.W. stair-turret is continued above the parapet of the tower and is also embattled; the W. angle buttresses are carried about halfway up the second stage of the tower, and above them are shallow diagonal buttresses. The 15th-century tower arch is two-centred and of three chamfered orders springing from plain jambs. In the S.W. corner is the doorway of the stair-turret, with chamfered jambs and two-centred head. The W. doorway and window are of c. 1340, re-set from the W. wall of the nave; the doorway has richly moulded jambs and two-centred head and a moulded external label, and has been partly restored with cement; the window is of two trefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head, with a moulded label. The N., S. and W. walls of the second stage have each a small loop light, that in the N. wall being blocked, and that in the S. wall damaged. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a 15th-century window of two trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded label. The *South Porch* has a 15th-century entrance archway, considerably restored; it is two-centred and of two hollow-chamfered orders with a moulded external label. In each side wall is a 15th-century window of three trefoiled lights under a square head with sunk spandrels. The *Roof* of the N. aisle has a few old stop-chamfered rafters; a few of the rafters in the roof of the S. aisle and the beams in the ceiling of the tower are also old.

Fittings—*Bells*: five and sanctus, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th by Henry Knight, 1621; sanctus inscribed 'X te', probably by Thomas Eldridge (1565-1592). *Books*: In old lectern—Bible, black-letter, covers of leather over wood, with brass corners, stamped with name and date, '1658 Quainton'. *Brasses and Indents*. Brasses: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) of John Spence, rector of the parish, 1485, figure of priest in processional vestments, with marginal inscription in black-letter; (2) of Margery, wife of Sir 'Rauff' Verney, knight, and daughter of John Iwardby, 'lord of this towne', 1509, figures of woman, in pedimental head-dress, one son and three daughters, inscription and two shields with arms, first shield party fesswise, in the chief a cross with five molets thereon for Verney, in the foot a fesse with a lion

over all for Whittingham, second shield quarterly 1. Verney, 2. Iwardby, defaced, 3. Whittingham, 4. a cross engrailed with a martlet in quarter, for Missenden; on S. wall, re-set in sedilia, (3) of Joan 'Plessi', half-figure of girl with long hair, and black-letter inscription in French, c. 1350; (4) of Richard, son of Nicholas Iwardby, 1510, figure in fur-lined cloak, black-letter inscription in English and two shields with arms of Iwardby, a saltire engrailed and a chief with two molets therein with a crescent for difference; (5) of John Lewys, rector of the parish, 1422, kneeling figure of priest, in cassock and tippet, with inscription. *Communion Table*: In S. aisle—of oak, with turned legs, early 17th-century. *Door*: In tower—in doorway of stair-turret, of battens with strap-hinges, date uncertain. *Font*: of limestone, octagonal bowl, sides carved with foiled panels, one side plain, octagonal stem with moulded corbelling, 15th-century. *Lectern*: In S. aisle—on communion table, desk, of oak, with band of carved ornament at the bottom, end spandrels carved, inscribed with names of churchwardens and date 1682. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. Monuments: In N. aisle—against N. wall, (1) to Sir Richard Pigott of Doddershall, 1685, and Ann his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Harrington, 1686, and to other members of the family, 18th-century; large monument, signed by I. Leoni, architect, of grey and white marble, with projecting base, bearing inscription and supporting sarcophagus with claw-feet, flanked by classic columns supporting an entablature and broken pediment with coat of arms, see floor-slab (1); on W. wall, (2) to Susan, daughter of Richard Brawne of Alscott, Gloucestershire, and wife of Sir John Dormer, knight and baronet, of Lee Grange, Quainton, 1672, also to her husband, Sir John Dormer, 1674, of black and white marble, with large rectangular tablet, two busts, inscriptions and shields with arms. In S. aisle—on S. wall, (3) of Richard Brett, D.Th., rector of the parish, one of the translators of the Authorised Version of the Bible, monument erected by Alicia his wife, 1637, kneeling figures of man and woman, sons and daughters, of alabaster and black marble, coloured, in recess with frieze, pediment and pilasters, inscription on frieze in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, tablet below recess with long inscription in Latin, shield with arms of Brett; at W. end of aisle, (4) altar tomb of Richard Winwood, Deputy Lieutenant of the county in the reign of Charles II., son of Sir Ralph Winwood, knight, principal Secretary of State to Charles I., 1688, and Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Read, 1693, recumbent figures of man and woman, white marble, man in armour and large wig; tomb of black marble, in front carved outline of

skeleton, inscription recording erection of tomb in 1689, second inscription to three nieces of Mrs. Winwood, Elizabeth, Susan and Martha Rachael, daughters of Sir Gilbert Cornewall, knight, and baron of Burford, Salop, and shield with arms of Winwood quartered with argent three fleurs de lis sable, impaling Read of Barton quartered with or a crosslet sable; above tomb, tablet of white marble with inscription and carved crest. In tower—against S. wall, (5) to Fleetwood Dormer, 1638, his son John, 1679, both of Lee Grange, and to Fleetwood Dormer, 1696, monument of grey and white marble, with moulded and panelled base, supporting two large urns with two weeping cherubs, one now detached, flanked by obelisks, two classic columns surmounted by broken curved pediment, shields of arms, etc. Floor-slabs: In N. aisle—in front of monument (1) and forming part of design, (1) to Lettice, daughter of the Honble. Thomas Cooke of Dodders Hall, 1693, marble slab with inscription and arms. In tower—(2) to John Dormer, 1666, with inscription and arms; (3) to (?) Jane Dormer, date illegible, probably 17th-century, inscription and arms; (4) to Fleetwood Dormer, 1695, inscription and arms; (5) to Susanna, Lady Dormer, 1673, and Sir John Dormer, 1675, third name illegible. *Painting*: (see *Screen*). *Piscinae*: In S. aisle—plain rectangular recess with chamfered jambs and head, sexfoil basin, 14th or 15th-century; in E. splay of S.E. window, with chamfered jambs and mullion, trefoiled ogee heads, sexfoil basin, 14th-century, one head broken. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten of 1569, flagon with hinged lid, of 1669, and paten of 1672, both with inscription recording the donation by Lady Ann Pigott, and a shield of arms. *Reredos*: In nave—on N. respond of chancel arch, recess with cinquefoiled four-centred head and stop-chamfered jambs, 15th-century, recess recently opened through wall, and now partly filled up. *Screen* (see *Plate*, p. 48): In N. aisle—at E. end, remains of screen, with moulded top rail, four panels with trefoiled ogee heads and carved spandrels, each panel painted with figure of saint in turban head-dress, holding book, background alternately red and brown powdered with roses, mouldings painted red and white, late 15th or early 16th-century, two posts modern with old buttresses attached. *Sedile*: In S. aisle—ledge of S.E. window carried down to form seat. *Stoup*: In S. porch—across N.E. corner, circular stone basin in square recess, with trefoiled support, 15th-century, re-set. *Miscellanea*: In chancel—unattached, small figure of lion, carved wood, possibly arm of seat or part of bench end, probably 17th-century. In S. aisle—over the Winwood monument, *funeral helm*, with crest.

Condition—Stonework of tower weathering badly; large cracks over chancel arch, and in apex of arch, now with test bars of cement, also cracks over arch opening into vestry and organ chamber, below E. window of S. aisle, and in walls of N. aisle, apparently due to recent settlement of foundations.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS (2-6):—

^a (2). S. of Upper South Farm, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of the church, a small circular moat.

^a (3). About 500 yards N. of (2); the island enclosed is 7 ft. above the moat, of which one arm has been filled in with material from the island.

^a (4). 300 yards S.W. of Doddershall House.

^a (5). 500 yards W. of (4).

^a (6). N.E. of Woodside Farm, about $\frac{2}{3}$ mile N.W. of (5).

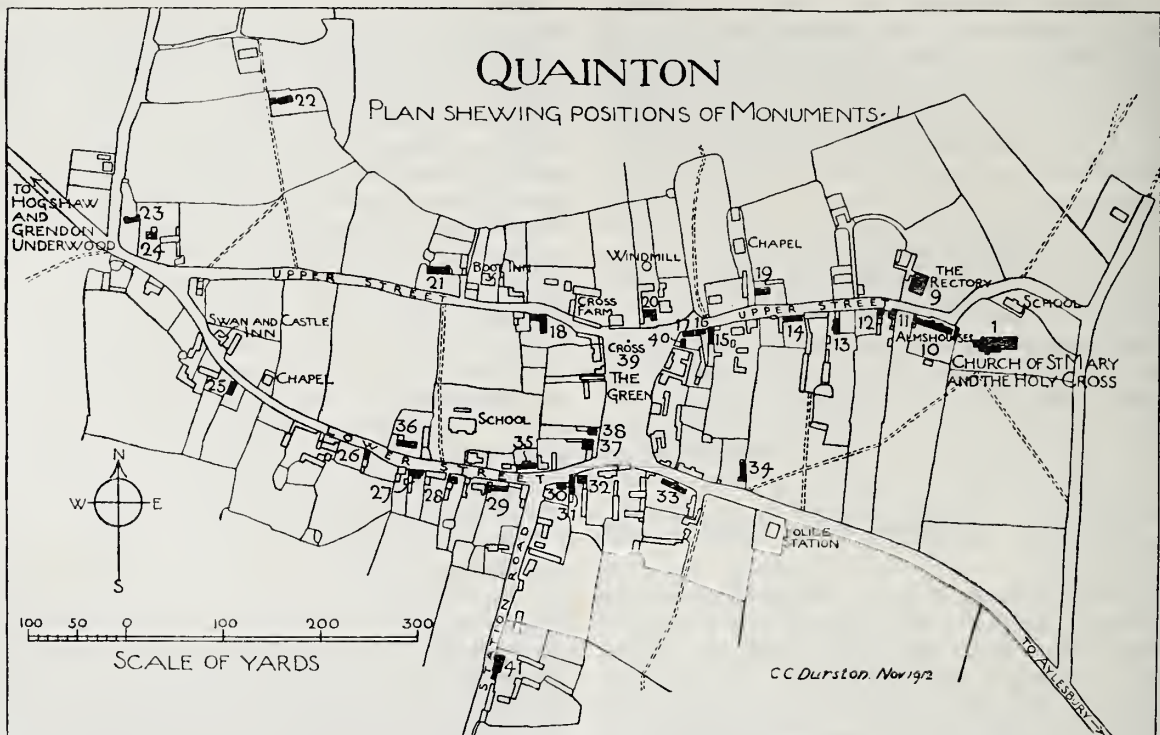
^a (7). DODDERSHALL HOUSE, with MOAT, about 2 miles W. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys; the walls are of brick, but are almost entirely covered with roughcast; some of the quoins are of stone, the rest are covered with cement; the roofs are tiled, except part of the roof of one wing, which is covered with slate. The plan is of half-H shape, with wings extending towards the N.W.; on the S.E. front the S.W. wing projects slightly, and there is a porch in the middle. The main block and the N.E. wing were built early in the 16th century; the S.W. wing was added c. 1689; a former N.W. wing was pulled down c. 1790, and there are many modern additions and alterations. The main block originally contained the hall of three bays, with a porch and small staircase facing the courtyard, and a room of two bays, formerly the kitchen, on the N.E. side; both the hall and kitchen are now sub-divided. The present kitchen and domestic offices are in the N.E. wing. The S.W. wing contains the principal staircase, the drawing-room and two other rooms.

The house is a good example of 16th-century work; the original chimney stack on the S.E., the hall, and the staircases are noteworthy.

N.W. Elevation:—The main block is entirely covered with cement or restored with modern brick; in the middle is a gabled porch of two storeys, between two small gables; the entrance doorway has a flat four-centred head with traceried spandrels, all original, but the posts are modern or encased; E. of the entrance is a staircase and a modern addition, and beyond the W. gable is another modern addition. On the first floor are two original windows, one of two lights with a

moulded wood frame, mullion and transom; the other is of one light with a transom, and is unglazed. The end of the S.W. wing is of late 18th-century red and blue bricks; the return wall, facing the courtyard, is partly covered by a low modern addition, above which are two large projecting chimney stacks of c. 1689, with rectangular shafts having sunk panels with round heads. The walls of the N.E. wing have been re-faced with modern brick. *S.E. Elevation*:—The porch, in the middle of the elevation, and the end of the S.W. wing are gabled; the main block has a moulded wood cornice with dentil ornament, possibly of the 17th century; at the corners of the porch are two large brackets of wood, carved with a volute pattern; W. of the porch is a large projecting chimney stack of early 16th-century date, covered with roughcast to the level of the eaves, and finished with a moulded brick cornice and a shaped panel of brick set to imitate rusticated masonry; the two octagonal shafts are on a rectangular base, and have moulded caps and bases; built into the chimney-breast are three stones, carved with the head of a man, a conventional lily, and the face of a woman; lower down is a fourth stone carved with a grotesque beast and foliage; in the upper storey, E. of the porch are three similar stones, two of them being each carved with a fleur de lis, and the third with the head of a man; lower down in the wall are two shields, of wood, one carved with the arms of Pigot, and the other with ermine, three lozenges fessewise; the top of the second shield is missing: only one original window remains, and is of two lights, with frame, mullions and transom of moulded oak. The chimney stack at the S.W. end of the main block has grouped square shafts built of thin bricks; the stack at the N.E. end is apparently of 17th-century bricks. *S.W. Elevation*:—The walls are covered with roughcast; two lead rain-water pipes have ornamental heads bearing the initials 'T.L.' and the date '1689'.

Interior:—On the *Ground Floor* the hall in the main block (originally 40 ft. by 20 ft., now sub-divided) has heavily moulded ceiling-beams forming six panels; the four wall-posts supporting the cross-beams are original and are thicker at the top than at the bottom; two of the walls have moulded beams, forming cornices; the ceiling-beams are supported at the intersections by large twisted posts, inserted c. 1810: the fireplace is of stone and has moulded jambs and depressed head with moulded spandrels; above it is a frieze and moulded cornice supported by narrow projecting pilasters; on the cast-iron fireback is an achievement of arms, a chevron between three escutcheons, each with a sprig of conventional foliage over it and



bearing the initial 'T'; round the fireplace is some 17th-century panelling of carved oak; the N.W. window contains a few fragments of old glass with the Pigot arms. The rooms E. of the hall have intersecting splayed beams in the ceilings; one of the beams is supported on large wall-posts; in the dining room is an elaborately panelled 17th-century door. The 17th-century winding staircase on the N.E. side of the hall has plain square newels, with moulded caps, turned balusters, and a hand-rail moulded on one side. In the S.W. wing the walls of the drawing room are lined with large bolelection-moulded panels, and the doorways and fireplace have moulded architraves, all possibly of late 17th-century date. The hall containing the principal staircase has walls partly covered with 16th and 17th-century panelling; some of the panels are carved, and attached to other panels are fragments of 15th and 16th-century carving, small cinquefoiled heads, linen panels, etc.; the frieze is partly made up with 15th-century tracery, of wood, possibly from the former church at Hogshaw; the door opening into the hall also has some 15th-century tracery, brought from elsewhere; the fireplace has an early 17th-century overmantel with three panels, which have carved semi-circular heads and spandrels, fluted pilasters and lower rail; the date 1510 is cut

on a pilaster, but is of no significance. The oak staircase is of late 17th-century date, and has massive square panelled newels with moulded caps; fixed to each newel is a finial made up of two 15th-century poppy-heads, cut in half and attached to a central stem; they are probably from Hogshaw Church; attached to the panels of the newels are 17th-century figures, also brought from elsewhere; the large handrail and the fascia are moulded; the balusters are twisted and partly turned; the dado of the staircase has some 17th-century panelling, three of the panels being carved with shields each bearing the arms of Pigot impaling Iwardby; outside the shields are the initials 'R.S.I.' and 'C.P.'; the window contains some glass bearing an achievement of arms dated 1577; the shield is of eight pieces, (1) and (8) argent a bend engrailed sable with three fleurs de lis thereon. Under the staircase is a doorway opening into a small cellar, which contains a well; over the doorway is an 18th-century panel inscribed with a verse dated 1610. In the N.E. wing are some plain 16th-century ceiling-beams.

On the *First Floor*, over the hall, the library, originally the same size as the hall, but now subdivided, has two intersecting moulded beams and remains of wall-posts similar to those on the ground floor; at one end of the room are two panelled

doors of early 17th-century date. The passage at the top of the winding staircase has a 17th-century panelled door, and part of the partition is timber-framed, with wattle and daub filling; the elm floor-boards of the passage and of several rooms are original. The room in the S. corner of the house has a moulded cornice and a fireplace with a large architrave and a panelled overmantel, all of c. 1689. In the room over the drawing room the ceiling-beams are exposed, the walls are lined with large bolecion-moulded panels, and the fireplace and doorways have large architraves.

Of the *Moat* only fragments remain N.E. and S.W. of the house.

Condition—Of house, good.

^b (8). DENHAM LODGE, now a farmhouse, with gatehouse, moat and fish-pond, about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile N.E. of the church. The *House* is on the site of a former manor house and is of two storeys and an attic; the walls are partly of stone and partly of brick; the roofs are tiled. The plan is of half-H shape; the main block was built probably early in the 17th century; the two small wings projecting towards the S. are of later date. On the S. front the main block has been re-faced with stone, and the wings are built of thin bricks, possibly re-used. At the back is a modern addition, and the walls are almost entirely of stone, but a staircase and a projecting chimney stack are built of thin bricks; the stairs have been removed from the staircase. Interior:—On the ground floor are two 17th-century panelled doors, and on the first floor is a door of old moulded oak battens.

The *Gatehouse*, now used as tool-shed, etc., on the inner bank of the moat, 30 yards S. of the house, is probably also of early 17th-century date. The walls are partly of stone and partly timber-framed, and are on stone foundations; the roof is tiled.

The *Moat* surrounds the house and is fed by a spring in the hills on the N.; it is now crossed by a bridge, but the gatehouse possibly indicates the existence of a former drawbridge. The *Fish-pond*, E. of the house, is now dry.

About 40 acres of land adjoining the house are enclosed by a wall, built chiefly of thin bricks.

Condition—Of buildings and moat, good.

^b (9). THE RECTORY, about 80 yards N.W. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic; the walls are of brick, with remains of timber-framing; the roofs are tiled. It was built in the 16th century on an L-shaped plan, with wings extending towards the N. and W., and a staircase on the N. side of the W. wing; the walls have been almost entirely re-faced, and considerable

additions made, including a wing which extends from the W. side of the N. wing; on the W. side of the courtyard thus formed is a wash-house, apparently of the 17th century; in the middle of the N. wing is the original hall, now the drawing room, with the study, formerly the kitchen, at the N. end and the dining room at the S. end; W. of the dining room is the present entrance hall, with the doorway on the S. side; W. of the drawing room and study are the staircase hall, some domestic offices, and the servants' hall.

The house is an interesting example of 16th-century domestic architecture, with 17th and 18th-century alterations. The hall screen, of c. 1500, possibly brought from elsewhere, is especially noteworthy.

E. Elevation:—The wall is of brick with a wood cornice and sash-windows which have wood frames, all of late 17th-century date; at each end of the elevation is a projecting two-storeyed bay; in the middle is a gabled pediment with a semi-circular window in it. The *N.* and *S. Elevations* are of similar character to that of the *E.* elevation. At the back of the house the walls enclosing the courtyard were apparently re-faced with brick in the 18th century, except those of the staircase, which are thicker than the others and are of timber and brick; the window of the staircase is of c. 1600, and of three lights with a transom. The wash-house and the scullery adjoining it have some 17th-century casement windows with old fastenings.

Interior:—The walls of the entrance hall are lined with painted panelling of c. 1700; E. of the doorway is a deep recess with doors of somewhat later date than the panelling; the small chimney-piece is of c. 1700, and a cupboard on one side of the fireplace has panelled doors of the same date. In the drawing room, formerly the hall, is a moulded oak screen of c. 1500, apparently in the usual position at the N. end of the hall, but it is said to have been brought from the old manor house of Quainton; it is divided into five bays, two of them pierced by openings with four-centred heads, fitted with doors of late 16th-century date; the remaining bays have a double range of linen panels, and there are three similar panels over the doorways; above the panels are carved fantastic letters, forming the inscription 'G. de Neil', with a bird carrying a shield between the 'G' and 'de', and seven shields bearing arms, 1, Brudenell of Stoke Mandeville impaling Croke of Chilton; 2, Brudenell impaling Englefield; 3, Brudenell impaling (?); 4, Iwardby of Quainton impaling Brudenell; 5, Pigot of Doddershall impaling Iwardby; 6, Verney of Claydon impaling Iwardby; 7, Clifford impaling Iwardby; the

back of the screen is plastered and forms the wall of the study: in the ceiling of the drawing room are three heavily moulded 16th-century beams, forming six panels; the walls are partly lined with 16th-century panelling which has moulded styles and beaded and chamfered rails; the modern fireplace has a mantelpiece made up of 16th-century material, re-used and inscribed with a monogram and date 'B. B. 1750'; on each side of the fireplace is a late 17th-century recess with a round head, pilasters and over-doors; the panelled doors opening into the dining room are of the same date as the recesses. The walls of the dining room are entirely covered with bolection-moulded panelling of c. 1700, and the detail of the whole room, except the fireplace, is apparently of that date. The study has a wide fireplace, partly blocked, and S. of the fireplace a winding staircase of oak leads to the first floor. The principal staircase is of c. 1600, and has square chamfered newels with turned finials and pendants, a moulded hand-rail and flat sectional balusters adapted to the rake of the stairs; it is entirely of oak and well preserved. On the first floor, on the outer wall of two rooms over the drawing room, is some 16th-century panelling, and in a doorway opening into the staircase leading to the attics is a door of moulded battens.

Condition—Very good.

UPPER STREET, S. side :—

^b (10). *The Winwood Almshouses* (see Plate opposite), eight cottages in one range, facing N., on the W. side of the churchyard. The upper storey is partly in the roof; the walls are of brick; the roofs are tiled. The almshouses were built in 1687, as recorded on two inscriptions in front, but there are some indications of the wall at the back being of two dates.

The building is a good example of late 17th-century work; the brick gables and the coat of arms over the archway of each porch are especially noteworthy.

The plan is rectangular, with two porches in front; the cottages contain one room on each floor, and on the ground floor a scullery, in which is a staircase; there is one large chimney stack between every pair of cottages. On the N. *Elevation* the two porches are each of two storeys with a curvilinear stepped gable of brick; between them are two small plain gables; beyond the porches are also six plain gables, three on each side, with dormer windows between them; the entrance archways of the porches are semi-circular, and of brick with springers and key-blocks of stone; the stone string-course between the storeys breaks upwards over each archway, and supports a stone

panel with an inscription recording the erection and endowment of the almshouses in 1687, by Richard, son and heir of Sir Ralph Winwood, knight, principal Secretary of State to James I.; over each panel are the quartered arms of Winwood impaling Read, with the phoenix crest of Winwood above them; against the walls of each porch, inside, are stone benches. The windows on the ground floor and in the gables have wood casements and leaded lights. The four chimney stacks have each four square shafts set diagonally, and built of thin bricks, apparently of an earlier date than those used in the rest of the building; the two W. stacks have been rebuilt. The S. *Elevation* has a series of small plain gables, and a curvilinear gable of brick which corresponds to that of the E. porch on the N. elevation.

At each end of the almshouses is a small out-building of one storey; the walls are of brick, with semi-circular gables at the ends.

Condition—Very good.

MONUMENTS (11-38, 40-44):—

These buildings are almost all of the 17th century, and of two storeys; the walls generally are timber-framed, with brick or plaster filling and a little stone. The roofs are thatched or tiled. In some of the rooms are wide open fireplaces and chamfered ceiling-beams.

UPPER STREET, S. side (cont.):—

^b (11). *Cottage*, 100 yards W. of the church. The plan is L-shaped. The walls are partly covered with plaster, and have an imitation of the timber-framing painted on them. One chimney stack has grouped shafts built of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (12). *Cottage*, on the E. side of (11). The plan is L-shaped. The walls have plaster filling, partly covered with roughcast. One chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (13). *Cottage* (see Plate, p. 257), 150 yards W. of the church. In front the brick filling in the walls is original, and some of it is set in herring-bone pattern; on the ground floor is a small projecting window with a gable over it and now blocked; the moulded wood mullions, head and sill are of the 17th century and the sill is supported by a small moulded bracket; on the first floor is a similar window, partly blocked, and without a gable; a third original window is also partly blocked. The N. end retains original brick filling, but the S. end is faced with modern brick, except



PADBURY: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MATTHEW.
North Side, shewing 14th-century Clearstorey.



QUAINTON.
The Winwood Almshouses, dated 1687.

the gable, which is covered with roughcast. Two chimney stacks are of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Poor, especially at the S. end.

^b (14). *House*, now two tenements, 200 yards W. of the church. The filling in the N. and S. walls is of original red and blue bricks; in front is a date, probably 1622, set in blue bricks, but the first two figures are covered with ivy. At the E. end is a small modern addition. The central chimney stack is original.

Condition—Good.

^b (15). *Cottage*, now a shop, about 270 yards W. of the church. The walls have been much restored with modern brick and plaster. One small chimney is apparently of the 17th century.

Condition—Good.

^b (16). *Cottage*, about 300 yards W. of the church. The brick filling in the walls is modern. One small chimney stack is of the 17th century.

Condition—Good.

^b (17). *House*, about 90 yards W. of (16), was built late in the 15th century, and is probably the remaining part of a much larger building. On the N. front the timber-framing is braced and the upper storey projects; the moulded bressumer is supported by a plain bracket on each of the four main posts; in the lower storey, at the E. end, is an original doorway, now blocked, with moulded oak jambs and four-centred head with carved foliage in the spandrels. At the back of the house the brick filling is modern. The plain square chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (18). *Cottage and Barn*, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W. of the church. In the walls of the *Cottage* the brick filling has been much restored; the lower storey at the N. end is of stone, and the S. wall is on a stone base. The central chimney stack, of brick, is original, and the projecting chimney stack at the N. end has one square shaft also of 17th-century brick.

The *Barn* is a plain, weather-boarded structure.

Condition—Good.

N. side :—

^b (19). *Cottage*, about 230 yards W.N.W. of the church. The plan is of the central chimney type. The walls have been considerably restored with modern brick. The chimney stack is of 17th-century brick, and has grouped square shafts, and, on one side, a sunk panel with a round head.

Condition—Good.

^b (20). *Cottages* (see Plate, p. 24), three, 330 yards W. of the church, form an L-shaped building. They were restored late in the 17th and again in the 19th or 20th century. At the back the lower storey is partly of stone; the E. wall is covered

with cement. One chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good.

^a (21). *Cottages*, three in one range, 560 yards W. of the church. All the walls are covered with roughcast, except those of a small projecting wing at the back, which retains the 17th-century timber and brick, and has a small plain wood-mullioned window of three lights. The central chimney stack has grouped square shafts built of 17th-century brick; two small chimneys are also original.

Condition—Good.

^a (22). *Cottages*, three, in one range, 230 yards N.W. of (21). The wall at the W. end has a stone plinth. One large chimney stack has grouped square shafts built of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (23). *House*, 200 yards S.W. of (22). The front has been almost entirely re-faced with modern brick. The central chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (24). *House*, now cottages, on the S.W. side of (23). The brick filling in the walls is almost entirely modern. The central chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

LOWER STREET, S. side :—

^a (25). *Cottage*, two tenements, about 760 yards W. of the church. Some of the brick filling in the walls is modern.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (26). *Cottage*, 150 yards S.E. of (25). The walls are covered with roughcast. At one end is a chimney stack of thin bricks.

Condition—Good.

^a (27). *Cottage*, two tenements, 40 yards E. of (26). The walls have been restored with modern brick. The central chimney stack is partly of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (28). *Cottage*, about 30 yards E. of (27). The walls have been much restored, and the front wall has been heightened. The central chimney stack is partly of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good.

^a (29). *Cottage*, now two tenements and a modern shop, 50 yards E. of (28). The walls have been considerably restored with modern brick. The large central chimney stack is of 17th-century brick, and has grouped square shafts, restored at the top.

Condition—Good.

^b (30). *Cottage*, two tenements, W. of (31), has been restored and enlarged. One chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (31). *The Sportsman Inn*, about 430 yards S.W. of the church, has been restored and enlarged. The chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (32). *Cottage*, E. of (31), has been enlarged, and the walls have been restored with modern brick. One chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (33). *Cottages*, a range, about 90 yards E. of (32). The walls have been much restored, and a small modern addition has been made. One chimney stack is original.

Condition—Fairly good.

N. side :—

^b (34). *Cottage*, two tenements, 270 yards S.W. of the church, has been much restored and enlarged. On the E. side the 17th-century brick filling remains, and one panel is set in herring-bone pattern; the S. end is covered with roughcast.

Condition—Good.

^a (35). *Cottage*, 220 yards W. of (34), is of one storey and an attic. The walls retain much of the 17th-century plaster filling, restored with modern brick. There is a modern addition at the back.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (36). *Cottage*, now tenements, 130 yards W. of (35), is of one storey and an attic. The walls are partly of 17th-century brick. The central chimney stack is original.

Condition—Fairly good.

THE GREEN, W. side :—

^b (37-38). *Houses*, two, about 300 yards W.S.W. of the church. The walls are modern, or covered with roughcast and cement. Each building has a chimney stack of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good.

N. side :—

^b (39). *The Village Cross*, remains (see Plate, p. 24), 330 yards W. of the church, probably of the 15th century. The remains consist of a rough square plinth and two steps with a square block on the top, and about 4 ft. of an octagonal stone shaft, which has stops at the base.

Condition—Much worn.

E. side :—

^b (40). *Cottage*, two tenements, about 300 yards W. of the church, is of one storey and an attic. The walls have been partly restored and partly

covered with plaster. The central chimney stack is original.

Condition—Good.

^a (41). *FARMHOUSE*, on the E. side of Station Road, $\frac{1}{3}$ mile S.W. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic. The original plan is L-shaped, with the wings extending towards the S. and W. At the S. end is a late 17th-century extension, and on the W. side of the S. wing is a small modern addition of one storey. The original walls have brick filling with some blue bricks set in a pattern, and have been much restored with modern brick. The large central chimney stack in the S. wing is original, with oversailing courses at the top.

Condition—Structurally fairly sound; internal condition bad; unoccupied.

^a (42). *UPPER SOUTH FARM*, $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles S.W. of the church. The plan of the house is rectangular, facing S., with a projecting wing at the W. end, and a small modern addition at the back. The walls have been almost entirely re-faced with 18th-century and modern brick. Part of the N. wall is original, and has a gable and old windows.

Interior :—At the E. end of the house, on the ground floor, one room has a wide fireplace and an open timber ceiling, and another room has a heavily moulded beam in the ceiling. On the first floor the timber construction is visible, and there is a little early 17th-century panelling. Some of the floors are of wide oak boards.

Condition—Good.

^a (43). *GRANGE FARM*, house, barns and outbuilding, 1 mile N.W. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys and an attic. The walls are almost entirely of brick. The 17th-century plan is rectangular, considerably enlarged and altered in the 18th and 19th centuries; only the present W. wing is original, and has been partly restored. Interior :—On the ground floor are some chamfered ceiling-beams, an open fireplace, and some 17th-century panelling.

The *Barns*, N. of the house, are of 17th-century timber and brick; the small square *Outbuilding*, S.W. of the house, is probably of late 17th-century date.

Condition—Good.

^b (44). *DENHAM FARM*, about 1,000 yards N.N.E. of the church. The 17th-century house is of rectangular plan, facing S., with small 18th-century additions in front, at the back and at the W. end; a brick in the S. extension bears the date 1739. In front the original brick filling is whitewashed, and some of the windows are old. One chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

187. RADCLIVE.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xiii. N.W. ^(b)xiii. S.W.)**Ecclesiastical:—**

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, stands in the village; the walls of the chancel and the S. wall of the nave are of regularly squared and coursed stone; the walls of the tower and the N. wall of the nave are of coursed limestone rubble; the porch, originally of wood, is cased in stone and plaster. The roofs are covered with tiles and with lead. The *Nave* is possibly of late 12th-century date; the *Chancel* was rebuilt c. 1240. In the first half of the 14th century the *West Tower* was added, and the nave was much altered and partly rebuilt. In the 15th or 16th century a *South Porch* was added. In 1903 the whole church was restored.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (19½ ft. by 17½ ft.) has an E. window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil under a pointed head and moulded external label; the opening is apparently made up of 13th-century material re-used, but the tracery and external stonework are of the 15th century; below the window are external and internal string-courses of the 13th century; above it, set in the walling, is the pointed head of a lancet light, formed of two stones. In the N. wall, at the E. end, is a window of c. 1240 and of two lancet lights with chamfered jambs and heads, under a two-centred rear arch; externally the lights are rebated and have linked labels with mask-stops. In the S. wall, at the W. end, is a window similar to that in the N. wall, but with small corbel-capitals of rough design at the springing of the rear arch; E. of the window is a small doorway, also of c. 1240. The two-centred chancel arch is of two chamfered orders and of the 15th century, except the jambs, which are of c. 1200, re-set, and have shafts with enriched capitals; the S. capital is carved with foliated ornament, the N. capital with a crude palmette design; the W. edges of the jambs are decorated with chevron ornament. High up in the wall above the chancel arch are set voussoirs of the arch of c. 1200, decorated with chevron ornament; another voussoir and some corbels are set in the wall immediately above the arch, and were intended apparently to support the rood-loft. The *Nave* (33 ft. by 17½ ft.) has, in the N. wall, two windows; the eastern is of early 14th-century date and of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head formed of a single stone; the western window is of about the same date as the other, and is of two trefoiled lights with tracery under a square head; the heads of the lights and the tracery are cut from a single piece of red sandstone. In the S. wall, at the E. end, is a late 15th-century window of three trefoiled lights

with a deep external reveal and a pointed head; instead of a rear arch there is a cambered wooden lintel: the S. doorway, of c. 1200, has been re-set and considerably altered; the two-centred head is of three moulded orders, the outer order is decorated with elaborate zigzag ornament, and the label with dog-tooth ornament; the two outer orders of the jambs have detached shafts with foliated capitals of 13th-century character, moulded bands and moulded bases; the innermost order has edge-rolls with water-leaf capitals of earlier type than the others: W. of the doorway are traces of a window, apparently modern, which lighted a former gallery. The *West Tower* (9 ft. by 8½ ft.) is of the 14th century and of unusually good proportions; it is of three stages, with an embattled parapet, diagonal W. buttresses and a S.E. stair-turret which rises to the second stage, and is reduced in size by successive weathers. The two-centred tower arch is of three chamfered orders, the two inner orders dying into the walls. The W. doorway has jambs and two-centred head of two moulded orders, and the W. window is of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; in the S.E. angle, opening into the staircase, is a small doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head. The N. and S. walls of the second stage have each a small window with a two centred head. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a plain pointed light, chamfered and rebated. The *South Porch* consists of E. and W. walls; in each wall is part of the moulded wooden entrance archway of the 15th or 16th century, almost completely covered with plaster. The *Roof* of the nave is low-pitched, and the trusses are encased with boards, but the curved wall-brackets and wooden corbels are probably of late 16th-century date.

Fittings—*Bells*: three, 1st probably 17th-century; 2nd inscribed 'Sancte George Ora ꝥ v', by a Reading bell-founder, 16th-century; 3rd by Bartholomew Atton, 1594. *Chest*: In tower—large, of mahogany, with two drawers, fine brass handles, escutcheons and strapping, probably late 17th-century. *Communion Table* and *Rails*: table made up in front with two panels carved with grotesque caryatid figures, enriched mouldings, probably originally part of chest, late 16th or early 17th-century; rails with 'silhouette' balusters sawn from boards, pierced, early 17th-century. *Font*: plain, circular, with moulded base, c. 1200. *Glass*: In nave—in N.E. window, part of two canopies, fragments of figure, 14th-century, restored; foliated quarries, 15th-century; fragments of figures of the Virgin and Child, 14th-century; in N.W. window, fragments, quarries, etc., 14th-century. *Niche*: In nave—in E. wall, with moulded segmental head, 15th-century.

Pulpit: Sounding-board, 17th-century, rest modern. *Seating*: In porch—two small benches with foliated poppy-head ends, brought from elsewhere, early 15th-century. *Miscellanea*: In chancel—in front of communion rails, moulded stone *step*, probably early 17th-century; in E. wall, at N. end, *inscribed stones*, (1) black-letter, 'Robertus Sch', (2-4) names in Roman capitals, 'Elisha Shooke, A 1594', 'Robertus Fo . . . ter', 'John Forster', and (5) small cross, stones probably re-used. In tower—on modern door of stair-turret, iron *scutcheon* and *ring*, 15th-century.

The *Churchyard* has, in the N. wall, opening into the grounds of the Manor House (see (2)), an early 17th-century doorway with moulded jambs and square head having a label, all of stone.

Condition—Very good.

Secular:—

^b (2). THE MANOR HOUSE, 50 yards S.W. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, built of stone rubble and brick, c. 1621, the date on a stone panel in the E. wall, but subsequently much altered. The roofs are covered with tiles and slate. The house is part of a larger building, of which the original plan cannot be traced; early in the 19th century a large part was pulled down; it is said to have been at the S. end of the present house, which formerly extended also further towards the N., and now consists of an irregularly shaped block, facing W., the N. half being wider than the other. At the N. end is a dairy with a lean-to roof; it extends slightly towards the W. beyond the house, and has E. and W. walls of c. 1621; the N. wall is probably modern. On the ground floor the W. half of the house contains three rooms, that next to the dairy being the kitchen, apparently part of the original hall, with a screen at the S. end; the other two rooms are divided by an original chimney stack, and on the E. side a partition has been inserted in them to form a corridor. The E. half of the house is raised by three steps above the level of the rest of the building, and contains the staircase and four rooms; half the staircase and the two southern rooms are in the narrower part of the building.

The original screen in the kitchen is noteworthy.

The *W. Elevation* is quite plain; at the S. end is a gable with a modern bay window below it; most of the windows are of late 17th or early 18th-century date, with plain wooden frames, mullions and transoms; an early 17th-century window of three lights, with a moulded wooden frame, mullions and transom, has been altered to form a doorway, and is now covered by an outhouse; the original doorway which opened into the screens has been blocked; it has a moulded head and jambs of stone, and a rectangular label. The

E. Elevation is less regular than the W. elevation, on account of the southern part setting back from the rest of the building; it has three gables, and the windows are of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries; under a window on the first floor is a stone panel with arabesque ornament, and the date 1621. The chimney stacks are of brick, and have square shafts set diagonally on rectangular plinths; the caps have been rebuilt.

*Interior:—*On the ground floor the kitchen is paved with black and white stones in diamond pattern; at the S. end of the room is an original wooden screen consisting of three moulded circular columns supporting a moulded cornice with curved spandrel-pieces. The dairy is paved with stones similar to those in the kitchen, but re-set square. The room E. of the kitchen is lined with bolection-moulded deal panelling, possibly of c. 1700; another room has panelling with buttressed mouldings, of early 17th-century date, re-set. The original staircase is carried up to the attic, and has plain newels with ball-finials and moulded handrail; instead of balusters it has octagonal, oval and star-shaped ornament formed by moulded bars, of design similar to that used for pierced parapets of the same date.

On the W. side of the house, and parallel with it, is a garden wall, with panelled and moulded gateposts of stone, which have ball-finials; E. of the house is another wall with similar but larger gateposts; the walls and posts are of early 17th-century date.

Condition—Good; much altered.

^b (3). THE GRANGE, or Radclive Cottage, about 100 yards N.E. of the church, is a two-storeyed building, partly of stone rubble and brick, and partly timber-framed with brick filling; the roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped, the wings projecting towards the N.E. and S.W. The house was built probably late in the 16th century and was possibly of central chimney type, with the S.W. wing added in the 17th century; it was further altered and enlarged in the 18th and 19th centuries. The chimney stacks have been rebuilt. *Interior:—*The hall has a moulded ceiling-beam with a mason's joint about 2 ft. from the chimney stack, possibly indicating some arrangement of the plan of which no further trace remains.

Condition—Very good; much altered.

^b (4). COTTAGE, two tenements, 200 yards N.W. of the church, is of two storeys, built of stone and brick; the roof is tiled. The building is dated 1694, on a stone panel over the double doorway; it was altered and re-roofed in 1826. The chimney stacks are built of thin bricks.

Condition—Good.

CHACKMORE :—

MONUMENTS (5-8) :—

These buildings are all of two storeys, with the upper storey partly in the roof ; all of them, except one, are of rectangular plan and have remains of timber-framing, but have been much patched and rebuilt with brick. The roofs are thatched.

^a (5). *Cottage*, on the S. side of the main road, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.N.E. of the church. It was built c. 1600 ; the walls are low and of rough work.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (6). *The Post Office*, on the N. side of the road, 60 yards N.E. of (5), is built of stone rubble. The plan is irregularly L-shaped ; the longer wing faces the road and is of the 17th century ; an extension, of one storey, has been added at the E. end ; the shorter wing, at the back, is possibly also an addition. The chimney stack is of brick, with square shafts which have linked caps.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (7). *Cottage*, about 250 yards E.N.E. of (6), on the same side of the road, was built in the 17th century. The heavy timber-framing has been partly covered with plaster. One chimney stack is original and has remains of a strip pilaster.

Condition—Poor.

^a (8). *Cottage*, 100 yards N. of (6), was built c. 1600, but the original timber-framing remains only in one wall and has wall-posts and diagonal braces.

Condition—Good, much rebuilt.

188. RAVENSTONE.

(O.S. 6 in. v. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, stands at the N.E. end of the village. The walls are of stone rubble with stone dressings. The roofs are covered with lead. The church was much altered and the history obscured in the second half of the 17th century, but there was apparently a church of late 11th-century date on the site, with a *Nave* of two bays ; some original herring-bone rubble work remains in the W. wall. The *South Aisle*, with an arcade of two bays, was added c. 1200. The *West Tower* was built about the middle of the 13th century. The S. aisle was widened possibly early in the 14th century, and was extended one bay further towards the W. in the middle of the same century ; the *Chancel* was rebuilt and enlarged, probably at the same time. The clearstorey was added early in the 15th century ; c. 1670 a N. aisle was destroyed, the N. wall of the nave rebuilt and the *South* or *Finch Memorial Chapel* added, nearly all

the windows and doorways were altered, and many of the fittings renewed. During the 19th century the fabric was restored.

The church is especially interesting on account of the 11th-century remains. The most noteworthy fittings are the communion rails, the screens in the S. chapel, and the Finch monument with effigy (see Plate, p. 46), all of late 17th-century date.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (28 ft. by 15 ft.) has a modern E. window. In the S. wall, opening into the chapel, is a wide two-centred arch of late 17th-century date and of two chamfered orders ; the jambs have semi-circular shafts, with moulded capitals and bases. The two-centred chancel arch is of two chamfered orders dying into the walls ; it is possibly of the 14th century, but is now covered with paint. The *South Chapel* (28 ft. by 15 ft.) is entirely of late 17th-century date. In the E. wall is a window of three transomed lights under a square head with a moulded external label. In the S. wall is a window similar to that in the E. wall ; W. of the window is a small square-headed doorway. In the W. wall is an arch of the same date and design as that opening into the chancel. The *Nave* ($39\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $21\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has three buttresses against the N. wall, one dated 1670 ; a length of about 6 ft. at the E. end of the wall is 10 in. thicker than the rest, and is probably the E. respond of the former N. arcade ; further W. is a single-light window with chamfered jambs and ogee head, probably of late 17th-century date, but now blocked ; W. of the window is a 14th-century doorway with jambs and pointed head of two chamfered orders, probably re-set in 1670. The S. arcade is of three bays ; the two eastern bays are of c. 1200, with two-centred arches of one square order ; on each side are plain labels with round stops ; the E. respond is square, with a hollow-chamfered impost, and E. of it is a plain pointed piercing through the wall, much plastered, but apparently mediæval ; the E. column is circular, with a moulded base on a square plinth ; the capital is enriched with shallow leaf-ornament, springing from interlaced arcading ; the square abacus is similar to the impost of the respond ; the third bay is probably of mid 14th-century date ; the two-centred arch is of two chamfered orders with a plain label on each side ; the column replacing the former W. respond is circular and the present W. respond has a semi-circular attached shaft ; the capitals and bases are moulded and the W. angles of the second arch are cut back at the springing to fit the circular capital. The clearstorey has, on each side, three 15th-century windows each of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head, which has a plain external

label. The *South Aisle* (11½ ft. wide) has, on the N. wall, above the second column of the arcade, a plain corbel of uncertain date. In the S. wall are two windows: the eastern is of two plain lights under a segmental head, which is of late 17th-century date; the janibs are of two hollow-chamfered orders and of the 15th century: the western window has jambs of the same date and design as those of the other window; the traceried head is modern: further E. is the late 17th-century S. doorway with moulded jambs and entablature; re-set above it is a head-corbel, probably of the 15th century: between the window and doorway are some stones and a straight joint, probably indicating a former doorway. In the W. wall is a window of two lights, under a segmental head, which is of late 17th or early 18th-century date; the jambs are similar to those of the windows in the S. wall. The *West Tower* (10½ ft. square) is of three stages with a modern parapet, below which is a row of 13th-century head-corbels, much worn; against the W. angles are low buttresses; on the E. wall is the weather-course of the former steep-pitched roof of the nave. The mid 13th-century tower arch is two-centred and of one chamfered order, with an indented label and chamfered jambs which have moulded imposts, only 3¼ ft. above the floor of the nave. The W. doorway, with a pointed head, is possibly of late 17th-century date, and above it is a small lancet window of the 13th century. The second stage is unpierced. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a two-light window: the E. window is of late 17th-century date, with key-stone and imposts: the N. window is of the 13th century; the heads of the lancet lights have dog-tooth ornament and the mullion retains traces of a moulded capital and base: the S. window has old jambs, with a modern head and mullion, and the W. window has a much decayed head of limestone and a mullion repaired with cement. The lean-to *Roof* of the S. chapel is of late 17th-century date, low-pitched and of three bays, with moulded main timbers. The S. aisle has a 15th-century roof of three bays with moulded principals, supported on the S. side by curved braces, springing from embattled and moulded wood corbels; the intermediate principals and purlins are chamfered.

Fittings—*Bells*: three; 1st, by Newcombe, 1616; 2nd, inscribed 'Ave Maria', probably by John Rofford, 14th-century; 3rd, by James Keene, 1625. *Chest*: In S. chapel—plain, probably 17th-century. *Communion Table* and *Rails*: table with twisted legs, late 17th-century; rails with gates in the middle and twisted balusters, late 17th-century. *Doors*: In nave and S. aisle—in N. and S. doorways, with raised panels, both late 17th-century. *Font*: tapering circular

bowl, with shallow trefoil-headed arcading and quatrefoil in spandrels, circular base with four reeded and voluted projections at the top, early 13th-century. *Font-cover*: tall, octagonal, of wood, late 17th-century. *Monument*: In S. chapel—of Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Chancellor, 1682, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Daniel Harvey, 1675, large, of black and white marble, with effigy in Lord Chancellor's robes, of white marble; base with panelled pilasters at the angles and moulded cornice and plinth, canopy supported on four Corinthian columns, with curtains on the N. and S. sides and curved broken pediments above them, enclosing shields of the Finch arms, with crest and supporters. *Painting*: see *Reredos*. *Panelling*: Round chancel and nave—wainscoting with raised panels and moulded capping, late 17th-century. *Piscina*: In S. aisle—with pointed trefoiled head, early 14th-century. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten, late 17th-century, without marks. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, on pointed ogee base, moulded side panels, sill and cornice, large flat sounding-board, with standard against N. wall, late 17th-century. *Reredos*: In S. chapel—on E. wall, formerly in chancel, with two large round-headed panels, painted on them the Commandments, at each side rectangular panel, painted on one the Lord's Prayer, on the other the Creed, above middle panels broken pediment with a flaming urn of wood, late 17th-century. *Screens*: In S. chapel—in N. and W. arches, with twisted balusters in upper half, moulded cornices; double doors in both screens; in tower—in arch, close panels, doors with raised panels; all late 17th-century. *Seating*: In nave—all the seats with shaped standards, backs with raised panels, late 17th-century. *Sedilia*: In S. aisle—two shallow recesses with pointed heads carried on attached shafts in the jambs and a detached shaft in the middle, all with moulded capitals and bases, early 14th-century, possibly re-set from chancel. *Tiles*: In chancel—square, of black marble and white stone; in S. chapel—square, of black and white marble; all late 17th-century. *Miscellanea*: In churchyard—square base of cross, 14th or 15th-century, much weathered.

Condition—Good, but the quoins and corbels of the tower are much weathered.

Secular:—

(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT at Abbey Farm, about 120 yards N. of the church.

(3). ALMSHOUSES, N. of the church, are of two storeys, built of red brick with black headers late in the 17th century. The roofs are tiled. The plan consists of two rectangular ranges facing each other, and running N. and S.; each range contains

six tenements, of one room on each floor, with a plain square chimney stack between every pair of tenements; at the back, in the width of the chimney stacks, are small enclosed staircases. In front each range has, at the level of the first floor, a plain projecting string-course of brick, and, under the eaves, a plain wooden cornice; the doorways have flat heads and solid frames; on the ground floor the windows also have flat heads; all the window-frames are solid, but apparently restored.

Condition—Very good.

(4). ROBINSON'S FARM, about 160 yards S.W. of the church, is a house of two storeys and an attic, built of stone in the 17th century; the roofs are tiled. It consists of a rectangular block, facing S.E.; stables have been added at the back, making the plan L-shaped. In front on the ground floor are three windows with metal casements and moulded stone labels; the two upper windows are each of three lights with moulded stone mullions. At the back of the house are two gabled dormers, and the other windows have plain casements. One chimney stack is original, of stone, partly restored.

Interior:—On the ground floor are two wide open fireplaces; one has a wooden lintel and the other is partly blocked. The ceilings have chamfered beams.

Condition—Good.

189. SHALSTONE.

(O.S. 6 in. xii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, at the S. end of the village, was rebuilt in 1828, and restored in 1862; the only remaining details of the former church are the pillars and responds of the *North Arcade*, which are probably of the 15th century, and two fittings.

The 16th-century brass is of peculiar interest, as it is the only example in the county with an inscription to a 'vowess.'

Architectural Description.—The *North Arcade* is of three bays, with modern arches; the pillars are octagonal, the responds semi-octagonal, all with moulded capitals and bases, and probably of the 15th century, but re-cut.

Fittings—*Brass*: In N. aisle—on E. wall, on modern slab, of Dame Susan Kyngeston, 'vowess', daughter of Richard Fetyplace, of 'Est Shyfford', Berkshire, and widow of John Kyngeston of 'Chelrey', Berkshire, 1540, figure in mantle, long veil and wimple, with ring on right hand, inscription in black-letter. *Plate*: includes cup of 1571.

Condition—Good; rebuilt.

Secular:—

(2). THE MANOR HOUSE, S.E. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic; the walls are of stone, covered with plaster; the roofs are tiled. The greater part of the building, which faces W., is of 18th-century and later date, but the wing at the back, facing S., is probably of the 17th century; it is of rectangular plan with a central chimney stack and a stack at each end.

Interior:—Some of the rooms have chamfered ceiling-beams; the staircase from the first floor to the attic is of mid 17th-century date and has square balusters moulded to follow the rake of the stairs; the steps are of oak and the risers are panelled. In a turret rising above the roof is a bell inscribed, 'G. Purefoy of Wadley, Armiger me placet, 1656'.

Condition—Good.

MONUMENTS (3-5):—

These houses are each of two storeys and an attic, with walls of stone rubble: (3) and (4) were built early in the 17th century, each on a rectangular plan; the roofs are tiled.

MAIN ROAD, E. side:—

(3). *Home Farm*, 300 yards N.N.E. of the church. The house was lengthened at each end in the 18th century and at the S.W. corner is a modern addition. The central chimney stack is square with a small pilaster on each face. Interior:—There are stop-chamfered beams in the ceilings.

A barn N.W. of the house is probably also of early 17th-century date, and is built of stone; the roof is covered with slate. One door has original strap-hinges with ornamental ends.

Condition—Good.

(4). *Farmhouse*, now two tenements, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N. of the church, facing S. In front the windows have rough oak lintels. The central chimney stack has three square shafts set diagonally.

Condition—Good.

(5). *Farmhouse*, now two tenements, known as Ground Farm Cottages, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of the church. It was built probably in the 17th century. The plan is L-shaped, the wings projecting towards the N.E. and S.W., with a low modern addition in the angle between them. In front the S.W. wing has windows with old oak lintels, and at each end it has an original chimney of brick. The N.E. wing has one window with an old oak frame. The roofs are thatched. Inside the house is a wide fireplace with the original corner seats.

Condition—Good.

190. SHENLEY BROOK END.

(O.S. 6 in. xiv. N.E.)

Roman:—

(1). DWELLING HOUSE, on Dovecote Farm, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.W. of St. Mary's Church, Shenley Church End. Part of a tessellated pavement, bricks and other indications of a house were found on the farm in January, 1901, but the exact site is not recorded or known.

Condition—No structural remains above ground.

Secular:—

(2). WESTBURY FARM, stands in the middle of fields, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.W. of St. Mary's Church, Shenley Church End. The house is of two storeys and a cellar. The plan is L-shaped, the wings projecting towards the S. and E., with a small wing of one storey projecting towards the N. near the E. end of the E. wing. The S.E. part of the S. wing is of late 16th or early 17th-century date, but the rest of the house was built almost entirely c. 1670, the date appearing on one wall. The E. wall of the S. wing is timber-framed with brick filling; the other walls are of 17th-century brick; the roofs are tiled, except that of the N. wing which is covered with slate. On the S. front there is a moulded string-course between the storeys, and the eaves are of moulded brick; a small stone panel bears the date 1670. At the E. end of the E. wing there is a similar string-course and the eaves-moulding is carried across the foot of the gable. The chimney stack over the older part of the house has two square shafts, set diagonally on a rectangular base with a moulded top; the central chimney stack of the main block has a large square base of late 17th-century brick with four modern shafts set diagonally.

Interior:—On the ground floor are two wide fireplaces, one partly blocked, and both with wooden lintels. The ceilings have exposed beams, and the cellar door is of battens with a moulded frame planted on. On the first floor, one fireplace, now blocked, has stop-chamfered jambs and a plastered three-centred arch; another has a late 17th or early 18th-century overmantel with cupboards, covering the brick chimney: another has a moulded mantelpiece with dentils. Many of the rooms have old beams and floor-boards.

Condition—Fairly good; the roof leaks in one place.

MONUMENTS (3-15):—

These buildings are all of two storeys or of one storey and an attic. They are of 17th-century origin, and all except (3) retain much of the original timber-framing; the filling generally is of modern brick, and the roofs are thatched. Nearly all the buildings have 17th-century chimney stacks.

MAIN STREET, N. side:—

(3). *House*, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile W.S.W. of the road to Bletchley. The walls are modern. The central chimney stack is of 17th-century brick, restored. Condition—Good.

(4). *Cottage*, now two tenements, 100 yards E.N.E. of (3). The walls retain some old plaster filling. A barn near the cottage is also of the 17th century, and has timber-framed walls, partly with old brick filling, partly weather-boarded. Condition—Fairly good.

(5). *Cottage*, 50 yards S.E. of (4), partly disused. The walls have old plaster filling. Condition—Poor.

S. side:—

(6). *Cottage*, opposite to (4). The wall at one end is weather-boarded. The central chimney stack is original, but restored at the top. Condition—Good.

(7). *Cottage*, 100 yards E. of (6). Half the building is used as a storehouse; of the other half only the foundations remain. Condition—Poor.

(8). *Cottages*, E. of the road to Tattenhoe, form a rectangular block with a projecting wing at the back, and a small projection at the N. end. Condition—Fairly good.

(9-10). *Cottages*, two, E. of (8). Of each building only part remains, attached to a modern tenement, and much restored with modern brick. Condition—Fairly good.

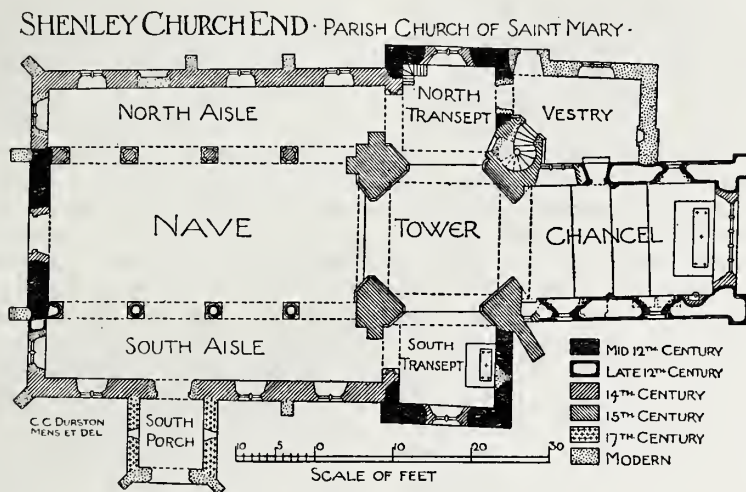
(11). *Cottages*, 100 yards E. of (10), form an L-shaped block, the wings extending towards the N. and W. Some old plaster filling remains in the walls. Condition—Fairly good.

(12). *COTTAGES*, 100 yards N. of (11), on the E. side of the road to Shenley Church End, form an L-shaped block, the wings extending towards the S. and E. The walls have some old plaster filling. Condition—Poor.

(13-14). *COTTAGES*, two, on a footpath, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S. of St. Mary's Church, Shenley Church End. The filling of the walls is partly of old plaster. Condition—Fairly good.

(15). *HOUSE*, on the E. side of the road, leading to Watling Street, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. of St. Mary's Church, Shenley Church End. The front is covered with cement. A barn near the house is also of the 17th century, and is timber-framed with brick filling.

Condition—Good.



191. SHENLEY CHURCH END.

(O.S. 6 in. xiv. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands in the village. It is built of rubble with small stones; the quoins and old buttresses are of squared stones. The roofs are covered with lead, except those of the transepts, which are tiled. A cruciform church was built on the site in the middle of the 12th century, the present *Transepts* and probably part of the walling of the *Nave* being of that date; c. 1180 the *Chancel* was rebuilt to its present dimensions and vaulted in two bays, and a vestry was added to it on the N. side; about the same time or a little later a narrow *South Aisle* was built, with the present S. arcade; in 1340–50 the S. aisle was widened, the *North Aisle* and N. arcade were built, openings were pierced in the W. walls of the transepts, and the clearstorey was probably added. In the 15th century, the *Central Tower* either fell or was taken down, and the present tower was built on a larger scale late in the same century, when the N. vestry was demolished. Late in the 16th century the walls of the chancel and nave were apparently heightened, and the roofs were made flat. Early in the 17th century the aisles were heightened and re-roofed. The *South Porch* was built possibly in 1637, the date appearing in the roof. The church was restored in 1888–90. The *North Vestry* and apparently the gables of the transepts are modern, and the S. wall of the S. porch has been rebuilt. The parapet of the chancel was rebuilt in 1911.

The development of the plan in this church is

especially interesting. The late 12th-century windows and other details in the chancel are noteworthy.

The *Chancel* (23½ ft. by 14½ ft.) has an E. window of late 15th-century date*, and of five cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head, and a moulded external label with carved head-stops, all much restored; the rear arch is of small moulded stones, re-used, from the ribs of the destroyed vaulting of the chancel. In the N. wall are two windows; the eastern is a pointed single light of late 12th-century date, with recessed jambs; each jamb has two detached internal shafts and one external shaft, all with moulded bases and capitals carved with enriched water-leaf ornament of slightly varying designs; the internal shafts have moulded bands at half their height, and the internal label, which is moulded and enriched with a form of indented ornament, is carried westward as a string-course to the point at which it was originally stopped by the vaulting; externally the moulded label is also carried along the wall as a string-course, part of it being visible in the vestry; near the bottom of the external W. jamb a groove is cut which probably marks the roof-line of the destroyed vestry: the western window, now opening into the vestry, is of late 15th-century date and of three trefoiled lights in a four-centred head, with a label on the N. side; the W. jamb is cut into by the stair-turret of the tower: between the windows, and now opening into the modern vestry, is a late 12th-century doorway with moulded jambs and semi-circular head, and, on the S. side, a moulded label with

* Shown by error in plan as 14th-century.

foliated stops. In the S. wall are two late 12th-century windows; the eastern is similar to the window of the same date in the N. wall, but externally the jamb-shafts have moulded bands and more elaborately carved capitals; the head is richly moulded, and the external label is carried along the wall as a string-course; the second window differs externally from the first only in the moulding of the head, but internally the inner jamb-shaft is attached and the moulding is continued without a capital round the inner order of the rear arch; the outer order of the rear arch is carved with lozenge-shaped sunk panels; the internal label has elaborate dog-tooth ornament and is returned at the ends; at the W. end of the wall is a low-side window of one uncusped pointed light; it was inserted probably in the 15th century, before the rebuilding of the tower, as a buttress cuts into it: between the first and second windows is a priest's doorway of late 14th or early 15th-century date, with moulded jambs and semi-circular head and an external label. Near the middle of each side wall is a carved vaulting-cornice of late 12th-century date, which has a central foliated capital with a square abacus, a keeled shaft stopped on a moulded and foliated boss, and on each side a smaller foliated capital with a square abacus. Below the internal sills of the N. and S. windows, is a roll string-course of late 12th-century date, stopped on each side of the E. window, and broken by the rear arch of the low-side window; the S. wall and the E. end of the N. wall have similar external string-courses, which return round the buttresses at the E. angles. The *Central Tower* (14 ft. square) is of three stages, with shallow buttresses at the angles; the S.E. angle is also strengthened by a large diagonal buttress; the embattled parapet has been restored; the N.E. stair-turret has a deep moulded plinth, visible in the modern vestry, and cut into by the modern doorway of the stair-case. The ground stage of the tower has four late 15th-century arches, two-centred, and of three chamfered orders; the piers are splayed and have moulded plinths and capitals; on the E. side of the E. arch the jambs are cut back below the capitals to give more room in the chancel and to avoid blocking the S. low-side window. The N. and S. walls of the second stage have each a late 15th-century window of three uncusped lights under a four-centred head with a plain label, the middle light only being glazed; on the E. and W. walls are the weatherings of the former steep-pitched roofs of the chancel and nave. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a late 15th-century window of two uncusped lights under a four-centred head with an external label. The *North Transept* (12 ft. by 11 ft.) has, in the E. wall, opening into the

vestry, a modern doorway, above which is a small mid 12th-century window with a semi-circular head, the external jambs and head being chamfered probably at a later date. In the N. wall is a 14th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a pointed head, with a plain label which has mask-stops; the external stonework has been much restored; below the window are two modern lights. In the W. wall, opening into the N. aisle, is a 14th-century arch, two-centred and of two chamfered orders; the N. respond is semi-octagonal; the capital is hidden by the floor of the organ-loft, and the base is moulded; the S. respond was destroyed when the tower was rebuilt. In the S.E. corner is a 15th-century doorway with a four-centred arch in a square head, formerly opening into the stair-turret of the tower, and now blocked. The *South Transept* (12 ft. by 10 ft.) has, in the E. wall, a mid 12th-century window with rebated jambs and semi-circular head, now blocked. In the S. wall is a window of c. 1300 and of two trefoiled lights, with a quatrefoil in a pointed head, which has a label with mask-stops. In the W. wall, opening into the S. aisle, is an arch similar to that in the N. transept; on the N. side it rests on a 14th-century moulded cornice, formerly the capital of a shaft; on the S. side is a semi-octagonal respond with a re-cut moulded capital and base. Externally, a moulded string-course is carried round the walls at the level of the window-sills. The *Nave* (39½ ft. by 17½ ft.) has an embattled parapet. The N. and S. arcades are of four bays, the easternmost bay on each side being cut into by the tower. The N. arcade, of mid 14th-century date, has two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the octagonal pillars, partly re-cut and restored, and the semi-octagonal W. respond have moulded capitals and bases. The late 12th-century S. arcade has two-centred arches of two square orders, with a label on the S. side having indented ornament; the opening of the easternmost bay is wider than that of the N. arcade, as the buttress of the tower is not continued below the springing line of the arch; the circular columns, restored and re-cut, and the semi-circular W. respond have much restored moulded bases and coarsely-cut capitals with square chamfered abaci. The clearstorey has, on each side, three windows of mid 14th-century date, much restored; those in the N. wall are each of two trefoiled lights under a square head, and those in the S. wall each of two trefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head. The late 14th-century W. doorway has jambs and two-centred head of two moulded orders; the jambs are almost entirely modern, and the moulded label has modern head-stops. The 15th-century W. window has been much



OVING.

(4). Cottage in Village ; early 17th-century.



QUAINTON.

(13). Cottage in Village ; 17th-century.



SHENLEY CHURCH END.

(4). Farmhouse, now two tenements, S. of Church ; mid 17th-century.



SIMPSON.

Rectory Farm ; mid 17th-century.



STEWKLEY.

(14). Cottages in Village, S. of Church ; late 16th or early 17th-century, now rebuilt.



STEWKLEY.

(24). Cottage in Village, N. of Church ; late 16th or early 17th-century.

SMALL HOUSES AND COTTAGES.

Timber-framed.

restored; it is of five cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head and a label with head-stops. The *North Aisle* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, three 14th-century windows, restored, each of two trefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a pointed head, with an external label; the label of the easternmost window has head-stops, that of the second grotesque animal-stops, and that of the third has only one carved stop, but has a carved finial; between the second and third windows is a mid 14th-century doorway, now blocked; the jambs and pointed head are moulded, and the moulded label has head-stops. In the W. wall is a modern window. The *South Aisle* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide) has, in the S. wall, three 14th-century windows; the easternmost, slightly restored, is of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head; the label is modern, but has old head-stops; the other windows are similar to the N. windows of the N. aisle, one being repaired with cement: between the second and third windows is a modern doorway. In the W. wall is a modern window. The *South Porch* has side walls possibly of the 17th century, each with a small loop light, the head of that in the E. wall being apparently a fragment of an older window. The 16th-century *Roof* of the chancel is of flat pitch, with moulded ridge, purlins, wall-plates, and principals, curved wall-brackets, and intermediate rafters. The N. aisle has a flat lean-to roof, with chamfered purlin and main rafters and a wall-plate inscribed with initials and the date 1630, all now restored. In the roof of the S. porch is a timber dated 1637, re-used in modern work.

Fittings—Bells: six, 6th inscribed 'Missi De Celis Abeo Nomen Amen Gabrelis', probably by Robert Burford, early 15th-century. *Brasses and Indents*—Brass: In chancel—S. of altar, of Thomas Thurleby, rector of the parish, 1432, black-letter inscription in Latin, with indent of figure above it. Indent: In chancel—N. of altar, of a man's figure and inscription, probably 15th or 16th-century. *Communion Table*: In S. transept—modern, except four turned legs, and top rail with guilloche ornament, 17th-century. *Font*: octagonal bowl with trefoiled panel in each face, plain base, all of limestone, 15th-century. *Lockers*: In chancel—low down in E. end of S. wall and in N. wall, two, rebated for doors. In S. transept—in S. wall, similar to those in chancel. *Monuments*: In chancel—on N. side, (1) to Edmund Ashfyld, knight, 1577, and Eleanor his wife, black and white marble sarcophagus, in recess, flanked by marble Corinthian columns supporting a broken pediment; inscription and coloured achievement with arms of Ashfield and alliances. In N. aisle—near W. end of N. wall, (2) of Thomas

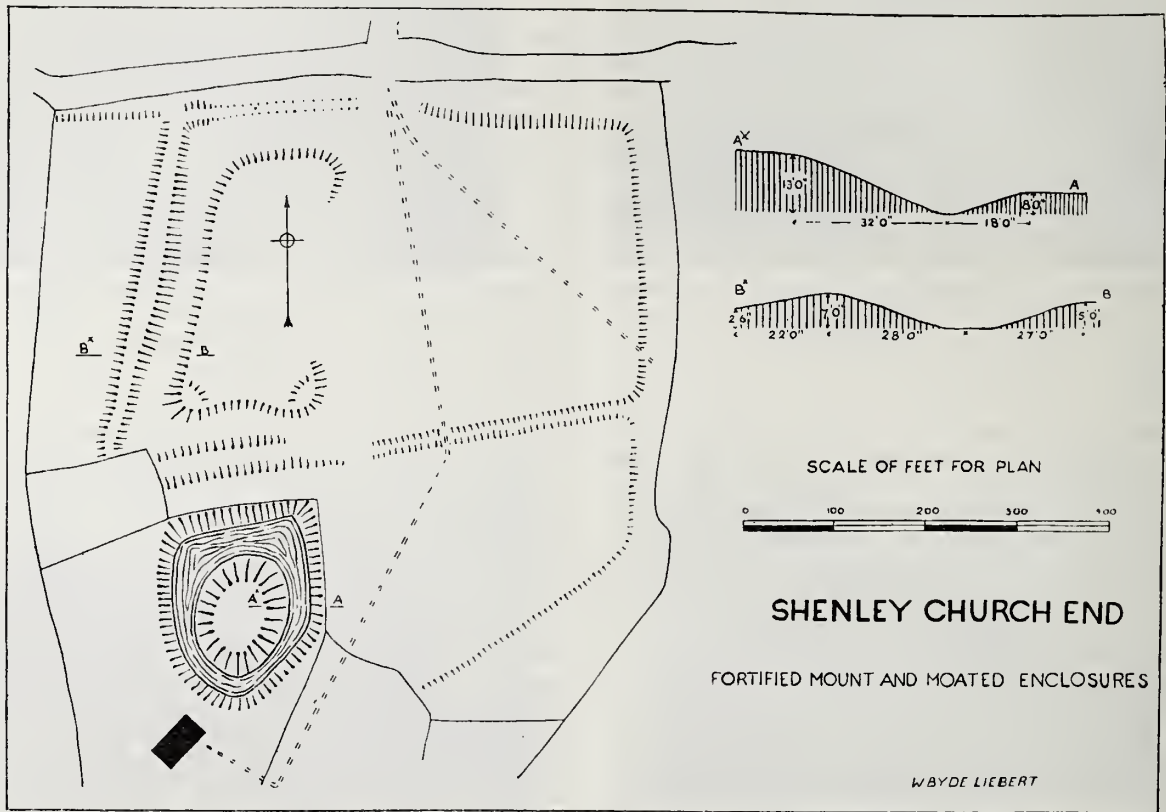
Stafford of 'Tatenho', 1607, large monument (see Plate, p. 43), with alabaster recumbent effigy of man in late 16th-century armour and ruff; on base, in front, kneeling figures in half relief, of wife, four sons, three holding skulls, and three daughters, one holding a skull; above effigy, mural panel with inscription, flanked by pilasters and surmounted by two shields, and a cartouche containing achievement of arms of Stafford of Tattenhoe, quartering Hastang, Burdett and Aylesbury; over the sons four shields of Stafford, over the daughters three shields, Bernard, Thakes-ton and Savage, each impaling Stafford; all the shields incorrectly re-coloured. *Piscina*: In chancel—said to have been taken from N. vestry, with double opening, having trefoiled heads and chamfered mullion, in E. opening shallow circular basin, probably 14th-century; projecting part of basin modern. *Pulpit*: with carved round-headed panels, some 17th-century, others modern. *Sedilia*: In chancel—in S. wall, with moulded jambs and segmental arch, stone seat, with edge roll moulding, divided by low stone arm with attached shaft having moulded capital, 13th-century, arch and part of jambs restored, recess formerly contained monument now in N. aisle. *Miscellanea*: In chancel—in sill of low-side window, richly carved stone, late 12th-century, probably a boss from chancel vault. In S. transept—built into N.E. corner, richly carved capital, late 12th-century. In N. aisle—loose, three carved fragments of stone, 12th-century and later date. S. transept—scratched on S. angles, traces of two sundials. In tower—in N. window of second stage, shutter.

Condition—Good, but the N. arcade leans outwards.

Secular:—

(2). THE TOOT (Moated Mound), with large MOATED ENCLOSURES adjoining, 500 yards S.W. of the church, about 320 ft. above O.D. The mound is 60 ft. in diameter at the summit and about 120 ft. at the base, and its height is 13 ft. N. and E. of it are the remains of two larger moated enclosures, apparently of later date: the principal enclosure on the N. is well preserved on the W. side, where the moat has a broad retaining bank; on the S. it is separated from the moat of the mound by a strong rampart; there are traces of foundations in the W. half of this enclosure; the E. enclosure is of inferior strength. The area of the whole work, including defences, is about 7 acres. The ditch surrounding the mound contains water; the other moats are dry.

Condition—Of mound, good; of rest of work, imperfect.



(3). **ALMSHOUSE**, forming six tenements, 200 yards S. of the church, is of two storeys, the upper storey partly in the roof, and is built of stone. The roofs are tiled. The house is of rectangular plan, with gabled ends and a gable in the middle of the front. It was built in 1654, as recorded by an inscription on a carved stone panel in the middle gable:—‘The Alms house was caused to be erected by Thomas Stafford of Tatenho, Esq., deceased, and was built by Thomas Stafford, Esq., his son, Anno Domini 1654.’ The building has been repaired, and at the back is a low modern addition. At each end is a projecting chimney stack with a single square shaft, and there are two other stacks each with two square shafts, all of thin bricks.

Condition—Good.

(4). **FARMHOUSE** (see Plate, p. 257), now two tenements, 120 yards S. of the church, is of two storeys, built of timber and brick in the middle of the 17th century, and partly repaired with modern brick. The roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped, the wings extending towards the N. and E. In the W. wall one of the windows has an original oak frame; the central chimney stack is of old thin bricks.

Interior:—On the ground floor the ceilings have chamfered beams, and there is a large fireplace with a cambered lintel of oak. The old oak staircase in the E. wing has, on the first floor, a few 17th-century flat balusters.

Condition—Fairly good.

MONUMENTS (5-8):—

These buildings are of two storeys, with walls of timber and brick; all, except (5), have thatched roofs, and all have old chimney stacks.

(5). **POST OFFICE**, on the W. side of the road leading to Watling Street, 100 yards E. of the church. It was built in the 17th century. The roof is covered with corrugated iron.

Condition—Fairly good.

(6). **COTTAGE**, on the E. side of the road, 140 yards N.E. of the church. It was built probably early in the 17th century, and has old mullioned windows in front and at the N. end.

Condition—Fairly good.

(7). **COTTAGE**, 30 yards N. of (6), was built probably late in the 17th century, but has been much restored.

Condition—Fairly good.

(8). FOLLY FARM, about 1 mile W.S.W. of the church. The house was built in the 17th century, and has been partly restored with modern brick. The plan is L-shaped. The central chimney stack is square, with a projecting nib on each side.

Condition—Poor.

192. SHERINGTON.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)v. S.W. ^(b)v. S.E.)

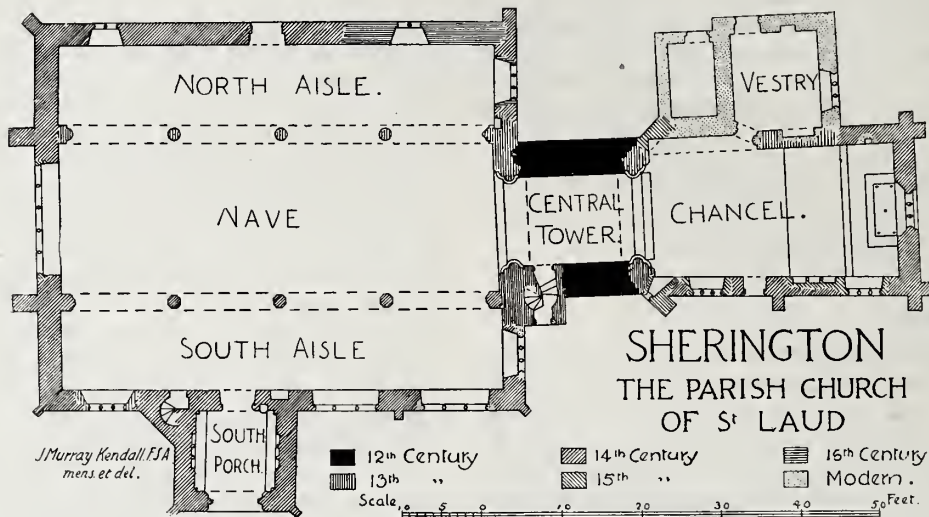
Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAUD, N. of the village, is built of limestone rubble with stone dressings; the roofs are covered with lead and with tiles. The lower part of the N. and S. walls of the *Central Tower* is probably of the 12th century. In the 13th century the E. and W. arches of the tower were rebuilt and a S.W. stair-turret was constructed; the *Chancel* was also rebuilt and lengthened, and a *North Aisle* was added to the *Nave*. Early in the 14th century the chancel was lengthened and widened at the E. end, and the S. wall was rebuilt; shortly afterwards the *South Aisle* and *South Porch* were added, and the W. wall of the nave and part of the N. aisle were re-constructed. Late in the 15th century the upper part of the tower was rebuilt, new windows were inserted in the chancel and the W. window of the nave was altered to its present form. Early in the 16th century part of the N. aisle was rebuilt and the clearstorey added; probably at the same time the N. arcade was rebuilt and moved about 4 in. N. of its original position. In the 19th century the whole church was restored and the *North Vestry*, *Fuel-House* and organ-recess were constructed.

The church is especially interesting on account of the intricate development of the plan. The 15th-century font is noteworthy (see Plate, p. 45).

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (31 ft. by 17 ft. at E. end and 15 ft. at W. end) has an early 14th-century E. window of three trefoiled lights under a two-centred head and an external label with mask-stops; the external stonework and the internal splays are moulded; the tracery is modern. In the N. wall, at the W. end, is a modern recess for the organ. In the S. wall are two 15th-century windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head; the deep external reveals are moulded: between the windows is a doorway, apparently of the 14th century, much defaced; in the S.W. corner, cut through the S.E. buttress of the tower, is a single-light window with a trefoiled head, and an internal rebate apparently for a shutter; the sloping sill

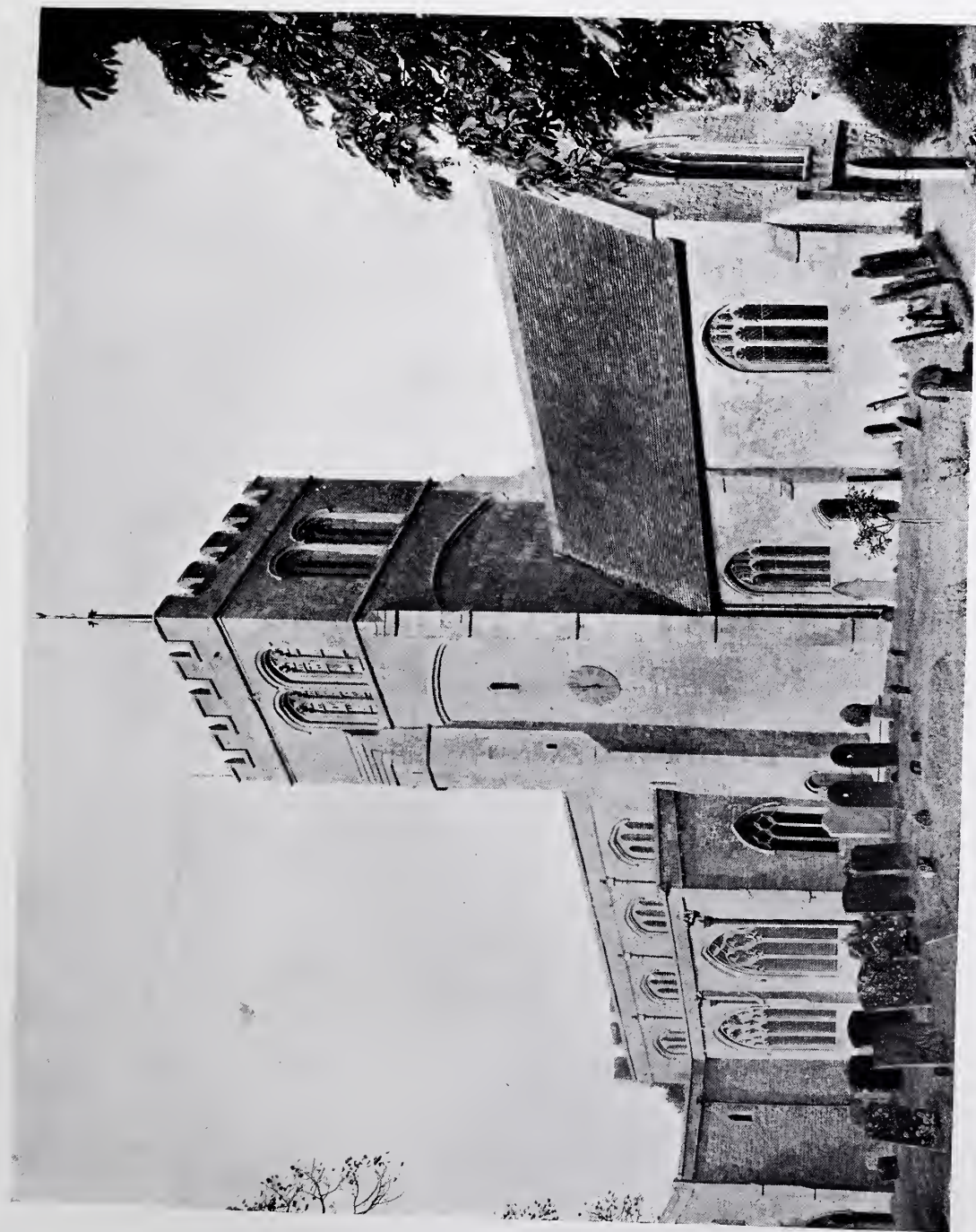
is carried low down. The *Central Tower* (11 ft. square) is of two stages, the lower stage rising considerably higher than the roof of the nave; at the E. angles are diagonal buttresses and at the S.W. angle is a stair-turret; the bell-chamber and the upper part of the first stage project slightly and are carried externally on blind arches of one heavy moulded order, that in the S. wall being cut into by the stair-turret; the parapet is embattled, and there is a small wooden spire. The arches, in the E. and W. walls of the ground stage, opening into the chancel and nave, are of late 13th-century date, two-centred and of three chamfered orders, with a chamfered label on each side; the responds have three engaged circular shafts, partly embedded in the 12th-century N. and S. walls; the stair-turret has a modern external doorway and, in the S.W. corner of the ground stage, an internal doorway of the 15th century; above it is the doorway of the former rood-loft, also opening into the stair-turret. In the first stage of the tower, above the nave, are small pointed windows. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, 15th-century coupled windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head, with a deep moulded reveal. The *Nave* (54½ ft. by 16 ft.) has a N. arcade of four bays, containing much work of mid 13th-century date, but apparently rebuilt c. 1500: the arches are two-centred, almost equilateral in shape, and are of two chamfered orders, the inner order of fairly large voussoirs, the outer order of smaller voussoirs: the E. respond is made up of three engaged shafts with moulded capitals; the moulded bases are of 14th-century type: the circular columns have 13th-century moulded capitals and bases, and stand on large square plinths: the W. respond is a half column. The S. arcade is also of four bays, with arches similar to those of the N. arcade, but the pillars are octagonal and the moulded capitals and bases are of the 14th century. Both arcades have been much scraped. In the W. wall is a large window, originally of the 14th century, but completely altered in the 15th century, of five cinquefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a two-centred head. The clearstorey has four N. and four S. windows, of early 16th-century date, and each of three uncusped lights under a four-centred head. The *North Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, an early 16th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head. In the N. wall, at the E. end, is a 16th-century window similar to that in the E. wall, but of two lights; the internal and external labels have mask-stops, and are possibly work of an earlier date than the window, re-used: in the middle of the wall is the N. doorway, of early 14th-century date, considerably restored; the jambs and two-centred head



are heavily moulded, and the external label is also moulded; above, and on each side of the doorway, are traces of the former porch; at the W. end of the wall is a window of c. 1340, and of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head. The *South Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has a plain parapet with three large grotesque gargoyles under it. In the E. wall is a window of three lights apparently in a 14th-century opening, but all the tracery is modern; above it, on the N. side, is part of the weather-course of the former roof of the nave, continued on the stair-turret and W. wall of the tower. In the S. wall are three windows; the easternmost is of three lights, apparently in a 14th-century opening, but with modern tracery; the second window is of c. 1330, and of three cinquefoiled lights with elaborate tracery in a two-centred head; the third window is of late 13th or early 14th-century date, re-set from elsewhere, and of three uncusped lights with three circles which have modern cusps, in a two-centred head: between the two western windows is the S. doorway of c. 1330, with jambs and two-centred head of one continuously moulded order; W. of the S. doorway, opening into the stair-turret of the porch, is a doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head. The *South Porch* is of two storeys with S. diagonal buttresses, a N.W. stair-turret, and a plain parapet. The outer entrance retains only a few old stones in the head, which is of slightly ogee shape, and of two moulded orders; over it is a two-centred window of uncertain date. In the E. and W. walls are small single lights, the E. light having a trefoiled head; against each wall, inside, is a stone bench, with three carved panels in the wall above it, having trefoiled heads and traceried spandrels. Above the

S. doorway is a small quatrefoil opening into the aisle. The lower storey has a plain quadripartite vault, with chamfered ribs, much restored. The stair-turret was originally carried up to the roof, but is now roughly weathered off at the level of the parapet. The 16th-century *Roof* of the nave is of five bays and low-pitched, with moulded principal and secondary beams, moulded purlins and wall-plate, and plain rafters; at the feet of the principals are shields charged, 1st a cross, 2nd a saltire, 3rd apparently a chevron between three roses. The 16th-century roof of the N. aisle is low-pitched and of six bays; at the feet of the principal rafters are carved figures, one holding a scroll and the others blank shields. The roof of the S. aisle is similar to that of the N. aisle, but without the figures.

Fittings—*Bells*: five; 2nd inscribed 'Gabriel', by one of the Watts family (Leicester), cast at Bedford, 16th-century; 3rd by Henry Bagley, 1672; 4th and 5th, inscribed with alphabets, by one of the Watts family, cast at Bedford, 1591; bell-frame of old oak. *Books*: Book of Common Prayer, printed by Bill, Hills and Newcomb, Printers to the King, 1683. *Font*: octagonal bowl, with moulded panels, containing figures of saints under crocketed ogee arches, much defaced, below panels band with alternate head and flower ornament, stem with traceried panels, moulded base, early 15th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. Floor-slab: In N. aisle—on threshold of N. doorway, apparently to Ann, daughter of Sir John Brett, knight, widow of William Norton, 1671, only part of inscription remains, much worn. *Piscinae*: In N. aisle—partly covered by N. wall of nave, with trefoiled head, 13th-century. In



SHERINGTON : PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAUD ; 12TH-CENTURY AND LATER.
From the South-east.

S. aisle—with trefoiled ogee head and blind tracery, 14th-century. *Sedilia*: In chancel—triple, with double trefoiled head to each recess, and tracery under a three-centred main head, 15th-century. *Stoups*: In S. aisle—E. of S. doorway, recess with depressed two-centred head. In S. porch—E. of S. doorway, small projecting bowl, mutilated.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

^b (2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, at the Manor House, 600 yards S. of the church.

^b (3). YEW TREE FARM, about 250 yards S.E. of the church. The house is of two storeys, built of stone c. 1595. The original plan is roughly T-shaped, the central wing extending towards the S.; in the W. angle, between the wings, is a low 17th-century addition, and in the E. angle is a modern addition. On the N. front are two stone panels, one bearing a fleur de lis and the other the date 1595. The roofs are tiled, and one chimney stack is of old bricks.

Condition—Good.

^b (4). COTTAGE, 70 yards N. of (3), is of two storeys, built of stone in the 17th century. The roof is thatched. An original chimney stack is of brick. Some old casement windows remain.

Condition—Good.

^b (5). THE RECTORY, about 280 yards S.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys and an attic, built of stone early in the 17th century, and has modern additions on the N. side. The roofs are tiled. The original plan is H-shaped; the middle block faces E, and contains the hall and staircase; the drawing room and dining room are in the S. wing, the study and kitchen in the N. wing; the space between the wings in front is filled by a modern conservatory, and a modern porch has been added at the back. In the S. wall, under the eaves, is a stone inscribed with the initials and date 'T. M. 1607'. Interior:—The hall is lined with early 17th-century panelling, and the principal staircase is probably of late 17th-century date.

The coach house and a large barn are possibly of 17th-century or earlier date. The walls are of stone; the timbers of the roof are visible inside the barn.

Condition—Good.

^b (6). THE LAURELS, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys; the walls are of stone; the roofs are tiled. It was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century on a rectangular plan, and has 18th and 19th-century additions at the back. One chimney stack is original, and has two square shafts of brick, set diagonally on a stone base. Interior:—The staircase is of late 16th or

early 17th-century date and has flat carved balusters and a plain handrail; the treads are modern.

A barn, with walls of stone, was built probably at the same date as the house, but the upper storey and roof have been destroyed.

Condition—Good.

MONUMENTS (7-9):—

These buildings are each of two storeys, built of stone in the 17th century, on a rectangular plan; modern additions have been made at the back. Original chimney stacks remain and some of the windows have old casements. All the buildings have original ceiling-beams and wide fireplaces, partly blocked.

^b (7). HOUSE, S. of (6). The roof is tiled.

^b (8). COTTAGE, about 600 yards S.S.W. of the church. The roof is thatched.

^a (9). HOUSE, about 400 yards S.W. of the church, on the W. side of the High Street. The roof is covered with slate.

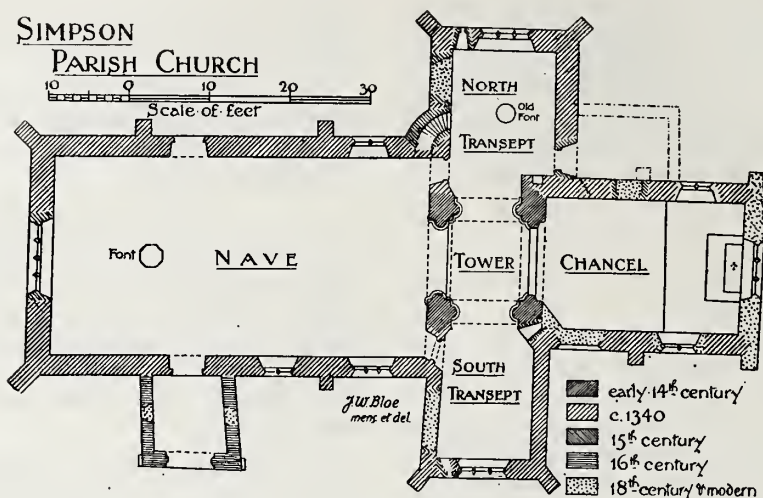
Condition—Of all, good.

193. SIMPSON.

(O.S. 6 in. xv. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS OR ST. NICHOLAS (dedication uncertain), stands on the E. side of the village. The walls are of limestone rubble, those of the chancel and S. porch being repaired at the top with brick. The roofs are tiled, except that of the chancel, which is covered with slate. The *Central Tower* is part of a cruciform church which existed on the site c. 1280; the work of rebuilding the *Chancel* and *North* and *South Transepts* was begun c. 1330, probably at the E. end, and was completed c. 1340; between these dates the chancel was widened and probably lengthened; the transepts were widened towards the E. and lengthened, the W. walls being rebuilt on the old foundations; the angles of the N. and S. walls of the chancel with the former E. walls of the transepts were retained to act as buttresses to the tower; c. 1340 the arches of the tower were rebuilt above the springing-line, and the *Nave* was rebuilt and considerably widened. At the end of the 14th century the tower was heightened. In the 15th century a vestry, since destroyed, was built in the angle between the chancel and N. transept, the nave was re-roofed, the rood-stairs were made, and various windows were altered or inserted. The *South Porch* was added in the 15th or 16th



century, and the transepts were re-roofed, probably in the 17th century. The church was restored in 1873, when the tower was underpinned, and again in the 20th century, when the E. wall of the chancel was rebuilt, and a wooden staircase was built against the E. wall of the nave, inside, from the top of the rood-loft stairs to the second stage of the tower.

Architectural Description.—The *Chancel* (24½ ft. by 16 ft.) has N. and S. buttresses at the E. angles; in the middle of the S. wall is a buttress, and in the N. wall are traces of a similar buttress removed when the former vestry was built; the N. and S. walls have a chamfered plinth of c. 1340, much worn. The E. window is modern. In the E. half of the N. wall is a modern window; in the W. half is a window and a doorway, each with a pointed head, and now blocked, only the outline being visible outside; in the wall E. of the doorway, outside, is a large stone, possibly indicating a piscina in the former vestry. In the E. half of the S. wall is a window of two lights, all modern, except possibly a few external jamb-stones; in the W. half is a tall square-headed window, blocked with brick and only visible outside; the jambs are of two chamfered orders, the lower part being of different stone from the upper part; it is probably an early 14th-century window, heightened in the 15th or 16th century. The *Central Tower* (8½ ft. by 9½ ft.) is of three stages, two of them being above the roof of the nave; the parapet is embattled. The ground stage has four pointed arches of two chamfered orders, the outer continuous and the inner resting on semi-circular shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the arches are of c. 1340, and have labels in the tower; the W. arch has also a label in the nave; the

capitals are of the same date as the arches, or were possibly re-cut at that time; the shafted jambs are of early 14th-century date. The upper storey of the ground stage has, in the E. wall, a single light of uncertain date, and in the S. wall a rectangular loop opening into the roof of the S. transept; in the W. wall is a doorway opening into the nave; it has a four-centred head apparently of the 15th century, but is probably not *in situ*. The second and third stages have, on the E. and W. walls, traces of the former high-pitched roofs of the chancel and nave; those on the W. wall enclose a rectangular loop immediately above the string-course between the stages; in the N. wall is a similar loop. In each wall of the bell-chamber is a window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a pointed head, probably of c. 1400; at the sill-level of the windows the walling becomes thinner than in the lower part of the tower, and below them are straight joints made by the jambs of the former windows. The *North Transept* (13 ft. by 18 ft.) has a chamfered plinth similar to that of the chancel and also of c. 1340, and diagonal buttresses at the N. angles. In the E. wall, at the S. end, is an early 15th-century doorway with continuously moulded jambs and two-centred head; the rear arch is outside, showing that the doorway opened into the former vestry, and further N. the line of the wall of the vestry is visible outside. In the N. wall is a window, of c. 1330, of three trefoiled lights with net tracery in a two-centred head, which has a label with head-stops; below and W. of the window is a small rectangular piercing probably of the 15th or 16th century, the lintel inside being of wood with moulding similar to that in the roof of the nave. In the W. wall,

towards the N. end, inside, is visible the outline of a window, probably of 15th-century or later date: at the S. end of the wall, opening into the nave, is a small arch or doorway, probably of the 14th century, of one chamfered order with broach-stops; the rear arch is on the W. side; further N. is a doorway with a pointed head, probably of the 15th century, but with a modern S. jamb; it opens into the staircase in the wall, leading to the former rood-loft. In the S.E. corner is the projecting N.W. angle of the chancel, which stops below the roof of the transept. The *South Transept* (11 ft. by 16½ ft.) has plinth and buttresses similar to those of the N. transept. In the S. wall is a 14th-century window and a rectangular opening below and W. of it, both resembling those in the N. wall of the N. transept. In the W. wall, outside, is visible the outline of a window: in the N. end of the wall, opening into and probably contemporary with the nave, is a skew arch, two-centred, and of one chamfered order; in each jamb is a small partly renewed shaft, with a moulded bell-capital; the bases are hidden by the floor. In the N.E. angle is part of the wall of the former transept, which has been splayed off and pierced with a small squint, now blocked in the chancel by an 18th-century monument. The *Nave* (46½ ft. by 24½ ft.) has two buttresses on the N. side, one on the S. side, and diagonal buttresses at the W. angles, all much worn. In the N. wall, at the E. end, is a 14th-century window, partly restored, and of two trefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a two-centred head; the external label has head-stops: the N. doorway, also of the 14th century, has jambs and pointed head of one moulded order; the label has head-stops, one broken and the other repaired with cement. In the S. wall, towards the E. end, are two windows; the eastern is of c. 1340, and of three trefoiled ogee lights with intersecting tracery in a pointed head, much restored; the external label has head-stops: the western window is similar to the window in the N. wall, but has an irregular rear arch of large stones: the S. doorway, of c. 1340, has moulded jambs and pointed head; the external label has head-stops and a foliated finial; the lower part of each jamb is modern. The W. window is of four trefoiled lights with vertical tracery in a pointed head, and has a moulded label with broken head-stops; it is of late 15th-century date, externally much restored; the rear arch is built of badly fitting stones, probably those of a former rear arch, re-used. The *South Porch* has a two-centred entrance archway of the 15th or 16th century, much repaired with cement; it is of two chamfered orders, the inner order resting on shafts with perished capitals; the

external label has head-stops. In the W. wall is a single-light window with a trefoiled pointed head; it is possibly of earlier date than the porch, adapted in the 15th or 16th century, and is now blocked; in the E. wall are traces of a similar window. The high-pitched *Roofs* of the N. and S. transepts are probably of the 17th century, and have two plain trusses, and re-worked tie-beams with struts. The 15th-century roof of the nave is fairly high-pitched and of four bays; the three intermediate trusses have tie-beams each with two struts carrying a collar-beam, from which rise two more struts supporting a second collar-beam; at the E. end is a hammer-beam truss, without the lower collar-beam, the struts forming an arch; the truss at the W. end resembles the intermediate trusses, but has hammer-beams instead of a tie-beam; the wall-plates, tie-beams and purlins are moulded, and the curved wind-braces, the struts and collar-beams are chamfered, except the upper struts of the second truss from the E., which are moulded.

Fittings—Bells: five; 2nd, by Richard Chandler, 1694; 4th, by Bartholomew Atton, 1604; 5th, by James Keene, 1630. *Font* and *Font-cover*: In N. transept—with plain tapering round bowl, cylindrical stem, stepped base, probably 13th-century, now disused; cover, consisting of flat lid, turned post in middle supported by four shaped brackets, 17th-century. *Monuments*: N. transept—against E. wall, outside, broken head-stone, to William Gale, 1638. *Piscina*: In N. transept—in N. side of projecting end of chancel wall, with trefoiled drop arch, small trefoils in spandrels of cusps, very slightly chamfered, probably 14th-century.

Condition—Good generally; plinths of chancel and transepts much weather-worn.

Secular:—

(2). *RECTORY FARM* (see Plate, p. 257), 120 yards N. of the church, is a house of two storeys, of timber and brick; the roofs are tiled. It was built about the middle of the 17th century on a T-shaped plan, the central wing projecting towards the N.; a small addition, of one storey, was added at the N. end later in the century, and the house has been restored. The S. front and gabled E. end of the main block are timber-framed, with modern brick filling; at the W. end the lower storey is of modern brick; part of the upper storey, with the gable, has old brick filling set in herring-bone pattern. The stone chimney stack at the N.E. corner is old, but the shaft is modern. The N. wing is almost entirely of 18th-century and modern brick, but part of the E. wall of the upper storey retains old timber-framing and a late 17th

or early 18th-century casement window, with an ornamental handle; the N. end is of late 17th-century brick and has a moulded brick string-course over a blocked window.

Interior:—On the ground floor some of the rooms have old beams in the ceiling, and the kitchen has exposed ceiling-joists. The staircase, in the S.E. corner of the N. wing, is probably in the original position, but is practically modern. The first floor has old oak floor-boards.

A barn, W. of the house, is probably of the 17th century, and is built of large timbers, weather-boarded; the roof is thatched.

Condition—Fairly good.

MONUMENTS (3-11):—

These buildings are nearly all of two storeys, and of rectangular plan; (3-6) are of late 16th or early 17th-century date, the others are of the 17th century; all of them were originally timber-framed, but have been much restored with modern brick. The roofs are thatched.

ROAD TO WUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN, N. side:—

(3). *Cottages*, a group of five tenements, about 40 yards N.W. of the church, form an L-shaped block. One chimney stack is partly of old thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

(4). *Cottages*, two adjoining, about 100 yards N.W. of the church.

Condition—Fairly good.

(5). *Cottage*, now two tenements, about 160 yards N.W. of the church. The S. front is of brick, half of c. 1700, and half modern; at the back is a modern addition.

Condition—Good.

(6). *Cottage*, about 200 yards N.W. of the church. The walls retain a little of the original plaster filling, and have a modern brick plinth. At the back is a modern addition.

Condition—Of walls, bad, all leaning outwards; of roof, poor.

S. side:—

(7). *Cottage*, opposite to (6), is of one storey and an attic. The E. gable has original plaster filling; at the W. end is a modern addition.

Condition—Fairly good.

ROAD TO FENNY STRATFORD, W. side:—

(8). *Cottage*, set back from the road, about 80 yards W. of the church. The walls retain much of the original plaster filling, and some of the windows have old leaded diamond-shaped panes. The chimneys are of 17th-century brick, restored.

Condition—Poor; walls lean outwards.

(9). *Cottage*, about 90 yards S.W. of the church, is of one storey and an attic. The plan is L-shaped and the small N. wing is weather-boarded.

Condition—Good.

(10). *Cottage*, about 120 yards S.W. of the church. The large central chimney stack is apparently of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

(11). *COTTAGES*, a range about 400 yards S.W. of the church. The central chimney stack is apparently original, but restored.

Condition—Fairly good.

194. SLAPTON.

(O.S. 6 in. xxiv. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). *PARISH CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS*, stands at the E. end of the village. The walls of the chancel are faced externally with brick, and are internally of clunch; the other walls are rendered with Roman cement. The roofs are covered with lead. The earliest structural detail is that of the chancel arch, which is of late 13th-century date. The *Nave* and *Aisles* have no detail earlier than c. 1320; the westernmost bays of the arcades are narrower than the other bays, possibly on account of the existence of a W. tower on the site of the present *Tower*, which was built in the second half of the 15th century; the clearstorey, many of the other windows and possibly the *North Porch* are also of that date. In the 19th century the chancel was rebuilt, or encased with brick, the *North Vestry* added, and the whole church restored.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (30 ft. by 15 ft.) has modern detail, except the late 13th-century chancel arch, which is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, with a label, probably modern, on the W. side; the chamfered jambs have semi-octagonal shafts with moulded capitals and modern bases, and, on the W. side, the outer order has trefoiled stops at the level of the capitals. The *Nave* (33 ft. by 14½ ft.) has N. and S. arcades of four bays, the westernmost bay on each side being narrower than the others; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders with ogee stops above the capitals, the stops of the inner orders having a leaf carved on them; over the arches are moulded labels; the pillars are octagonal, and the responds semi-octagonal, with moulded capitals and modern bases; the arcades are of c. 1320, but part of the work apparently has been re-tooled, and some of the pillars have been partly rebuilt with the old stone and patched with new stone. The clearstorey is faced internally with ashlar, and

has, on each side, three windows of late 15th-century date, each of two trefoiled lights under a four-centred head. The *North Aisle* (6½ ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, two 15th-century windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights under a square head; E. of the western window is the N. doorway, of late 14th or early 15th-century date, with jambs and pointed head of two chamfered orders. The *South Aisle* (6 ft. wide) has, in the S. wall, three windows; the easternmost is probably of late 14th-century date, and is of three trefoiled lights under a square head, with moulded internal jambs and depressed four-centred rear arch; the other two windows are similar to those in the N. aisle, but the westernmost has a moulded rear arch and internal label, possibly of earlier date than the rest of the stonework: the S. doorway, E. of the westernmost window, is of late 14th or early 15th-century date; the jambs and two-centred head are of two orders, the inner order chamfered and the outer moulded, with a moulded label. The *West Tower* (11 ft. by 10 ft.) is of two stages, the lower stage being of two storeys, and partly enclosed by the aisles; at the W. angles are diagonal buttresses, and in the S.W. angle is a stair-turret; the parapet of the tower is embattled. All the detail is of the 15th century. The two-centred tower arch is of two chamfered orders, the inner order springing from moulded corbels, the outer dying into the walls; there are no responds, but the chamfered edges of the walls have ogee-stops below the corbels. The W. doorway and all the windows have been much restored; the doorway has hollow-chamfered jambs and four-centred arch under a square head; the spandrels and moulded external label are covered with cement: the W. window is of three trefoiled lights under a four-centred head. In the S.W. corner, opening into the stair-turret, is a doorway with a four-centred head. The upper storey of the ground stage has a plain four-centred light in the N. wall. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a four-centred head. The *North Porch* has a pointed entrance archway covered with cement; against each side wall is an old bench, of stone. The *Roof* of the nave is of late 15th-century date, and of three bays with arched trusses on moulded corbels; the principals and purlins are moulded. The flat lean-to roofs of the N. and S. aisles are of the 15th century, and have moulded principals and purlins. In the ceiling of the ground stage of the tower are some old joists.

Fittings—*Bells*: five and sanctus; 2nd by George Chandler, 1681; sanctus probably 17th-century. *Brackets*, for images: In nave—on W. side of easternmost pillar of S. arcade, with defaced

shield in front. In porch—over N. doorway, semi-octagonal. *Brasses and Indents*: In chancel—at E. end, N. side, (1) of Reynold Manser, 1462, rector of the parish, half-figure of priest in Mass vestments, with inscription in Latin, and indent of shield; on S. side, (2) of Thomas Knyghton, rector of the parish, 1529, small figure of priest in Mass vestments holding chalice and Host, inscription broken in two pieces, lines of figure and letters filled with black composition. In N. aisle—(3) of James Tornay, yeoman of the Crown to Henry VIII., 1519, and Amye and Elizabeth, his wives, three figures, man in fur-lined gown with long sleeves having slits in upper part for the passage of the arms, badge of a crown on left shoulder; wife on each side of him, inscription, and two groups of children, one of three sons and two daughters, the other of four sons and five daughters. *Communion Table*: with fluted rails and turned legs, 17th-century, but has been heightened and enlarged. *Doors*: In S. doorway—with two ornamental strap-hinges and three crosses, probably 15th-century, much restored; similar ironwork on N. door. *Font*: circular bowl with tapering sides, chamfered at the bottom, of rough limestone, probably 13th-century; circular stem with re-cut capital, of clunch, evidently of later date than bowl, possibly part of column and capital, re-used. *Niches*: In N. aisle—in E. wall, two, one above the other; lower niche with sill about 4 ft. above floor, fairly wide, and having chamfered jambs and depressed two-centred head; upper niche, narrower than the other, with four-centred head; both probably 15th-century. *Paintings*: On chancel arch—remains of red and yellow colour. *Plate*: includes cup of 1662, flagon of 1689. *Screens*: In N. aisle—at E. end, loose, five fragments of carved and painted rood-screen, 15th-century, much damaged. *Tiles*: In chancel—in floor, twenty, encaustic, 14th-century. *Miscellanea*: In nave—scratched on middle column of N. arcade, “IHC” in black-letter. Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, surrounding Horton Hall.

Condition—Good.

MAIN ROAD, E. side:—

(3). *The Carpenters' Arms Inn*, about 330 yards W. of the church, is of two storeys, except the S.E. part, which is of one storey. It was built early in the 17th century, on a rectangular plan; late in the same century a small wing was added on the N. side, making the plan T-shaped, and a modern shop fills the N.W. angle. On the W. front and S. side the lower storey of the original building is of modern brick, the upper storey has

old timber-framing with brick filling, and in front has a half-hipped gable; the S. wall of the one-storeyed part is also of timber and brick; on the N. side the projection of the upper storey is visible inside the shop, and the late 17th-century wing is of timber and brick. The roofs are thatched. Interior:—There is a wide open fireplace, partly blocked, and some timbers show in the walls and ceilings; the roof has braced purlins.

Condition—Fairly good.

MONUMENTS (4-6):—

These cottages are of two storeys, built probably in the 17th century; they retain some original timber-framing with brick filling, but have been much restored with modern brick; the roofs are tiled or thatched.

(4). *Cottages*, two adjoining, S. of (3). At the N. end is a half-hipped gable; at the S. end is a weather-boarded addition, also gabled. Interior:—In the ceilings are a few old joists.

Condition—Fairly good.

W. side:—

(5). *Cottages*, two, adjoining, 180 yards S.W. of (4), set back from the road.

Condition—Fairly good.

(6). *Cottage*, S. of (5).

Condition—Fairly good.

195. SOULBURY.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xx. S.W. ^(b)xx. S.E.

^(c)xxiv. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, stands S. of the village. The walls are covered with cement and roughcast; some ironstone is visible where the plaster has fallen off. The roofs are covered with lead, except that of the chancel, which is tiled. The *Chancel* was rebuilt, and the *North* and *South Aisles* were added in the second quarter of the 14th century, but the existence of an aisleless *Nave* of earlier date is indicated by a straight joint at the junction of the N. aisle with the nave at the E. end; the nave was possibly widened towards the S. when the aisles were added. In the second half of the 15th century windows were inserted in the S. aisle, and the *South Porch* was built. Early in the 16th century the nave arcades were entirely, and the aisles partly, rebuilt, the N. aisle being lengthened towards the W., the *West Tower* was added, the clearstorey built, and the nave and aisles were re-roofed. The church was restored in 1863.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (34 ft. by 19 ft.) has diagonal buttresses at the E. angles

and buttresses against the N. and S. walls, all of the 14th century. The E. window is of three wide trefoiled lights under a two-centred head, all of early 14th-century date; the tracery is modern. In the N. wall are three windows; the easternmost is of three trefoiled lights with intersecting tracery forming quatrefoils in a two-centred head under an external label, all of early 14th-century date, much restored, partly with cement; the second window is of the same date as the first, of two trefoiled lights and a quatrefoil in a two-centred head, with an external label restored with cement: further W. is a priest's doorway, also of the 14th century; the jambs and two-centred head have a continuous moulding of unusual profile; the external label has moulded and foliated head-stops, and has been restored with cement: the third window is set low in the wall at the extreme W. end, and is of late 15th-century date, of two trefoiled lights and a quatrefoil in a segmental head; the external label has been repaired with cement, and has a head-stop at the E. end. In the S. wall are three windows; the easternmost is of early 14th-century date, of three trefoiled lights and net tracery in a two-centred head, which has an external label repaired with cement; the second is similar to the middle window in the N. wall, but is of two cinquefoiled lights, and the tracery is modern; the labels of both these windows have head-stops which are possibly modern; the westernmost window resembles the corresponding window in the N. wall, but the tracery is modern; in the W. splay is the opening of a squint from the S. aisle. A moulded internal string-course is carried round the walls from the E. splay of the westernmost window on each side; it forms the sill of the other windows and a label over the priest's doorway, and is of early 14th-century date, much restored; it is interrupted by monuments of a later date against the E. wall. The early 14th-century chancel arch is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer order with broach-stops and the inner with roll-stops; the jambs have semi-octagonal pilasters with moulded capitals and very high bases. The *Nave* (31 ft. by 20½ ft.) has early 16th-century N. and S. arcades of two bays, with slightly four-centred arches of two chamfered orders, the inner order having fillets between the chamfers; the octagonal columns and the semi-octagonal responds have moulded octagonal capitals and moulded bases on tall plinths; at the E. end of the N. wall is the 15th-century doorway of the former rood-loft. The clearstorey has two N. and two S. windows of early 16th-century date, each of three rounded uncusped lights under a square head with a flat rear arch and square external label. The

Aisles have 14th-century buttresses at the E. angles, and plain parapets. The *North Aisle* (11 ft. wide, extending to the W. end of the tower) has, in the E. wall, an early 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; at the S. end of the wall, considerably above the floor-level, is a doorway with a four-centred head and rebated jambs, opening into the rood-loft staircase, of which the steps are still *in situ*. In the N. wall are three windows, the easternmost of early 14th-century date, and of three trefoiled lights with net tracery in a two-centred head; the other windows are of early 16th-century date, each of three uncusped lights and uncusped vertical tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded external label: between the two western windows is the N. doorway, with jambs and two-centred head of two continuously moulded orders, and with a moulded external label, all of early 14th-century date, much repaired with cement; at the W. end of the wall, outside, are traces of a former opening, of uncertain date. In the W. wall is an early 16th-century window similar to those in the N. wall. At the sill-level a moulded string-course is carried along the E. and N. walls, inside; it is of early 14th-century date, E. of the N. doorway, and modern further W. The *South Aisle* (11½ ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a window of the same date and design as the 16th-century windows in the N. aisle. In the S. wall, at the E. end, is the opening of the squint into the chancel; further W. are two windows of late 15th-century date, each of three cinquefoiled lights in a four-centred head: W. of the windows is the early 14th-century S. doorway with jambs and two-centred head of one continuously and elaborately moulded order, with a moulded external label which has volute-stops, the eastern stop being restored; at the sill-level of the windows, from the E. end of the wall to the W. side of the doorway, is a moulded internal string-course of early 14th-century date, mitred and returned at the W. end. The *West Tower* (16 ft. by 15 ft.) is entirely of early 16th-century date; it is of three stages, with an embattled parapet; at the S.W. angle is a projecting octagonal stair-turret, carried up to the second stage. The ground stage opens into the nave and into the N. aisle by two arches, that opening into the nave being much higher than the other; they are each four-centred and of two orders; the outer order is chamfered and continuous, the inner order is hollow-chamfered and filleted, and rests on semi-octagonal pilasters with moulded capitals and chamfered bases. The W. window is of four uncusped lights with uncusped tracery in a three-centred head, and has a moulded external reveal. In the S. wall is a window similar

to the W. window, but of three lights; in the S.W. corner is the doorway of the stair-turret. In the second stage is a square-headed loop-light and a disused clock. In each wall of the bell-chamber is a window of three uncusped lights, with uncusped tracery in a four-centred head, having a deep splayed external reveal of two orders, and an external label. In the turret are three loop-holes. The *South Porch* has an embattled parapet. The entrance archway is of late 15th-century date, two-centred, and of two continuously chamfered orders. In each side wall is a 15th-century window of two trefoiled lights under a square head. The low-pitched *Roofs* of the nave and aisles are of early 16th-century date, restored; that of the nave is of two bays with moulded purlins, ridge, principals and intermediates; the principals have plain wall-brackets resting on wooden corbels carved with small figures of angels holding shields, two of the shields being charged with a pastoral staff between the initials 'R.H.', in chief two molets, probably for Robert Hobbes, abbot of Woburn, c. 1529 to 1538. The lean-to roofs of the aisles have moulded wall-plates, principals and purlins; that of the N. aisle is of seven small bays, and that of the S. aisle of four bays. Some of the tie-beams in the ceiling of the tower are apparently old. The roof of the porch is of late 15th-century date, with moulded wall-plates and a bracketed ridge.

Fittings—Bells: seven; 1st and 3rd, by Henry and Ellis Knight, 1661; 2nd, by Chandler, 1697; 4th, inscribed 'Sancte Martine Ora Pro Nobis', 5th, inscribed 'Sancta Margareta Ora Pro Nobis', both by a predecessor of Roger Landen, name unknown, early 15th-century; 6th, by Bartholomew Atton, 1592; bell-cage old, bells not swung, and most of the wheels broken. *Brasses and Indents*: In nave—in large slab, (1) [? of John Mallet, 1516, and Alice his wife], figures of a woman and eight daughters, indents of a man's figure, group of sons (apparently two), inscription, and four small shields; (2) E. of (1), of John Turnay, 1502, and Agnes his wife, two figures, man in civilian dress, with inscription. *Easter Sepulchre*: See *Recess*. *Font*: octagonal, bowl with traceried sides, some with blank shields, 15th-century, two sides and stem modern. *Glass*: In chancel—in all windows, fragments made into borders, 14th and 15th-century; in second S. window, shield, azure strewn with crosses formy or, 14th-century, restored. In nave—in S. windows of clearstorey, a few quarries with foliated designs, early 16th-century. *Locker*: In S. aisle—at N. end of E. wall, with chamfered jambs and pointed head, 15th-century. *Monuments*: In chancel—at E. end of N. wall, (1) to Robert Lovett of Liscomb, 1699, and Penelope,

his first wife, daughter of Thomas Aylett, 1688, also to Lawrence, his younger brother, 1698; marble monument of classical design, with weeping amorini and doves, erected in 1701 by Lettice, daughter of Robert Lovett and wife of Thomas Pigott, inscription, and shield with arms of Lovett, Aylett and Bulkeley; on S. wall, (2) of Sir Robert Lovett, knight, and Susan Brooke, his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Pate of Gloucester, 1609; alabaster monument in architectural design with two arches, under them kneeling effigies, of man in armour and ruff, and woman in black robe and fardingale, small effigies of two daughters, above them three shields, 1st, Lovett quartering Turville, 2nd, Brooke quartering sable a crosslet argent with a molet or in the fesse point, 3rd, arms of first shield impaling those of second shield, whole monument coloured, inscription partly illegible. *Niche* for image: In S. aisle—at N. end of E. wall, shallow, with trefoiled pointed head, 14th-century. *Piscina*: In S. aisle—at E. end of S. wall, set in projecting block of masonry, with cinquefoiled pointed head, no basin, 15th-century. *Plate*: includes large cup and standing paten of 1630, large flagon of 1672, large standing dish of 1678. *Recess*: In chancel—in N. wall, tomb-recess, probably used for Easter sepulchre, with slightly ogeed arch of two moulded orders, outer member of outer order forming label, early 14th-century, foliated finial modern.

Condition—Good; externally much disfigured by cement and roughcast.

Secular:—

^b (2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, fragment, and FISH-POND, now dry, at Chelmscott, 1 mile E. of the church.

^{a, c} (3). LISCOMBE PARK, house and chapel, nearly a mile S.E. of the church (see also (18)). The walls of the house are of brick and those of the chapel of stone, but almost all of them are covered with roughcast; the roofs are tiled. The chapel was built c. 1350 and was formerly detached, but is now connected with the house by a modern corridor; it was used for some time as a storehouse, and allowed to fall into ruin, but has been restored, and is now used as a billiard room. The house is of two storeys and forms the N., E. and W. sides of a courtyard, the chapel being on the S. side at the W. end. The house was built probably in the second half of the 16th century, and was apparently much altered in the 17th and following centuries; the external covering of roughcast and the complete alteration of the interior make it impossible to re-construct the history of the building in detail; the E. wing now forms stables, etc., but the 'wash-box' in the middle was originally an entrance

gateway; at the end of the wing is the coach-house, etc., which was built late in the 17th or early in the 18th century; the dining room at the S. end of the W. wing is said to have been the 16th-century hall, but this is not certain.

The 14th-century chapel, with its windows, is of especial interest.

The *Chapel* has angle buttresses, but those at the W. angles were partly destroyed when the modern corridor was built. The E. and W. gables are stepped, and probably of the 17th century; at the apex of the E. gable is a stone cross of the same date. A photograph taken before the last restoration shows two small stepped gables on the N. side, but the roof now has plain eaves. All the windows are of stone, and of mid 14th-century date, restored. The E. window is of three cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head; the mullions are moulded, and the internal splay has small attached shafts with moulded bases and foliated capitals, supporting a richly moulded two-centred rear arch, with a label. In the N. wall are two windows, each of two trefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a two-centred head. In the S. wall are two windows similar to those in the N. wall; further W. is the original doorway, now blocked, and high up at the W. end of the wall is a single trefoiled light, probably for a gallery. In the W. wall is a modern doorway, and, in the gable, an original foiled circular window. The *Roof*, of four bays, is old and has plain principals, collar-beams with curved brackets, wind-braces and large tie-beams, now encased; it is plastered between the trusses and at the level of the collar-beams. *Fittings—Panelling*: On all the walls, dado, moulded, 17th-century, brought from elsewhere.

The *House* is entirely covered with roughcast, but the S. wall of the coach-house is of red and blue bricks of the 17th or 18th century. *Elevations*:—The central block has embattled parapets; on the N. front there are small turrets, rising from the ground, at the angles and on each side of a gable, in which is a stone shield with the arms of Lovett; the W. wing has stepped and curvilinear gables; at the S. end is a large chimney stack with six shafts set on a moulded base; two of the shafts are circular, two octagonal, and two square set diagonally, all apparently of the 17th century with restored moulded caps. The E. wing is plain, except in the middle where the 'wash-box' has a stepped gable on each side. On the courtyard side the central block has three lead rain-water pipes; one of them is dated 1665, another is of about the same period, and the third is dated 1774; the W. wing has five rain-water pipes; one head is dated 1639, another is of the same period, the third has the initials and date 'RLSP', the



SOULBURY: LISCOMBE PARK.

Chapel, c. 1350, now Billiard Room.

fourth is also of the 17th century, and the fifth is dated 1774.

In the courtyard is a very fine yew tree.

Condition—Good.

^b (4). CHELMSCOTT MANOR HOUSE, about 1 mile E. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic. The walls are partly of shaly limestone with clunch dressings, and partly of brick. The roofs are tiled. The greater part of the present house is of rectangular plan, running E. and W., and was apparently a 14th-century chapel and ante-chapel; the former house to which they belonged probably extended towards the S.; the great central chimney stack was inserted probably early in the 17th century, and the attic and roof are apparently also of 17th-century or later date.

The house is especially interesting on account of the 14th-century remains.

The present *S. Front* is of local shaly sandstone or ironstone, with patches of modern brick and some fragments of clunch; the E. half of the wall is covered with ivy; a doorway is set in the brick filling of a former opening, of clunch, with a chamfered arch, apparently a rear arch, indicating the existence at some time of a building extending towards the S.; in the W. half of the wall, externally, is a line of clunch, evidently the weather-course of a gabled second S. wing. The W. wall is of shaly ironstone, patched with ironstone and other material, and has diagonal buttresses of clunch mixed with other stone. The E. wall is almost entirely of modern brick, much covered with ivy at the N. end; a straight joint 4 ft. from the S. end, where there are quoins of ironstone and clunch, shows the thickness of the S. wall. At each end of the building the roof is hipped, and there is a gabled dormer window; the ridge of the roof is now truncated, but the old ridge-line is shown by a small remaining gable-head, from which rises the central chimney stack of 17th-century brick.

Interior:—The principal doorway opens into a lobby S. of the central chimney stack, with a rough beam in the ceiling; the room E. of the stack was apparently the E. end of the chapel, and contains remains of 14th-century work; in the N. wall, at the W. end, is half a niche or possibly a squint, of clunch, with a cinquefoiled head; in the S. wall, at the W. end, is a similar niche, and near the E. end is a trefoiled niche with a shelf at the back, which was probably a piscina, though it is now without a basin: in the ceiling, running E. and W., is a moulded beam with a straight joint on each side of the western half, indicating a former transverse beam; under the W. end of the beam, over the fireplace, is a small curved bracket. The room on

the W. side of the stack has a moulded beam running E. and W., resembling that in the E. room, and probably a continuation of it, with similar marks of a transverse beam, and a small curved bracket under the W. end; there are also two rougher beams, which are chamfered; the opening of the large fireplace, at the E. end of the room, is probably of early 17th-century date, but the woodwork is modern, except a curved bracket which lines with the moulded beam. A room at the W. end of the house has rough beams in the ceiling, one of them having, at the E. end, a small curved bracket similar to those in the other rooms. On the first floor most of the ceilings have rough beams. In the attic the roof-timbers are apparently of late 17th, or of 18th-century date.

Condition—Good.

MONUMENTS (5-13):—

These buildings are all of two storeys; almost all of them are of 17th-century origin and retain old timber-framing, but have been much restored and rebuilt with brick. The roofs generally are thatched. Many of the plans are rectangular.

^a (5). COTTAGE, E. of the church, was built probably at the end of the 16th century, and is of the central chimney type. The N. wall is covered with plaster.

Condition—Poor.

^a (6-7). COTTAGES, two, on the E. and W. sides of the road, about 165 yards N.E. of the church.

Condition—Poor.

THE GREEN, E. side, from S. to N.:—

^a (8). Cottage, opposite to the Stewkley road, 250 yards N. of the church. It consists of a rectangular block, facing W., built of brick late in the 17th century, with a small wing of earlier date at the back, making the plan T-shaped; the wing is of timber and brick, and was much altered when the main block was built. The roofs are tiled. In front the windows have iron casements.

Condition—Good.

^a (9). Cottage, about 300 yards N.N.E. of the church. The walls have been entirely re-faced with brick, apparently of the 18th century.

Condition—Poor.

^a (10). Cottage, about 120 yards N.N.E. of (9). The timber-framed walls have some old plaster filling.

Condition—Poor.

^a (11). Cottage, N.W. of (10), is probably of late 16th or early 17th-century origin, and retains a little brick filling set in herring-bone pattern, but the walls are almost entirely of modern brick. The roofs are thatched and tiled.

Condition—Good.

W. side :—

^a (12). *Cottage*, almost opposite to (10), was probably originally of the central chimney type, but 18th-century additions and rebuilding have made the plan L-shaped. The roofs are tiled.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (13). *WINSOTT FARM*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.W. of the church. The walls are partly covered with plaster. The plan is rectangular with a small wing at the back.

Condition—Good.

HOLLINGDON :—

^a (14). *Hill Farm*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of the church, is a house partly of two storeys and partly of one storey and an attic, built in the 17th century. The front is plastered; the N.E. end, and half the wall at the back are covered with roughcast, through which the lines of the original timber-framing are visible; the rest of the walling is of modern brick. The roof is thatched. The plan is rectangular, facing S.E.; nailed over the back door is a carved panel of early 17th-century date, probably from a chest. The central chimney stack has grouped square shafts of 17th-century brick.

Interior :—In the room at the N.E. end is a little early 17th-century panelling and a 17th-century door with a frame of eight panels planted on battens. There are some old ceiling-beams and floor-boards.

Condition—Good.

^a (15). *Cottages*, two adjoining, E. of (14), form a rectangular block of one storey and an attic, built in the 17th century, and subsequently restored. The walls are of brick and timber, partly covered with plaster; the roofs are thatched.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (16). *Clayhill Farm*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.W. of the church, is a small house of one storey with an attic and cellar, built of timber and brick, on a T-shaped plan, late in the 17th century. The roofs are thatched. The central chimney stack, of brick, is original. Interior :—The rooms on the ground floor have open joist ceilings and large beams.

Two timber-framed barns near the house are probably contemporary with it; the roofs are thatched.

Condition—Of house, poor; of barns, dilapidated.

^a (17). *Cottage*, W. of (16), is of two storeys, built in the 17th century. The walls are partly timber-framed with some original plaster filling, and partly of modern brick. The roof is thatched.

Condition—Fairly good.

Unclassified :—

^c (18). *MOATED MOUND*, at the S. corner of Liscombe Park, N.W. of Rocklane Farm. The mound is 7 ft. high, about 80 ft. in diameter at the base, and 40 ft. at the summit. It is surrounded by a dry ditch 3 ft. deep, with a causeway across the W. side.

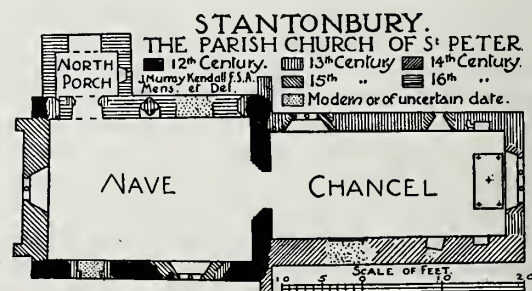
Condition—Fairly good.

196. STANTONBURY.

(O.S. 6 in. ix. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical :—

(1). *OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER* (see Plate, p.), at Stanton Low, 1 mile N.E. of the new parish church. The walls are of yellow limestone rubble; the dressings are of similar stone,



with some clunch. The roofs are tiled. The *Nave* and a small *Chancel* were built probably c. 1150. The chancel was lengthened, and a N. arcade inserted in the nave c. 1250, but the aisle was either never built or was subsequently destroyed. In the 14th century the E. window was inserted, and the chancel widened; a S. chapel was added in the same century, but was subsequently destroyed. In the 15th century the W. wall of the nave was rebuilt and thickened, probably to support a bell-cot, and windows were inserted in the nave. The *North Porch* was added in the 16th century. The whole building was restored in the 20th century.

The church is especially interesting on account of the fine 12th-century work of the chancel arch.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (29 ft. by 13 ft.) has an E. window of c. 1340, and of three uncusped lights with intersecting tracery in a two-centred head; above it is a circular light, apparently of the 13th century: the windows are not in the middle of the wall, and at the S. end is a straight joint indicating the extension of the chancel. In the N. wall are two 15th-century windows, the eastern of one cinquefoiled light, roughly worked in clunch; the western of two

trefoiled lights, also of rough workmanship. In the S. wall is a squint with a round head, now blocked, partly of 12th-century work re-used, but evidently opened when the S. chapel was added in the 14th century; W. of the squint are traces of an arch with square chamfered jambs, apparently of the 14th century, now blocked, but formerly opening into the chapel. The 12th-century chancel arch is semi-circular and of three orders, the outermost order chevron-moulded, with pellet ornament, the middle order ornamented with grotesque heads of birds and animals; the innermost order has been rebuilt, in a two-centred form with re-used 12th-century material; the two outer orders are carried on detached shafts, two of them being enriched with lozenge ornament, four-leafed flowers and pellet ornament; the third shaft is twisted, and the fourth octagonal, with fluted chevron moulding and pellet ornament; three of the capitals are carved with grotesque beasts, the fourth has foliated ornament; the plain moulded abacus on each side is carried across both capitals; the bases are of 'Attic' type. The *Nave* (25½ ft. by 18 ft.) has a buttress at each end of the 15th-century thickening of the W. wall; beyond the buttresses the corners of the gable are carried on four courses, corbelled out from the original W. wall. The N. arcade of two bays, now blocked, is of mid 13th-century date; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders, and the labels have serrated ornament; the column consists of four engaged circular shafts, with moulded capitals and bases; the square responds are chamfered and have foliated corbel-capitals: in the blocking of the eastern arch are straight joints, apparently indicating that a window was inserted, the head of the arch forming that of the window: in the blocking of the second arch is a 13th-century doorway, re-set; it has a two-centred head, of one chamfered order and a label with serrated ornament; a flat wood lintel takes the place of the rear arch. In the S. wall, at the E. end, inside, is the E. splay and part of the rear arch of a 13th-century window; further W. is an early 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights, originally with a quatrefoil over them and a two-centred head; the top of the window is now cut off by the wall-plate, the wall having been lowered: W. of this window are the remains of a 12th-century window, now blocked; they consist of the small round external head, cut from a single stone, part of the W. jamb of the internal splay, and the semi-circular rear arch: at the W. end of the wall is the S. doorway, which is similar to the N. doorway, and now blocked. In the W. wall is an early 15th-century window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; under the win-

dow, inside, is a rough segmental blind arch, and, in the gable, is a small opening with a rough trefoiled head. The *North Porch* has a 16th-century entrance archway of two chamfered orders, the outer order square, the inner segmental pointed; in the E. wall is a small unglazed window, also of the 16th-century, with a two-centred head; against each side wall is a stone bench, the top being formed by a 13th-century slab with a cross incised on it. The *Roof* of the nave is probably of the 15th century, and is of the queen-post type, roughly worked.

Fittings—*Bell*: hung in splay of opening in W. gable, probably 17th-century or of earlier date, no marks. *Brasses* and *Indents*. *Indent*: In chancel—large slab, with leaded rivets, possibly of Flemish brass. *Chest*: now in new parish church—of oak, with three panels and fluted frieze in front, late 17th-century. *Lockers*: In chancel—in N. wall, under eastern window, two, one long, the other with rebate for door; at E. end of wall, a third, almost square, in W. side a small square hole, opening into a cavity in the wall. *Font*: octagonal basin, with trefoiled panels, curiously worked, possibly 12th-century, re-cut in 17th century. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs*. *Floor-slabs*: In chancel—(1) to Sir John Temple, 1632, and Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Edmund Lea, 1625; (2) to Eleanor, widow of Sir Peter Temple, and daughter of Sir Tymothy Tyrill of Oakley, 1671, inscription, and arms on a lozenge, inlaid in white marble; (3) to Charles Tyrill, 1694, inscription, and arms on a lozenge, inlaid in white marble. *Niche*: In nave—S. of chancel arch, with rough two-centred head. *Piscinae*: In chancel—with rough two-centred head, two basins of unequal size; in nave—in S. wall, at E. end, with square head; date of both uncertain. *Pulpit*: with carved panels and frieze, early 17th-century. *Reredos*: In nave—set in splay of N. doorway, worked stone with two small trefoiled panels, possibly part of reredos, 15th-century. *Stoup*: In nave—E. of N. doorway, rough recess with remains of stoup, broken, recently opened. *Miscellanea*: In chancel—on iron bracket, *funeral helm*, skull in one piece with slight ridge, spike added for crest, hinged vizor on pivot, with bossed sight-slits, forged in one piece, bevor on pivot, wood crest, Saracen's head, and cartouche, probably 17th-century, but partly made up from a genuine helmet of earlier date; with the helm, short sword, pair of *funeral gauntlets*, rowel spur, rowel missing, probably 17th-century. In nave—*table*, chamfered legs with diamond-shaped stops, mediæval, the rest 17th-century; at W. end, under W. window, stone bench.

Condition—Good; has been recently restored.

Unclassified:—

(2). MOUND, S.W. of the old parish church, is enclosed in an area excavated to a depth of 5 ft. On the S.E. is a bank with a berm on the E. side. A cutting has been recently made in the face of the bank and revealed a stone wall.

197. STEEPLE CLAYDON.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xviii. N.E. ^(b)xviii. S.W. ^(c)xviii. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^c(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, stands at the E. end of the village, and is built of stone rubble, except the N. and S. transepts and the E. gable of the nave, which are of brick. The roofs are tiled. The *Chancel* is of late 14th-century date. The *Nave* was widened towards the S. in the 15th century, and the walls were heightened in the 16th or 17th century. The *North* and *South Transepts*, *North Aisle*, *West Tower* and *South Porch* are all modern.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (31½ ft. by 18 ft.) has a late 14th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head with an external label; the tracery apparently has been re-cut; over the apex, outside, the cinquefoiled head of a 15th-century single-light window is built into the wall. In the N. wall are two windows; the eastern is of two trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head with an external label, all of late 14th-century date, re-cut; the rear arch is modern; the western window, now opening into the modern vestry, is a single cinquefoiled light, all modern except the splays and rear arch. In the S. wall are two 14th-century windows, the eastern of two trefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head with an external label; the mullion is modern; the western window is similar to the eastern window in the N. wall, but the rear arch is original; in the W. splay is a squint from the nave, now blocked: between the windows is a priest's doorway, with chamfered jambs and two-centred head under a moulded external label, of which half is modern; roughly cut at the apex is the date 1631, probably that of the doorway, the head being only of two stones. The *Vestry* is modern, but re-set in the E. wall is a single-light window, with jambs and sill, probably of the 15th century; the head is modern. The *Nave* (56 ft. by 21 ft.) has an incomplete modern N. arcade. In the S. wall are two 15th-century windows, each of two trefoiled lights under a square head with sunk spandrels; the eastern window has a moulded external label with head-stops, the western window a similar label, but with scroll-stops: between the windows is the S. doorway, with chamfered jambs

and two-centred head of uncertain date. The clearstorey has modern windows in the N. wall, but in the S. wall are three rectangular chamfered openings, possibly of the 16th century, with modern wooden frames.

Fittings—*Bells*: five; 2nd dated 1620, possibly by Richard Eldridge; 3rd, by Bartholomew Atton, 1592. *Font*: octagonal bowl and stem, with broach-stops at base, 15th-century. *Font-cover*: flat, octagonal, sides made up of carved oak, c. 1630, top modern, with carved boss in middle, 17th-century. *Locker*: In chancel—in N. wall, square, rebated for door. *Monuments*: S. transept—built into E. wall, outside, headstones, (1) to Richard Churchill, 1675, and Jane his wife, 1685; (2) to Thomas Rosoman (?), 1685, and Elizabeth his wife, 1693; also to William, son of Joseph Churchill, 169(?)5. *Piscina*: In chancel—in S. wall, with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, 14th or 15th-century, basin modern. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten of 1569, both repaired, after damage by fire at vicarage in 19th century. *Pulpit*: four sides of pentagon, small, each side with three panels, upper panel raised and fluted, middle panel round-headed, lower panel square, moulded, with carved top rail, c. 1630, made up with modern wood. *Seating*: In nave—many seats with plain shaped ends and moulded back rails, 15th-century, restored. *Sedile*: In chancel—ledge of S.E. window carried low down, further lowered about 1 ft. in 19th century.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—**MONUMENTS (2-27):—**

These buildings are nearly all of two storeys, of timber and brick, and of the 17th century, but restored with modern brick. The roofs are thatched. Many of the buildings are of rectangular plan and have wide fireplaces, now partly blocked, and chamfered ceiling-beams.

CHURCH END, N. side:—

^c(2). *House*, now three tenements, about 230 yards N.W. of the church. The roof is carried down to within a few feet of the ground at the back. The two chimney stacks are original, and have each three square shafts set diagonally.

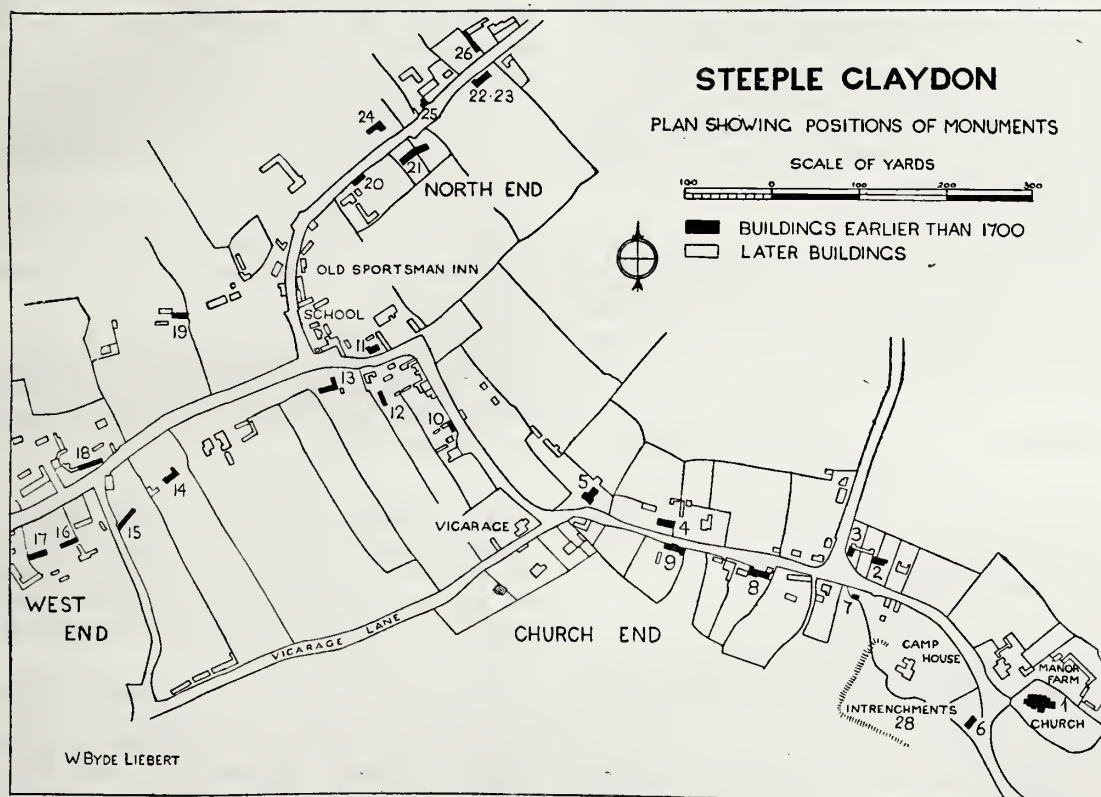
Condition—Good, but covered with ivy.

^c(3). *Cottage*, facing E., at the corner of a road running towards the N., 260 yards N.W. of the church. The central chimney stack is original. Interior:—The stairs have old oak treads and risers.

Condition—Fairly good; the upper floor out of level.



STANTONBURY: CHURCH OF ST. PETER, STANTON LOW.
Shewing Chancel Arch, c. 1150, and N. Arcade, mid 13th-century.



° (4). *Cottage*, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W.N.W. of the church, was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. The filling visible in the walls is of plaster; the W. wall is covered with roughcast. The central chimney stack is original, and at the E. end is a stack of late 17th-century date. Interior:—The two staircases are of old oak.

Condition—Fairly good.

° (5). *School*, now part of the Public Library, about 550 yards W.N.W. of the church, is of one storey, with walls of red brick; the roof is tiled. It was built and endowed in 1656 by Sir Thomas Chaloner, and was converted to its present use when the present school was built in the 19th century. The plan is rectangular, with modern additions on the N.E. and N.W. The S.W. front has a chamfered plinth and a moulded brick cornice; the porch at the S. end is modern, but re-set in the gable is an original stone, carved with the inscription 'H̄ SCHOL̄ FUND T.C. MDCLVI', a shield with the Chaloner arms, and the motto 'Libertas optima rerum'. The gabled S.E. end also has a chamfered plinth. Over the E. end is a bell-cot, probably original. Interior:—On the S.W. wall is a piece of oak panelling of mid

17th-century date. The ceiling is a segmental barrel-vault of plaster.

Condition—Good.

S. side:—

° (6). *Cottage*, facing N.E., opposite to the church. The walls have some plaster filling. At both ends are modern additions, and at the S.E. end is an original chimney stack.

Condition—Fairly good.

° (7). *Cottages*, two adjoining, opposite to (2). The western cottage is of one storey and an attic, and has been re-faced with modern brick. Some of the windows have old metal casements.

Condition—Poor.

° (8). *The Phoenix Inn*, 330 yards W.N.W. of the church. The original filling is partly of wattle and daub, but the walls have been almost entirely re-faced with modern brick. The two chimney stacks are of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good; much altered.

° (9). *Cottage*, now four tenements, opposite to (4), is of two storeys and an attic, built partly of stone, partly of modern brick; the timber-framed walls have some plaster filling, and are

on stone foundations. There are two original chimney stacks in the middle, only a few feet apart; the cottage was therefore probably originally two buildings, each with a chimney at one end, and subsequently connected to form one dwelling; a third chimney at the E. end is probably of late 17th-century date. Inside one of the tenements is an original oak door.

Condition—Fairly good.

^c (10). COTTAGE, facing N.E., on the W. side of the road from the vicarage to the modern school, 730 yards W.N.W. of the church. It has been re-faced with modern brick. The central chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Poor.

MAIN ROAD (in the middle of the village),
N. side :—

^c (11). Cottage, W. of the modern school, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic. The central chimney stack is original.

Condition—Fairly good.

S. side :—

^c (12). Cottage, now a builder's workshop, opposite to (11), facing E. The central chimney stack is of early 17th-century brick.

Condition—Poor.

^c (13). Cottage, now three tenements, 50 yards N.W. of (12). The plan is L-shaped, the wings projecting towards the N. and W. Half the W. wing was built apparently early in the 17th century, and is of one storey, with an original brick chimney at the E. end; the rest of the building was added probably late in the same century, and has two chimneys of late 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

WEST END, S. side :—

^b (14). Cottage, now two tenements, about 1,000 yards W. by N. of the church, facing N.W. A modern addition at each end has made the plan of half-H shape. In front some of the window frames are original. One room has an open timber ceiling with stop-chamfered beams and joists.

Condition—Good.

^b (15). The Prince of Wales Inn, about 60 yards S.W. of (14), on the E. side of a road running towards the S. Some of the filling in the walls is of plaster, and the S.W. end is of brick. Inside the house is an open timber ceiling with rough beams and joists.

Condition—Good.

^b (16). House, about 50 yards S.W. of (15). The W. half was built probably late in the 16th century, the E. half late in the 17th century, and each has a chimney stack at the E. end. At the back are some old window frames. Interior :— In the W. half of the building the ceilings have heavy stop-chamfered beams; the beams in the E. half are rough.

Condition—Of W. half, which is inhabited, fairly good; of E. half, now used as storehouse and fowl-house, poor. The front is overgrown thickly with ivy.

^b (17). Farmhouse, now unoccupied, W. of (16). In front the brick filling in the wall is modern; at the back it is of late 17th-century red and black bricks. The W. end is partly weather-boarded.

Condition—Good.

N. side :—

^b (18). Cottages, a range, now seven tenements, $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles W. by N. of the church. Some of the window frames are original. Of the four chimney stacks along the ridge of the roof, two are original, and a third is possibly also of the 17th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (19). Cottage, formerly an inn, sets back from the road, 200 yards N.E. of (18), and is built of stone rubble. In front, over the doorway in the middle, is a small moulded brick panel with a pediment above it. At the E. end is an original chimney stack; at the W. end a stack possibly of later 17th-century date. Inside the building are chamfered ceiling-beams with moulded stops; and fixed against a wall is the shaped standard of an old oak settle.

Condition—Fairly good.

NORTH END, S.E. side :—

^c (20). Cottage, about 150 yards N. of the modern school. In front, over the doorway, is a moulded tablet under a pediment. At the back, on the ground floor, is a small oriel window with a moulded lintel of wood and brick. The chimney stack is of old thin bricks, restored.

Condition—Good.

^c (21). Cottage, now four tenements, 50 yards N.E. of (20). The northernmost tenement has been re-faced with brick. Two of the chimneys are of 17th-century brick, restored, and some of the windows retain old metal casements.

Condition—Fairly good.

^c (22). Cottage, 100 yards N.E. of (21), is of two storeys and an attic. The timber-framing has heavy corner posts with diagonal braces, and is painted black. At the S. end is a half-hipped gable; at the N. end a chimney stack of thin



STEWKLEY: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL; c. 1160.

From the North-east.

bricks. Some of the windows are old. Interior:—
On the ground floor there are open timber ceilings.
Condition—Good.

^c (23). *Cottage*, adjoining (22), is of one storey and an attic. At the N. end is a modern weather-boarded extension. Some of the windows are old. The chimney stack of (22) also serves this cottage.
Condition—Good.

N.W. side:—

^c (24). *Cottage*, opposite to (21). Some of the windows are old.

Condition—N. part of the building in disrepair, rest fairly good.

^c (25). *Cottage*, about 50 yards N.E. of (24). Some of the windows are old, and at the S. end is a chimney stack of 17th-century brick. At the N. end is a modern addition.

Condition—Fairly good.

^c (26). *Cottage*, about 80 yards N.E. of (25). The plan is L-shaped, the internal angle facing E. One wall has been entirely re-faced with modern brick. Some of the windows and three chimney stacks are old.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (27). LOWER KINGSBRIDGE FARM, about 1½ miles N. of the church. At the E. end of the house is an addition constructed of weatherboarding, and there are modern buildings at the back.

Condition—Fairly good.

Unclassified:—

^c (28). ENTRENCHMENT, in the grounds of Camp House, about 200 yards W. of the church, possibly thrown up in the 17th century, during the Civil War. The work now consists of two lines of entrenchment at right angles to each other, the ground falling sharply away towards the S.

Condition—Much denuded.

198. STEWKLEY.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xix. S.E. ^(b)xx. S.W. ^(c)xxiii. N.E. ^(d)xxiv. N.W.)

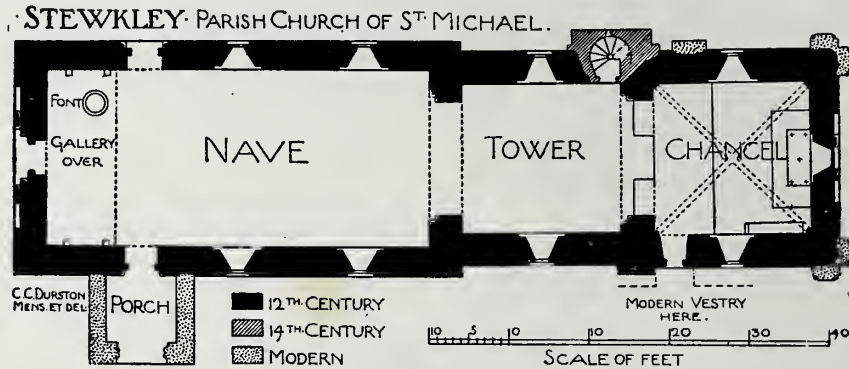
Ecclesiastical:—

^b (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, in the middle of the village, is built of limestone rubble mixed with local iron limestone, and entirely coated with Roman cement, except the E. wall of the chancel and the W. wall of the nave; the dressings are of stone; the roofs are tiled. The *Chancel*, *Central Tower* and *Nave* were built c. 1160, and the only additions to the structure are the late 14th-century pinnacles, parapet and stair-turret of the tower, some modern

buttresses at the angles of the chancel, and the modern *South Porch* and *South Vestry*. The vaulting of the chancel was rebuilt, except the 12th-century ribs, in 1844, and the whole church, including the roofs, was considerably restored in 1862.

The building is exceptionally interesting as a complete example of a 12th-century church, and contains good moulding and carving of that date. Among the fittings are some alabaster figures, probably part of a 15th-century reredos.

Architectural Description—All the detail, except where otherwise mentioned, is of c. 1160. The *Chancel* (19½ ft. by 19 ft.) has, on the N. and S. walls under the eaves, a corbel table with square stone corbels, and below the windows an external string-course with zigzag ornament. The E. window is a single round-headed light, internally with splayed jambs and rear arch of two continuous chevron-moulded orders; externally the head is of two similar orders, and the jambs have attached shafts with scalloped capitals, and grooved and chamfered abaci; one order of the window is continued on each side to form a round-headed recess with shafts similar to those of the window. In the N. wall is a single round-headed light, externally of one chevron-moulded order, and internally of two orders, similar to those of the E. window. In the S. wall is a window resembling that in the N. wall; further W. is a doorway, formerly external, now opening into the vestry, with chamfered jambs and round head; the stonework on the S. side is probably of the 13th century, and on the N. side is modern. On each wall, under the windows, is an internal string-course with double indented ornament. The vaulting is of one bay and of modern brick, except the original chamfered diagonal ribs of stone, enriched with lozenge-shaped ornament, and the corner shafts, also of stone, with moulded bases, somewhat decayed, and scalloped capitals of various designs, which have grooved and chamfered abaci. The *Central Tower* (19½ ft. by 18½ ft.) is of two stages, with a N.E. stair-turret and a late 14th-century parapet, which has, at the corners, square pinnacles with trefoiled panelled sides and gabled heads with tapering crocketed finials; under the parapet is a string-course with grotesque gargoyles at the angles, and between them on each wall a gargoyle representing one of the symbols of the Evangelists; they are all coated with cement, but are probably of late 14th or early 15th-century date. Below the windows of the ground stage is an external string-course with zigzag ornament continued from the chancel. The E. arch of the tower is semi-circular and of two moulded orders on the W. side, the



inner order with beak-head and cats-head ornament, the outer order with hollow chevron-moulding and a label with zigzag ornament; the jambs are of two square orders on the W. side, and have in the angles two detached shafts with scalloped and foliated capitals which have chamfered abaci; the bases are moulded and much worn. The W. arch is similar to the other, but on the E. side is of two plain orders and has a label enriched with zigzag ornament; on the W. side the label has beak-head stops. In the N. wall is a window similar to the N. and S. windows of the chancel, and at the E. end of the wall, opening into the stair-turret, is a doorway with a segmental head, of uncertain date; an upper doorway, which probably opened into the rood-loft, has a two-centred head, and is of late 14th-century date; the stairs have oak treads. In the S. wall is a window similar to that in the N. wall. The ringing-chamber has, in the E. wall, opening into the space above the vaulted ceiling of the chancel, a doorway with a round head, which has grooves worn by bell-ropes, indicating that some of the bells were rung formerly from the W. end of the chancel: above the W. arch of the tower, opening into the nave, is a similar doorway. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, an opening with a round head, set in the middle of an external arcade of seven bays with interlacing semi-circular arches, chevron-moulded, and carried on attached shafts, which have cushion capitals with square abaci; the moulding and abaci are continued round the angles: below the arcading is a plain string-course. The Nave (48 ft. by 22 ft.) has, on the N. and S. walls, under the eaves, a corbel table similar to that of the chancel; on the N. wall the easternmost corbel, and on the S. wall three of the corbels are carved with heads. Under the windows, and over the doorways, is an external string-course with zigzag ornament, continued from the tower, and carried round the W. wall; the internal string-course is similar to that of the

chancel. In the N. wall are two windows similar to those of the chancel, but the inner order of the rear arches is plain; W. of the second window is the N. doorway, with a round head of two chevron-moulded orders and a segmental arched tympanum; the outer order has detached shafts, the E. capital is carved with a grotesque head and foliage, and the W. capital is scalloped; the grooved and chamfered abaci are continued across the inner order, and the W. abacus has zigzag ornament; the bases are moulded; the label has an unusual form of stepped dentil ornament, and stops carved as small beasts, much defaced. In the S. wall are two windows resembling those in the N. wall, and the S. doorway is similar to the N. doorway, but the label has pellet ornament, and the carving of the capitals is slightly different; the bases are much worn. In the W. wall, flanked on each side externally by a narrow blind arch, is a doorway with a round head, of three chevron-moulded orders, the innermost continuous: the middle order has original shafts; the N. shaft has roll and bead cable ornament, and a capital carved with a head and foliage; the S. shaft has roll and ring-pellet cable ornament, much restored, and a scalloped capital; the abaci are moulded: the outermost order has modern shafts, with original capitals, somewhat defaced; the N. capital is carved with beasts and interlacing ornament, the S. capital is scalloped; the capitals and abaci are of one stone carried across the adjoining shafts of the flanking arches: the tympanum of the doorway is unusual, if not unique (see Plate, p. 14); it has a long central keystone, with a small semi-circular canted arch on each side of it; the face of the tympanum, above the arches, is carved with winged monsters and foliage, slightly defaced; the moulded label is continued over the flanking arches which are semi-circular and each of one chevron-moulded order, with plain shafts; the N. capital of the N. arch is carved with a small grotesque head



STEWKLEY: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL.

West Doorway, etc.; c. 1160.

and foliage; the S. capital of the S. arch has a plain cushion capital: above the doorway is a window similar to the others in the nave: the head of the gable, with a small window in it, is modern. The *Roof* of the tower is probably of late 14th or early 15th-century date. On the E. and W. walls of the tower are traces of the weathering of the former low-pitched roofs of the chancel and nave.

Fittings—*Bells*: five and sanctus; 1st, by Richard Chandler, 1636; 3rd, by Anthony Chandler, 1661; sanctus by Chandler, 1686. *Font*: plain, tapering circular bowl, of limestone, date uncertain, probably 12th or 13th-century. *Locker*: In chancel—in N. wall, long, narrow, probably mediæval, door modern. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. Floor-slab: In chancel—on N. side, of stone with long incised cross, stepped base, foliated head, probably 13th-century. *Painting*: In tower—on soffit of W. arch, small patch of foliage. *Piscina* (see Plate, p. 39): In chancel—with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, moulded, re-cut label, 13th-century; small corbel head set in back of recess. *Plate*: includes cup of 1654, dated 1671. *Sedile* (see Plate, p. 39): In chancel—bench with standard at W. end, stone, probably 13th-century. *Tiles*: In chancel—now set in N. wall, five, encaustic, probably 15th-century. *Miscellanea*: In chancel—on N. wall, *figures*, alabaster, probably part of a reredos:—(1), of the Virgin and Child, the Virgin holds a sceptre (broken), and is crowned, hair and crown gilded, traces of colour and gilding on dress, the Child, now headless, holds a bird (?), also headless, on each side a censuring angel, one censer broken off; background of gilded diaper ornament: (2) upper half of figure probably of St. Joseph, holding staff (now broken) and scroll, purse suspended from shoulder-strap, hair and beard gilded, traces of colour and gilding on sleeve; all probably 15th-century. On E. jamb of S. doorway, three *sundials*, incised.

Condition—Good, but disfigured by cement.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS (2-3):—

^b (2). 200 yards S.W. of the parish church, is situated on the side of a hill and has a retaining bank on the S.W. side.

^a (3). 1½ miles N.W. of the parish church.

^c (4). LITTLECOTE FARM, house and fish-ponds, about 1½ miles S.W. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys and a basement. The walls are of brick, much covered with roughcast; the roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped, with the wings projecting towards the N. and E.; the N. wing was built c. 1680, apparently as a coach-house or

stable; the E. wing is said to be modern, but has some 17th-century brickwork in a projecting chimney stack at the E. end. The E. wall of the N. wing is covered with roughcast; the other walls of the wing are, in the lower storey, of late 17th-century brick with some blue burnt headers, in the upper storey of brick of later date. The E. and W. walls of the upper storey have each three windows of late 17th or early 18th-century date.

The garden on the N.E. side of the house is enclosed on three sides by a high wall of late 17th-century brick; in the E. wall is a doorway with a contemporary door of six raised panels with moulded framing.

The two *Fish-ponds* are S. of the garden.

Condition—Of house, good; of fish-ponds, fairly good.

MONUMENTS (5-30):—

These buildings form a group typical of many of the villages in N. Buckinghamshire; they are almost all of late 16th or early 17th-century date, and of two storeys, with the upper storey partly in the roof; the walls generally are timber-framed, with brick or plaster filling: in many of the buildings the timber-framing is whitewashed, and most of them have been restored and partly rebuilt. The roofs are thatched or tiled. The plans are usually rectangular.

THE WING ROAD, W. side:—

^b (5). *Cottage*, formerly two, now four tenements, 220 yards S. of the parish church. At each end is a modern addition.

Condition—Poor.

^b (6). *Dovecote Farm*, 50 yards S. of (5). Most of the building is modern, but one wing is probably part of a house built late in the 16th century on an H-shaped plan.

The original wing is a good example of timber and brick work of the period (see Plate, p. 280).

The timber-framing has closely-spaced studs without braces, and the brick filling is set in herring-bone pattern. The upper storey projects on the E. and N. sides; the beams supporting the first floor form brackets; they run both ways and are framed into a large diagonal joist, which projects at the angle and rests on a curved bracket with a roughly moulded base.

Condition—Good; partly rebuilt.

^b (7). *The Manor Farm*, house and dove-cot, 130 yards S. of (6). The *House* was built probably in the second half of the 16th century, much altered in the 18th century, and is now covered with plaster and roughcast. The plan is T-shaped; the transverse wing is at the N. end of the main wing, and has two small projecting wings

on the N. side, and a modern extension at the W. end. On the ground floor the main wing contains, at the N. end, the entrance hall, and at the S. end a parlour, with a staircase in the thickness of the chimney stack; the transverse wing contains the kitchen and another room, and the small N. wings contain each one room. Elevations:—The wings have gabled ends, with plain tiled verges; at the angles of the walls slight projections of plaster form rough pilasters. The chimney stacks are original; that in the main wing has a plain square plinth and two square shafts with V-shaped pilasters and over-sailing courses at the top; the stack in the transverse wing has a square plinth and three square shafts set diagonally, with over-sailing courses at the top. Interior:—In the ceiling of the kitchen are some moulded crossway beams.

The *Dove-cot*, about 5 yards S.W. of the house, is octagonal, built of brick in Flemish bond with a diamond pattern in black headers. The pyramidal roof is tiled, and has a modern blind lantern and a dormer window; the cornice of the plinth and the string-course are of moulded brick; at the angles are small pilasters; the doorway has a segmental head, and over it is a small panel, of stone or plaster, with the initials and date 'H GA 1704' on it, in a moulded brick frame.

Condition—Good, much altered; the shafts of the chimney stack in the main wing lean towards the S., but are apparently sound.

^a (8). *Cottage*, 80 yards S. of (7). The E. end faces the road; the central chimney stack is original.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (9). *Cottage*, S. of (8). The E. end faces the road; at the W. end is an 18th-century addition; and on the N. and S. sides there are modern additions. The E. end has been almost entirely re-faced with modern brick. In the S. wall the brick filling is of the 18th century.

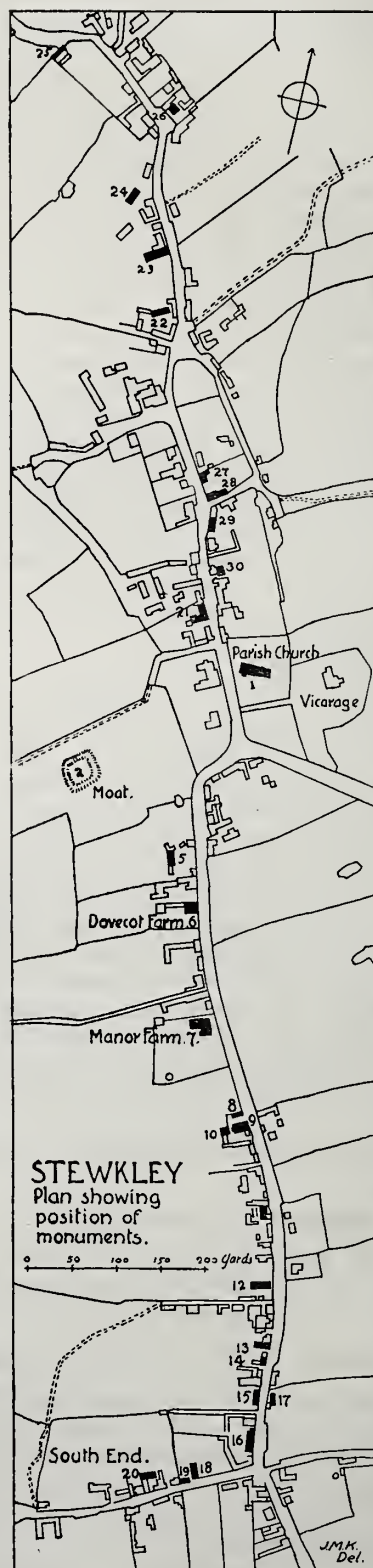
Condition—Fairly good.

^a (10). *Cottages*, possibly formerly outbuildings, now several tenements, facing a courtyard at the back of (9). The plan consists of a rectangular range and a small wing at the N. end of the front, extending towards the E. Only a little of the original timber-framing remains.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (11). *Cottage*, 100 yards S. of (8). Some of the original brick filling, in herring-bone pattern, remains in the walls. A modern shop has been built on to the front.

Condition—Poor.





STEWKLEY: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL.
Showing Tower arches, etc.; c. 1160.

^a (12). *Cottage and Outhouse*, 90 yards S. of (11). The cottage retains the heavy framing of naturally curved timbers in part of the S. wall and in the E. gable; the chimney stack is probably of 17th-century brick. The outhouse is entirely timber-framed.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (13). *Cottage*, now three tenements and a shop, 60 yards S. of (12). The S. front faces an alley and has two bays of the original timber-framing with curved braces; a third bay, at the E. end, also has old timber-framing at the base of a modern gable covered with cement; the E. end of the front and the E. wall, facing the main road, are of modern brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (14). *Cottages* (see Plate, p. 257), a range of three, 60 yards S. of (13). The original timber-framing is almost complete; it is constructed in bays with heavy posts and lighter intermediate struts; one post has diagonal braces; in the half-hipped gable at the S. end is a heavy tie-beam with an irregular natural camber.

Condition—At time of visit, poor; now entirely rebuilt.

^a (15). *Cottage*, 60 yards S. of (14). At the S. end of the E. front the wall is partly of stone rubble; the filling in the rest of the walling is modern. The chimney stack at the S. end is probably old. The windows are boarded up.

Condition—Uninhabited and dilapidated.

^a (16). *Barn*, 40 yards S. of (15), retains a few old timbers; the E. wall is partly of stone.

Condition—Poor.

E. side:—

^a (17). *Cottage*, opposite to (14), has been almost entirely rebuilt or re-faced.

Condition—Poor.

THE DUNTON ROAD, N. side:—

^a (18). *Cottage*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of the parish church and 60 yards W. of the Wing road. A little of the original brick filling, in herring-bone pattern, remains in the walls. The plan is of the central chimney type.

Condition—Fairly good, much rebuilt.

^a (19). *Cottage*, W. of (18). The upper storey retains the original timber-framing and brick filling in herring-bone pattern; the lower storey is of 18th-century brick, and the doors and windows are of the 18th century.

Condition—Good, much rebuilt.

^a (20). *Cottages*, a range of four, about 60 yards W. of (19). The walls are constructed in bays with plain rectangular timber-framing, replaced

at the W. end by rubble walling and patches of brick of a later date. Some old metal casements remain; the chimney stacks are original.

Condition—Poor.

THE DRAYTON PARSLow ROAD, W. side:—

^b (21). *Cottages and Shops*, a group, opposite to the Bull Inn, 80 yards N.W. of the parish church. The plan is L-shaped, the wings extending towards the N. and W. The walls are much plastered and whitewashed. The timber-framing in the E. front has closely-set studs and two remaining braces. The windows have old metal casements. The chimney stacks are original.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (22). *Farmhouse*, 320 yards N. of (21), is of modified central chimney type, and stands on the N. side of a large farmyard; the other sides are enclosed by outbuildings. The brick filling at the E. end of the house is original, set in herring-bone pattern. The windows retain some old casements, and the chimney stacks are original.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (23). *Cottage*, 70 yards N. of (22).

Condition—Good, much restored.

^b (24). *Cottage* (see Plate, p. 257), about 70 yards N.W. of (23), stands back from the road. The timber-framing is closely spaced, and almost all the brick filling is original, and set in herring-bone pattern; at the E. end is an addition built of modern brick. The original plan is of the central chimney type, with a lobby on the S. side, in the thickness of the chimney stack. The present parlour, at the W. end, was probably originally the kitchen; the staircase is on the N. side of the chimney stack.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (25). *Cottage*, 700 yards N.W. of the parish church. The N. front retains the original heavy timber-framing, and has a half-hipped gable.

Condition—Good.

E. side:—

^b (26). *Cottage*, near the Cricketers' Inn, 630 yards N. of the parish church, is similar to (24), but the lower storey has been re-faced or under-built with brick, the main posts of the timber-framing are braced, and the original filling is of plain brick. The windows have metal casements, and the chimney stack is original.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (27). *Cottage*, 420 yards S. of (26). Only the ends retain the original timber-framing with some brick filling in herring-bone pattern.

Condition—Good, much altered.

^b (28-29). *Cottages*, two, both now several tenements, one on the S. side of (27), the other 50 yards further S. The timber-framing remains only at one end of each building.

Condition—Good, much altered.

^b (30). *Cottage*, 60 yards S. of (29). Some of the brick filling in the walls is original, and set in herring-bone pattern. A modern wing, with a shop, has been added on the W. front.

Condition—Good.

199. STOKE GOLDINGTON.

(O.S. 6 in. iv. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER, standing on a small hill nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the middle of the village, is built of stone rubble; some of the dressings of the tower are of dark-brown stone; the other dressings are of limestone. The roofs are covered with lead, except those of the chancel, chapel and porch, which are tiled. The *Nave* was built early in the 12th century; the *South Aisle* was added c. 1240, and a N. aisle c. 1250. The *Chancel* was rebuilt and the *South Chapel* added c. 1330; the *South Porch* was built possibly at the same time. The *North Aisle* was rebuilt late in the 14th or early in the 15th century, and the *West Tower* was added in the second quarter of the 15th century. In the 16th century the N. aisle was shortened at the W. end. The clearstorey was added apparently in the 16th or 17th century. The church was restored in the 19th century, when the upper part of the N. wall of the chancel, and the whole of the S. wall of the chapel were rebuilt.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 13 ft.) has an E. window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head; the jambs, with attached internal shafts having moulded capitals and bases, the hollow-chamfered rear arch and the external label are of the 14th century, but the tracery is of the 15th century. In the N. wall are two 14th-century windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights under a square head with sunk spandrels and a moulded external label. In the S. wall, opening into the S. chapel, is an arcade of two bays, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, a circular column and semi-circular responds, entirely rebuilt, partly with old stones which have been re-tooled. The early 12th-century chancel arch is semi-circular and of one square order, the voussoirs showing on the W. side only; most of the stones have remains of a carved diaper pattern; the square jambs are covered with plaster, and have chamfered abaci enriched with a carved pattern similar to that of the arch. The

South Chapel (29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 11 ft.) has, in the E. wall, a 14th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head, which has a moulded external label. In the S. wall is a small 14th-century window of two pointed uncusped lights under a two-centred head with a pierced spandrel; the external label has mask-stops; further W. is a doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, all modern except a few re-used and re-cut jamb-stones. Between the chapel and the S. aisle is a large cambered and chamfered beam supporting the wall between the two roofs. The *Nave* (38 ft. by 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has a plain parapet on the N. wall and E. gable. The N. and S. arcades are each of three bays. The N. arcade, of c. 1250, has two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with a label in the nave, which has a mask-stop over the E. respond, and a head-stop over the eastern column: the circular columns have moulded capitals and bases; one of the bases has been much cut away: the responds are of two chamfered orders with moulded abaci; the W. respond is partly covered by the W. wall of the N. aisle, and the inner order has a capital, apparently modern. The S. arcade, of c. 1240, has two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with a plain label on each side, that in the nave having a mask-stop over the eastern column; the westernmost arch is distorted and has been partly restored; the columns are circular and the responds semi-circular, and all have moulded capitals, restored and partly re-cut, that of the W. respond being almost entirely modern; the base of the eastern column is moulded, that of the second column is chamfered, and the responds have remains of chamfered bases. The clearstorey has, in the S. wall, immediately below the eaves, three plain rectangular windows of late 16th or early 17th-century date. The *North Aisle* (7 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled ogee lights under a square head with foiled spandrels and a moulded external label which has head-stops; the mullion is partly broken away. In the N. wall is a late 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded external label; the window is rebated inside for a wooden frame: further W. is the 13th-century N. doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head; the lower stones of the external label are old and have nail-head ornament, but the rest of the label is apparently modern. In the W. wall is a 16th-century window of two pointed lights under a square head with a moulded external label. The *South Aisle* (8 ft. wide) has, in the S. wall, two windows; the eastern is of the 16th century, and of two uncusped lights under a square head with sunk spandrels and a



STEWKLEY.
Dovecote Farm ; late 16th-century.



THORNBOROUGH.
Monuments, Nos. (8) and (7), in village ; 17th-century.

moulded external label; the window is rebated inside for a wooden frame; the second window is modern: between them is the 13th-century S. doorway, with chamfered jambs and two-centred head, and a chamfered label with head-stops. The *West Tower* (11 ft. square) is of two stages, with an embattled parapet, diagonal W. buttresses, a moulded plinth, and a staircase in the S.W. angle. All the detail is of the 15th century. The tower arch is two-centred and of three chamfered orders with semi-octagonal responds, which have moulded capitals and bases. The W. doorway has deeply moulded jambs and two-centred head with a moulded external label; the W. window is of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head, which has a moulded external label. In the S.W. corner, opening into the staircase, is a small doorway with chamfered jambs and two-centred head; high up in the N. and S. walls of the ground stage are small lancet windows, both with external roll labels. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a window of two lights similar to the W. window of the ground stage. The *South Porch* (12 ft. by 8 ft.) has an outer entrance with splayed jambs and two-centred arch, much restored, but the label is of early 14th-century date. The *Roof* of the nave has a plastered ceiling with four encased tie-beams of the 17th century, the second and third having moulded wall-pieces, plain struts and wooden corbels, and the westernmost tie-beam struts only. The N. aisle has a flat lean-to roof with two moulded cambered tie-beams and part of a purlin with similar moulding, all of the 17th century; the rest of the roof is modern. The roof of the S. aisle is similar to that of the N. aisle, but the timbers are roughly chamfered.

Fittings—*Bells*: five; 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th by Robert Atton, 1625; frame dated 1625. *Brackets*: In N. aisle—one on each side of E. window, plain, chamfered, 15th-century. *Brasses* and *Indents*: see Monument (3). *Chest*: In vestry (E. end of S. chapel)—with carved front, secular, 17th-century, made up with modern work. *Communion Table*: under modern table, with moulded apron and rail, turned legs, late 17th-century. *Font*: plain, circular bowl, 12th or 13th-century, much scraped. *Glass*: In N. aisle—in tracery of E. window, sacred monogram in gold on white, 15th-century, broken. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs*. Monument: Porch—against E. wall, outside, coffin lid of stone, with hollow-chamfered edge, foliated carbuncle or cross carved on the head, 13th-century, much worn. Floor-slabs: In chancel—in N.W. corner, (1) to Ann, widow of Robert Howard, 169(?); (2) E. of (1), to John Hillersdon, Archdeacon of Buckingham and rector of the parish, 1684. In S. aisle—(3)

to 'Alianora . . .', slab with marginal inscription in Lombardic capitals, partly illegible, indents of two shields, early 14th-century. In vestry—(4) with two sunk lozenges containing defaced devices in relief, possibly skulls, late 17th-century, much worn. *Paneling*: In nave—in N.W. corner, fragment used as dado, early 17th-century. *Piscinae*: In chancel—in S. wall, with trefoiled head, circular basin, 15th-century. In vestry—in S. wall, with trefoiled head, circular 'vortex' basin, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes standing paten inscribed as the gift of John Hillersdon, Archdeacon of Buckingham, 1673.

Condition—Good; ivy on some of the walls, but at present doing no harm.

Secular:—

(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, W. of Stoke Park Wood.

(3). CHURCH FARM, house and moat, about 80 yards N. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys and an attic, built of stone. The plan is roughly L-shaped, the longer wing projecting towards the W., the shorter wing towards the S. and very slightly towards the N. The S. wing and part of the W. wing were built probably c. 1625, but were possibly partly rebuilt in the 18th or 19th century, when the rest of the W. wing was added. The S. end of the S. wing is of c. 1625, of coursed and squared rubble, with a gable which has a coping and carved kneelers; on the ground floor is a window of four lights with moulded jambs, head, transom, mullions and master mullion and the remains of a label, all of stone; on the first floor is a similar window of four lights, but without label, transom and master mullion; the window in the gable is of three lights, and is also of stone. The E. and W. walls of the S. wing are of less regular rubble than that of the S. wall, and against the E. wall is a large projecting chimney stack having two square shafts with a linked cap, much rebuilt; the lower part of the stack has a tiled offset. The N. end of the S. wing is of plain rubble, and has a gable with a tiled verge. The W. wing is entirely of stone rubble; near the E. end is a chimney stack; the base is probably original; on the W. side of the stack the roof is slightly lower than on the E. side, which possibly marks the junction of the old and new work, though there is no clear evidence of it in the walling. Interior:—The kitchen, in the S. wing, has, in the ceiling, a heavy chamfered joist, running E. and W., with small chamfered beams running N. and S.

The *Moat* was originally circular, but only fragments of it remain E. and W. of the house.

Condition—Of house, good; much altered.

(4). HOUSE, on the E. side of the main street, about 700 yards S.E. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, built of stone possibly late in the 17th century, and partly restored with modern brick at the back. The roof is tiled. The gables at the N. and S. ends have original stone copings with small gablets at the feet, and fluted kneelers. Interior:—Some of the ceilings have chamfered beams, and the attic stairs have turned balusters of the 17th century.

Condition—Good.

(5-9). RAM ALLEY, a group of five small cottages, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile S.E. of the church, lies off the main road, and is reached only by footpaths. The cottages are each of two storeys, the upper storey partly in the roof. They are of stone rubble, built probably in the 17th century. The roofs are thatched. All the buildings are of rectangular plan, with chimney stacks at the ends, and two of them have each a small attached outhouse of one storey, one built of stone, the other of weatherboarding.

Condition—Of all, poor.

200. STOKE HAMMOND.

(O.S. 6 in. xx. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LUKE, stands on high ground at the N. end of the village, and is built of ironstone, with limestone dressings. All the walls have plain parapets, covered with cement, except those of the chancel and the W. wall of the nave, which are of modern stone. The roofs are covered with lead. There is no detail to show the date of the *Nave*; it formerly extended to the W. wall of the chancel, and traces of the original S.E. angle are visible in the E. wall of the S. transept; c. 1350 the *Chancel* was enlarged, and the *Central Tower* was built in the E. end of the nave. The *North* and *South Transepts* were built possibly at the same time as the tower, but more probably they were added late in the 15th century, when the walls of the nave were raised, windows inserted, and new roofs added; probably at the same time the upper part of the tower was rebuilt and the *South Porch* added. In 1852 the W. wall of the nave was rebuilt, and the whole building restored.

The church is especially interesting on account of the development of the plan. Among the fittings the communion table (see Plate, p. 50), dated 1619, the 14th-century bell and some remains of 15th and 17th-century glass are noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (23 ft. by 16 ft.) has a late 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights and tracery under a three-centred head, all restored externally with cement. In the N. wall is a window of two cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head with a modern label; the jambs and head are of the 14th century, restored; the mullion and tracery are covered with Roman cement. In the S. wall are two windows; the eastern is similar to that in the N. wall, but the label has 14th-century head-stops; the western is a low-side window of one pointed light with feathered cusping, internally of the 14th century, externally modern, except a few stones: between the windows is a small 14th-century doorway, with moulded jambs and two-centred head, much restored. The *Central Tower* ($8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. square) is of one stage above the nave, with a modern embattled parapet; on the E. and W. walls can be seen the weathering of the former steep-pitched roofs of the nave and chancel. The four arches of the ground stage are of mid 14th-century date, two-centred, and of two chamfered orders; in the E. and W. arches the outer order is continuous; the inner order of the jambs has moulded capitals and bases; the capitals of the W. arch have been renewed or re-cut: the N. and S. arches die into the walls at the springing. In each wall of the bell-chamber is a 14th-century window of two trefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head, all partly restored; those in the N. and S. walls are set at a lower level than the others, as the E. and W. walls were originally gabled. The *North Transept* (10 ft. by $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has, in the E. wall, a modern doorway opening into the vestry. In the N. wall is a late 15th-century window, of three cinquefoiled lights and tracery, under a four-centred head and a label, all much restored externally with cement. The *South Transept* (10 ft. by $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has, in the S. wall, a window similar to that in the N. transept. The *Nave* ($33\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 20 ft.) has, in the N. wall, a late 15th-century window similar to those in the transepts, and also restored with cement: at the E. end of the wall is a doorway, now blocked, formerly opening into the stair-turret of the tower; it has rebated jambs and pointed head, and two hooks for the door; some of the stones of the jambs have diagonal tooling and are possibly 12th-century material, re-used: the N. doorway has plain chamfered jambs and two-centred head with a label, and is of uncertain date, externally covered with cement, and now blocked. In the S. wall is a late 15th-century window similar to that in the N. wall; the 15th-century S. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred head. The W. window is modern, except a few stones in the

jamb and one in the head. In the external angle between the N. transept and the N. wall of the nave, is a small chamber forming the entrance to the stair-turret of the tower; in the W. wall is a small blocked window with rebated jambs and pointed head, of uncertain date. The *South Porch* has an outer entrance probably of late 15th-century date with double chamfered jambs and two-centred arch, partly covered with cement; the label is also cemented and has modern stops. The gable is of brick, covered with cement, and has a sunk panel with a moulded lead slab bearing an 18th-century inscription. In each side wall is a small rectangular window, with chamfered jambs and head; the jambs of the W. window are rebated for a shutter. The weathering of a former roof of the porch is visible in the wall of the nave above the porch. The *Roof* of the chancel has been considerably restored, but the tie-beams are of the 15th century. The late 15th-century roofs of the N. and S. transepts are each of two bays with cambered tie-beams which have modern carved bosses in the middle of the soffit, and are supported by curved brackets springing from stone corbels, carved as angels holding plain shields. The roof of the nave is of three bays, and has hollow-chamfered cambered tie-beams, moulded ridge and purlins, and chamfered rafters, all of the 15th century, except one tie-beam, dated 1703, and the modern carved bosses; the wall-plates, brackets and corbels are modern.

Fittings—*Bells*: three and sanctus; 1st, by Bartholomew Atton, 1590; 2nd, inscribed 'Ave Maria,' probably by John Rofford, c. 1370; sanctus, with initials and a coin inlaid, by John Sturdy, 15th-century. *Communion Table*: In chancel—with six large turned legs, fluted at the top, shaped, carved and inlaid top rail, with date 1619 in four small panels, foot rails moulded, top of table modern. *Door*: In nave—in S. doorway, modern, with old strap-hinges inside. *Font*: circular bowl, central stem with four shafts, originally detached, now attached to stem, moulded capitals of shafts die into bowl, stem and shafts with chamfered bases, c. 1350. *Glass*: In chancel—in S.W. window, with arms of Disney, quarterly (1) and (4) argent a fesse gules with three fleurs de lis thereon, (2) and (3) argent three leopards gules, a martlet sable in centre point, mantled helm and crest with motto 'Deus scutum meum', and date 1681. In nave—in tracery of N. window, (1) figure of bishop with staff, diaper background, (2) to (5) figures of four prophets, three holding books, the other holding a scroll, all with names inscribed in black-letter on scrolls, (2) 'Johel', much discoloured, (3) 'Osee', half-figure only, fragmentary, (4) 'Sofonias', back-

ground patched, (5) 'Ezekiel', diaper background, (6) figure of archbishop with pallium, etc., fragmentary, all late 15th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. Monuments: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) to Mary, daughter of Thomas Disney, 1658, inscription with skull and crossbones, and lozenge bearing arms; (2) to Mary, daughter of Thomas Disney; to Thomas Disney, rector of the parish, son of Sir Henry Disney, 'lord' of Norton Disney and Swinderbey in Lincolnshire, 1686; to Joane, daughter of Edward Wilks, and wife of Thomas Disney, 1680; to Marke, son of Edward Wilks, 1678; columns supporting pediment with five figures in relief, inscription with skull and crossbones, and two coats of arms—the quartered arms of Disney, and paly of eight pieces a chief with three roses therein. In N. transept—on W. wall, (3) slab, divided into eight partitions, with inscriptions to Mary, wife of Thomas Fountaine, 1650; Joanna, wife of William Fountaine, 1680; Thomas, son of Thomas Fountaine, 1636; Thomas Fountaine, 1668; Thomas, son of William Fountaine, 1656; Bernard Fountaine, 1690; and two other members of the same family, 18th-century. Floor-slabs: In chancel—(1) to Thomas Hillersden, 1658. In nave—(2) to Frances, daughter of Richard Wigg, 1689, also to two children of John Frank. *Piscina*: In chancel—with trefoiled ogee head and sexfoil basin, 14th-century, basin re-cut and restored. *Plate*: includes cup, parcel gilt, marks destroyed, late 16th-century, small paten, 1685. *Poor-box*: In nave—square block with moulded angles, hinged lid with three fastenings, turned baluster stem, dated 1618. *Sedilia*: In chancel—two, in range with piscina, with cinquefoiled ogee arches in square head with foiled spandrels, in division between first seat and piscina small opening with trefoiled ogee head, use uncertain, all 14th-century. *Miscellanea*: On S. doorway of chancel, outer archway of porch, and S.E. buttress of S. transept—traces of *sundials*.

Condition—Good; except the windows, buttresses and parapets, which have been badly restored with cement.

Secular:—

MONUMENTS (2-11):—

These buildings are almost all of the 17th century, and of two storeys. The walls generally are timber-framed with brick or plaster filling; the roofs are thatched or tiled.

(2). COTTAGE, now three tenements, on the W. side of the road, about 100 yards S. of the church, is probably of late 16th-century date. The upper storey is partly in the roof, which is half-hipped. The original plan is rectangular, with small addi-

tions of later date making it T-shaped. The main posts and wall-plates are of considerable size.

Condition—Fairly good.

(3). COTTAGE, now two tenements, on the E. side of the road, opposite to (2). The upper storey is partly in the roof, and is lighted by three dormer windows. All the windows have original iron casements.

Condition—Fairly good.

THE NEWTON LONGVILLE ROAD,

S.W. side :—

(4). Cottage, now tenements, 250 yards S. of the church. The back has been re-faced with modern brick, and there are some small modern additions. The wide chimney stack is of old bricks, and is stepped on two sides.

Condition—Fairly good.

(5). Cottage, about 100 yards S.W. of (4), is of late 16th-century or possibly earlier date. The upper storey is partly in the roof, which is half-hipped at the ends. The walls are constructed in bays, with heavy wall-posts, wall-plates and curved braces, and lighter intermediate studs; some of the braces are missing; the original wattle and daub filling has been almost entirely replaced with brick. At the E. end the upper storey has been underbuilt with modern brick, and has a heavy tie-beam with a natural camber; in the soffit of the beam are traces of the four-centred head of a doorway, possibly indicating the former existence of an external staircase. The W. end is covered by a small lean-to addition.

Condition—Fairly good.

(6). *The Bell Inn*, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.E. of the church, is of one storey and an attic; the walls are of red and black bricks of late 17th-century date. The original plan is of central chimney type, now sub-divided internally, and with additions of later date at the back. The plain chimney stacks are original.

Condition—Good.

(7). Cottage, now three, probably formerly two tenements, 800 yards S.E. of the church; the brick filling in the walls is probably not original. The plan is rectangular, with a central chimney stack. Many of the windows have original metal casements.

Condition—Fairly good.

(8). Cottage, now three tenements, S. of (7). The S. front was completely re-faced with brick in the 18th or 19th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

N.E. side :—

(9). Cottage, 50 yards S.E. of (8), is of central chimney type, with modern lean-to outbuildings at each end. The timber-framing of the walls is set fairly close, with plain diagonal braces; the brick filling has been restored.

Condition—Fairly good.

(10). Cottage, almost opposite to (5). The windows have iron casements.

Condition—Fairly good.

(11). COTTAGE, now an outbuilding of the Manor House, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.E. of the church. Only one window remains, and has an iron casement.

Condition—Dilapidated.

201. STONY STRATFORD EAST.

(O.S. 6 in. ix. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, at the N.E. end of the town, was burnt down in 1742, except the *West Tower*, which was built in the middle of the 15th century; the walls are of limestone.

Architectural Description—The *West Tower* is of three stages, with pilaster angle-buttresses rising to the top of the second stage; in the N.W. angle is a staircase; the parapet is embattled on the E. and W. sides and gabled on the N. and S. sides; below it is a string-course with gargoyles at the angles. The tower arch is apparently of the 15th century, and is blocked; in the S. wall is a similar arch, also blocked, which probably opened into the S. aisle. In the W. wall is a window originally of two lights, now blocked; the deep reveal is moulded and much weathered. In the W. wall of the second stage is a loop light with a square head; below it is a small circular panel in a moulded square reveal with a moulded label. The four windows of the bell-chamber are each of two cinquefoiled lights, with a transom and a quatrefoil under a two-centred head.

Fittings—Plate: two pewter plates inscribed 'EST SIDE, 1696' and with a monogram 'M.W.' or 'J.W.M.', now kept in St. Giles' Church, Stony Stratford West.

Condition—Bad, almost ruinous.

Secular:—

HIGH STREET, E. side :—

(2). House, No. 48, and Stable, about 260 yards S.E. of the church. The House is of two storeys and an attic; some remains of a 17th-century structure of timber and brick are incorporated in a wing at the back; the rest of the building is of

stone rubble and of the 18th century. The roofs are tiled.

The *Stable*, with a loft above it, about 30 yards E. of the house, is of early 17th-century date. The walls are of stone rubble; the roof is tiled. Interior:—The divisions between the stalls have ramped mouldings and square posts with square moulded finials of early 17th-century date; over the manger is a heavily moulded oak cornice of mid 17th-century date, not *in situ*.

Condition—Of house, good, rebuilt; of stable, not very good.

(3). *House*, now two tenements, Nos. 44 and 46, S.E. of (2), is of two storeys, built of stone rubble probably in the 17th century, considerably altered and re-fronted with brick in the 18th century. The walls at the back are original. The roof is tiled.

Condition—Good; much rebuilt.

(4). *House*, No. 28, 100 yards S.E. of (3), is of two storeys; the walls are partly of stone and partly covered with plaster; the roof is tiled. It is probably all that remains of a 16th-century building which formerly extended over the site of the adjoining 18th-century and modern houses. The walls have been completely altered or re-faced. The large enclosed chimney stack is original. Interior:—On the ground floor some stop-chamfered ceiling-beams are probably original. On the first floor is a 16th-century fireplace with moulded jambs and four-centred head, of stone, partly blocked; the E. side of the head is enclosed in a cupboard.

Condition—Good; completely altered.

(5). *Window*, or niche, and other *Fragments* at the Retreat Almshouses, 400 yards S.E. of the church, are of the 16th century, all set in a modern wall on the S. side of the courtyard. The fragments consist of two heads, apparently of fireplaces, one straight-sided and four-centred, with sunk span-drels; the other square and chamfered; the small window or niche has an ogee head, much weathered.

Condition—Fragmentary.

(6). *Cottage*, now two tenements, at the N.E. corner of Swan Terrace, a range of buildings 320 yards E.S.E. of the church. The cottage is of two storeys and an attic; the walls are of stone rubble, colour-washed pink; the roof is covered with slate. It was built in 1693 (5 ?), the date on a

stone in the W. gable inscribed ^{W.P.} 1693 (? 5) ^(words illegible) PLACE.

The rest of the range was rebuilt in the 18th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

202. STONY STRATFORD WEST.

(O.S. 6 in. ix. S.W.)

Roman:—

(1). PLAQUES, HORSE-TRAPPINGS, FIBULAE and other objects, were found in 1789 in an urn in Windmill Fields, on a site not exactly recorded, but said to be about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of the church; they are now in the British Museum. The plaques are of silver and leaf-shaped, and three of them have inscriptions showing that they were dedicated, one to Jupiter and two to Mars; the horse-trappings are of bronze and the fibulae of enamelled bronze. The plaques are apparently dedications, and possibly belonged to some temple in the neighbourhood which has not yet been discovered. It is perhaps more probable that they formed part of the furniture of some Roman military 'shrine' which was moved with the army, and that they were buried or lost at Stony Stratford in connection with some battle or disaster. No other Roman remains seem to have been found in the precise neighbourhood.—(Lysons *Reliquiae Britannico-Romanæ*, Vol. II.).

Ecclesiastical:—

(2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. GILES, in the middle of the town, was rebuilt in 1776, altered and enlarged in the 19th century. Of the former structure only the late 15th-century *West Tower* remains. The walls are of squared stones.

Architectural Description—The *West Tower* is of four stages, with pilaster buttresses at the angles and an embattled parapet. All the original detail is of late 15th-century date. The tower arch is two-centred and of two moulded orders; the jambs have circular shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The W. doorway is of one widely splayed moulded order, with a four-centred head; the window above the doorway is modern. In the third stage the W. wall has a sunk circular panel in a square frame, and above it a single loop light. The four windows of the bell-chamber are each of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head.

Fittings—*Chest*: In N. aisle—with traceried front and cusped feet, 15th-century, lid probably 17th-century. *Miscellanea*: In vestry—*desk*, of wood, front and sides carved with dragons and arabesque patterns, early 17th-century.

Condition—Good; almost entirely rebuilt.

(3). BAPTIST CHAPEL, on Horsefair Green, has been entirely rebuilt, but contains a window frame and fittings, of the 17th century, from the former chapel on the site. The window frame is preserved

in the vestry ; it is plain and solid, of wood, rebated, and apparently of late 17th-century date.

Fittings—*Communion Table* : In vestry—with plain turned legs, early 17th-century. *Miscellanea* : In vestry—*candle-sconce*, of brass, dated 1607 ; *candlesticks*, four, two of wood, early 17th-century ; two, of brass and wood, 17th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

MARKET SQUARE, S.W. side :—

(4). *The King's Head Inn*, 150 yards S.S.W. of the church, is of two storeys, built c. 1600. The walls are probably of brick, but are heavily covered with plaster ; the roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, with a large central chimney stack, and probably consisted originally of two rooms on each floor. The chimney stacks have been rebuilt. Interior :—The wide fireplaces have been blocked, except that on the S. side of the central chimney stack, which retains a moulded beam, partly covered.

Condition—Good ; much altered.

(5). *House*, N.E. of (4), is of two storeys ; the walls are of stone rubble ; the roofs are tiled. The greater part of the building is of 1790, but a wing at the back is of the 17th century, much altered ; it retains an original chimney stack built of thin bricks, with strip pilasters.

Condition—Good ; much altered.

HIGH STREET, W. side :—

(6). *House*, now two shops, at the S.E. corner of Church Street, is of two storeys and an attic, built probably in the 17th century, apparently on an L-shaped plan, but almost entirely rebuilt with brick in the 18th century ; at the end of the range facing the High Street are remains of the original timber-framing. The roofs are tiled. On the side facing Church Street is a chimney stack built of old bricks.

Condition—Good ; rebuilt.

(7). *House*, now two shops, Nos. 95 and 97, is of two storeys, built probably in the 15th century, and timber-framed, but almost entirely re-faced or rebuilt with brick in the 18th century. The roofs are tiled. The only clear evidence of the original date is a wooden archway, which divides the block facing the street, and has moulded jambs and flat head with angle-braces. There are some indications that the upper storey formerly projected, and that the hall was possibly on the first floor, with an open timber roof. At the back of the house are projecting wings, and a continuation towards the N. has been recently destroyed.

Interior :—At the N. end are remains of wall-posts and of an open timber roof, now obscured by alterations of later date.

Condition—Poor ; much altered.

203. STOWE.

(O.S. 6 in. xiii. N.W.)

Roman:—

(1). TESSELLATED PAVEMENT, in the 'Queens Temple' at Stowe Park, was removed from the dwelling-house discovered at Foscott in 1839-40 (see p. 115). It is 8 ft. square, showing a geometrical pattern in the usual red, white and blue-grey tesserae.

The pavement is especially interesting as it is the only visible survival of Roman structural work in the county.

Condition—Good.

Ecclesiastical:—

(2). PARISH CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, stands in a churchyard surrounded by the grounds of Stowe House ; the walls are covered with roughcast, except the third stage of the tower, which is of stone. The roofs are covered with copper. The original church consisted apparently of a chancel and an aisleless Nave, to which the *North Aisle* was added late in the 13th century ; the *West Tower* was built c. 1330, and c. 1350 the *Chancel* was rebuilt and enlarged ; later in the 14th century the *South Aisle* was added, and at the end of the 15th century the clearstorey was constructed, the aisles were possibly rebuilt, and the *South Porch* was added. The *North Chapel* was built in the first half of the 16th century. The third stage of the tower was rebuilt, and the whole church restored in the 19th century.

The niche with a carved crucifix and figures of c. 1330, over the W. doorway (see Plate, p. 22), and the 17th-century effigy in the N. chapel are especially interesting.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (29 ft. by 15½ ft.) has a mid 14th-century E. window of three trefoiled lights with tracery in a pointed head. In the N. wall, opening into the N. chapel, is a 16th-century arcade of two bays with four-centred arches ; the soffits and jambs are continuously panelled, and set with small shields. In the S. wall are two modern windows. The mid 14th-century chancel arch is two-centred, and of three orders ; the two outer orders are hollow-chamfered, the third order is chamfered ; both the inner orders die into the responds ; a rough mortice at the apex of the arch possibly indicates the socket of the former rood-beam. The *North Chapel* (27 ft. by

14½ ft.) has, in the E. wall, a modern doorway, below a 16th-century window of three uncusped lights under a four-centred head. In the N. wall are four windows, similar to that in the E. wall. In the W. wall, opening into the N. aisle, is a 16th-century arch, four-centred and crudely moulded, with moulded capitals at the springing line, and chamfered jambs. The *Nave* (39 ft. by 19 ft.) has a late 13th-century N. arcade of three bays; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders, with a chamfered label on the S. side; the octagonal pillars and semi-octagonal responds have moulded capitals and bases. The S. arcade is of three bays, similar to those of the N. arcade, but the capitals and bases are slightly different, and of late 14th-century date. The clearstorey has, on each side, six windows, all of late 15th or early 16th-century date, with four-centred heads; they were formerly each of three lights, but the mullions, etc., have been cut away. The *North Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, two windows; the eastern is of late 15th-century date, with a four-centred head, and was probably originally of three lights; the western window is of the 15th century, with a two-centred head, and was originally of two lights; both windows are now without mullions and tracery: between them is the 15th-century N. doorway, with continuously moulded jambs and two-centred head. The *South Aisle* (8½ ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a late 14th-century window, of three trefoiled lights with quatrefoils in a pointed head. In the S. wall are two windows similar to those in the N. aisle; between them is the 16th-century S. doorway, which has continuously moulded jambs and square head. The *West Tower* (10 ft. square) is of three stages, marked by chamfered offsets, and has a plain parapet, and diagonal W. buttresses; the large sloping buttresses at the W. end were added at an uncertain date. The two lower stages of the tower are of c. 1330, the third stage was rebuilt in the 19th century. The two-centred tower arch is low, and of three chamfered orders; the innermost order is carried on semi-octagonal pilasters with moulded capitals; the arch is partly blocked and partly covered by a 19th-century gallery. The W. doorway has jambs and two-centred head of three continuously moulded orders, and a moulded label with head-stops; above the doorway is a niche (see *Fittings*). The N. and S. walls of the second stage have each a small square-headed window. The *South Porch* (8 ft. by 7½ ft.) has a 15th-century entrance archway of two moulded orders, the inner order three-centred, the outer order square.

Fittings—*Bells*: five; 1st, 3rd, 4th, by James Keene, 1654; 2nd, by Richard Keene, 1660; 5th, by Richard Keene, 1665. *Brackets*: (see *Niches*).

Brasses: In chancel—(1) of Alice Saundres, 146(?1), figure of woman in high head-dress, inscription-plate broken; (2) to John, son of Thomas Temple, 1592. *Images*: (see *Niches*). *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. Monuments: In N. chapel—at W. end, (1) of Martha, daughter of Sir Thomas Temple, wife of Sir Thomas Penyston, baronet, 1619, moulded pedestal of black marble, recumbent effigy clothed and shrouded, of white marble; at feet, on small plinth, effigy of infant daughter; lozenges with arms, much defaced. E. of S. porch—outside, (2) upright effigy of civilian, in long robe, 14th-century, much defaced. Floor-slab: In N. chapel—near tomb, of Hester, infant daughter of Sir Thomas Peniston, 1617, figure of child, on slab of slate inlaid with marble, inscription, blank shield and shield with three Cornish choughs. *Niches*: Tower—over W. doorway, outside, with pinnaced buttress on each side, trefoiled crocketed canopy with spire and vaulted soffit; at the back three moulded brackets for images, above them carved crucifix with figures of St. Mary and St. John, c. 1330. *Painting*: On N. arcade—traces of colour. *Piscinae*: In S. aisle—at E. end, with trefoiled head, late 14th-century. In N. aisle—at E. end, similar to piscina in S. aisle. *Miscellanea*: In chancel—*reredos*, apparently originally overmantel, with two semi-circular niches, grotesque caryatides, embattled parapet, Ionic pilasters, in the middle crowned shield with Stuart Royal Arms, early 17th-century, altered and restored, parapet added at later date.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

MONUMENTS (3-5):—

These buildings are all of the 17th century, and of two storeys; the walls generally are timber-framed, with brick filling. The roofs are thatched.

(3). *COTTAGE*, about ⅔ mile N.W. of the church, opposite to the school. The brick filling in the walls is almost entirely modern. The chimneys are probably partly original.

Condition—Fairly good.

DADFORD:—

(4). *Cottage*, on the N. side of a lanc, at the E. end of the hamlet, ¼ mile N.W. of the church. The walls are almost entirely of 18th-century or modern brick.

Condition—Good.

(5). *Cottage*, now two or three tenements, on the S. side of the lane, at the W. end of the hamlet and 400 feet W. of (4). The walls have some original plaster filling, but have been much restored with modern brick. One chimney stack is original.

At the back and W. end of the building are modern additions.

Condition—Not very good.

(6). STOWE HOUSE, in Stowe Park, is said to incorporate work of the 16th and 17th centuries, but as it stands appears to be entirely of the 18th century. The earliest work now visible is the panelling, including the pulpit, of the chapel; it is dated 1707 and has carvings by Grinling Gibbons. In the State gallery there are two carved panels, probably also by Grinling Gibbons, but inserted in mantelpieces of c. 1780.

Condition—Good.

STRATFORD, FENNY, STONY (East and West), and WATER, see FENNY STRATFORD, STONY STRATFORD (East and West) and WATER STRATFORD.

204. SWANBOURNE.

(O.S. 6 in. xix. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. SWITHIN, stands in the village, and is built of ashlar limestone, that in the walls of the chancel and tower being rough; the dressings are of limestone and clunch; the roofs are covered with slate. A church consisting of the present *Nave* with a chancel and W. tower was built on the site c. 1230. In the second half of the 15th century the *North Aisle* was added, and late in the 15th or early in the 16th century the *West Tower* was rebuilt from the foundations, only the original tower arch being retained; at the same time the W. bay of the N. aisle was pulled down and a large 15th-century window, probably brought from elsewhere, was inserted in the N. wall of the nave. The S. wall of the nave is dated 1632 and contains 17th-century windows; it is possible that a S. aisle was removed in 1632. The church generally was restored in 1863, when the *Chancel* was completely rebuilt, many of the old stones being re-used; the S. doorway was moved towards the E., the 13th-century chancel arch was heightened, and new windows were inserted in the clearstorey. The *South Porch* is modern.

The S. doorway of the nave is an interesting example of 13th-century work; the late 15th or early 16th-century paintings in the N. aisle are curious, and the stone clock face, probably of the same date, on the tower is unusual.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (32 ft. by 21 ft.) has an E. window of three lancet lights, with modern external stonework; internally the window is of the 13th century and forms the three middle bays of an arcading of five bays, with stilted

and chamfered arches carried on round shafts having moulded bases and capitals; two of the shafts are detached, the others attached to the jambs and mullions. The N. and S. walls have each three lancets; the stonework internally is original and externally modern; the S. doorway is modern, except a few of the stones inside. The two-centred chancel arch is of the 13th century, heightened and restored in the 19th century; it is of two orders, the outer order moulded and continued from the jambs, the inner chamfered and carried on moulded capitals, which are supported on carved tapering corbels. The *Nave* (48 ft. by 25 ft.): The N. wall has, at the W. end, an embattled parapet, and a moulded plinth similar to that of the W. tower; the parapet above the clearstorey is plain. The S. wall has an embattled parapet and two buttresses, the eastern buttress has a random date (1630) on it; over the S. porch is carved the date 1632. The late 15th-century N. arcade is of three bays; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders carried on octagonal pillars of rough limestone, with plainly moulded capitals of clunch, and chamfered bases; the E. respond is square with chamfered edges; the W. respond is formed by a pillar partly buried in the W. wall of the aisle where it joins the N. wall of the nave: E. of the arcade is the doorway of the former staircase to the rood-loft; in the nave the stonework is modern; in the aisle it is of the 15th century, and the doorway has a four-centred arch in a square head with carved spandrels and a moulded label with one head-stop: W. of the arcade is a large window of late 15th-century date, and of four cinquefoiled lights with transoms and tracery in a pointed head; the jambs and mullions are moulded, and the external label has shield-stops, one bearing a cross and the other a molet; the window has been repaired externally with cement. In the S. wall are two windows, both probably of 1632, the eastern of four trefoiled lights and tracery and the other of three similar lights; both windows have obtuse pointed heads: the S. doorway, between the windows, is of the 13th century, but has been much restored; the outer order forms a two-centred moulded arch and has a modern label; the inner order forms a low septfoiled drop arch, the foils having roll cusp-points; the tympanum over it is of rubble; the jambs are moulded and have attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the moulded abaci are carried across both orders. The clearstorey has, on the N. side, three modern windows. The *North Aisle* (34 ft. by 8½ ft.) has, in the E. wall, a late 15th-century window of three trefoiled lights in a flat four-centred head with a moulded label. In the N. wall is a window of three trefoiled lights under a square head with a

moulded label; W. of the window is a doorway of two chamfered orders with a two-centred arch in a square head having trefoiled spandrels and a modern label; the window and doorway are both of late 15th-century date, partly restored. In the W. wall is a window similar to that in the N. wall; below the sill, visible outside, is a smaller blocked window or niche, probably brought from elsewhere; the trefoiled head is much decayed. The *West Tower* (10 ft. by 9½ ft.) is of three stages with a moulded plinth, an embattled parapet, low clasping buttresses at the W. angles, and shallow buttresses against the W. wall of the nave. The two-centred tower arch is of the 13th century and of three orders, moulded on the E. side and chamfered on the W. side; the outer orders are continuous, the innermost is carried on moulded corbels with capitals; the N. capital is modern. The late 15th-century W. doorway has moulded jambs and pointed head with a restored label; the W. window is of the same date as the doorway and of three trefoiled lights under a four-centred head. The second stage has, in the N. wall, a loop light. In the W. wall is a small stone circular panel set in a square frame; in the centre is a hole and on the splayed face of the circular panel are twelve small discs, showing that it was originally the dial of a clock; it is apparently of the same date as the tower. The third stage has, in each wall, a 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with a transom under a pointed head and moulded label.

Fittings—*Bells*: six and sanctus; 2nd and 6th, by Anthony Chandler, 1654. *Brasses and Indents*: In chancel—on N. side, (1) of Thomas Adams, slain 'by bloody theves in Liscombe Ground', 1626, and Elizabeth his wife, figures of a man and woman, two sons and two daughters, with shield of the arms of the Butchers' Company, and inscription; on S. side, (2) to 'Robart Addames', 1616, and his wife, inscription with the names of his three 'survivors', and two small indents. *Communion Table*: of oak, with fluted top rails and turned legs, early 17th-century. *Door*: In nave—in S. doorway, of oak, with strap-hinges, probably 15th-century. *Font*: plain, circular, with tapering bowl, probably 13th-century, re-tooled. *Lectern*: of oak, with turned stem, and four feet with scrolled braces, 17th-century. *Niche*: N. aisle—over N. doorway, outside, apparently with four-centred arch in a square head, late 15th-century, now blocked and obscured. *Paintings*: In N. aisle—on N. wall, at E. end, remains, in three tiers, apparently a representation of different conditions of the soul before and after death, inscribed scrolls, almost illegible, late 15th or early 16th-century. *Piscinae*: In chancel—double, with moulded jambs and pointed trefoiled heads, two basins, 13th-

century, restored, middle mullion modern. In N. aisle—E. of arcade, shallow recess with trefoiled segmental head, no basin, probably late 15th-century, re-tooled. *Plate*: includes pewter paten, probably late 17th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

MONUMENTS (2-40):—

These buildings are almost all of two storeys and most of them are of the 17th century. They are nearly all timber-framed, generally with brick filling, and all have been considerably restored or altered. About two-thirds of the roofs are thatched; the rest are all tiled, except one. Most of the buildings have wide fireplaces, some of them being blocked, and original ceiling-beams.

THE MURSLEY ROAD, S. side:—

(2). *The Old House*, 200 yards E.S.E. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic; it was built probably late in the 16th century, and has considerable modern additions. The walls are covered with modern plaster. In the middle of the N. front is a modern porch, and at the E. end is a gable; the original wall has been heightened and a modern parapet added. The central chimney stack is square, with clasping pilasters at the angles, and is built of thin bricks. Interior:—Some of the original timber-framing of the walls is visible, with brick filling set in herring-bone pattern. On the ground floor the hall and another room have each an original open fireplace with moulded stone jambs and four-centred arch in a square head; on the first floor are three fireplaces similar to the others, and one room has a stop-chamfered ceiling-beam; some of the ceiling-beams on both floors have been encased.

Condition—Good, much altered.

(3). *Cottage*, now two tenements, 100 yards W. of (2). The plan is L-shaped. The E. wall retains the original plaster filling; at the back are modern additions. In the longer wing is a central chimney stack of thin bricks, with three square shafts set diagonally.

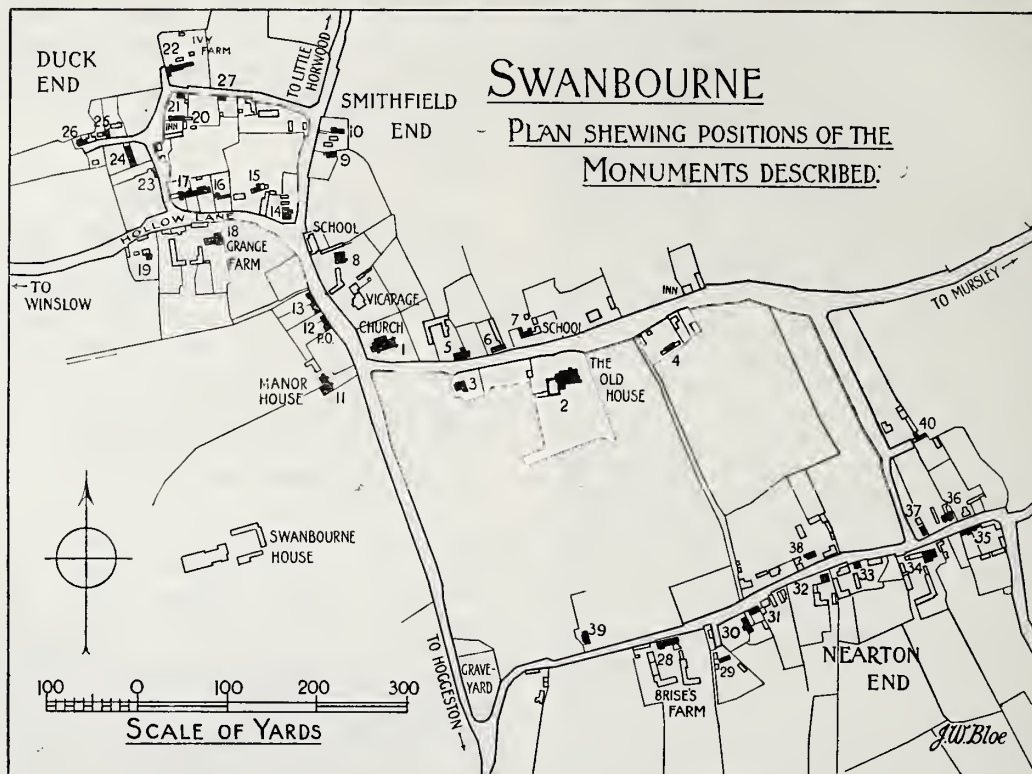
Condition—Good, but much ivy in front.

(4). *Cottage*, now two tenements, 100 yards E. of (2). In front the filling in the wall is partly of plaster. The central chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Condition—Poor; rotten and broken floor, etc.; the E. tenement is unoccupied.

N. side:—

(5). *Deverell's Farm*, 70 yards E. of the church, is a house of two storeys and an attic; the walls are of stone, and one stone is dated 1632. The plan



consists of a rectangular block, facing S., with a small porch-wing in front, and a larger wing at the back, extending towards the N. *S. Elevation* :—The porch-wing has a modern outer doorway of stone; the inner doorway is of old oak with a moulded frame and a door of battens, now painted; on the first floor is an original stone mullioned window of three lights, and in the gable is the stone inscribed with the date 1632; W. of the porch the windows on both floors are original, and of stone; at the level of the first floor is a moulded string-course, carried the whole length of the wall. *W. Elevation* :—The main block is gabled and has in the attic an original window of three lights. *N. Elevation* :—The N. wing has, on the ground floor, in the N. and W. walls, original mullioned windows of three and four lights; on the first floor in the W. wall is a single light with brick reveals; the N. wall is gabled and has a modern window on the first floor. The central chimney stack in the main block is of brick, apparently a modern copy of the original stack.

Interior :—On the ground floor in the main block, a chamfered ceiling-beam in the hall has moulded stops of unusual form, and the large open fireplace has an oak lintel. Some of the ceiling-beams in

the other rooms on the ground and first floors have been encased. The attic is undivided, and the roof has rough queen-post trusses and wind-braced purlins.

Condition—Good.

(6). *Cottage*, 110 yards E. of the church. The front has been re-faced with 18th-century red and black bricks and heightened with modern brick. At the back and W. end the filling in the walls is partly of plaster. The central chimney stack is of 17th-century brick, restored above the roof.

Condition—Good.

(7). *House*, adjoining the Infant School, 150 yards E. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic. The plan is L-shaped. The S. and W. walls are entirely covered with plaster; the E. wall has a half-hipped gable. At the back are modern additions.

Condition—Good.

THE LITTLE HORWOOD ROAD, with SMITHFIELD END, E. side :—

(8). *Church Farm*, about 100 yards N. of the church, is a house of two storeys, with a small cellar. The plan is L-shaped. The walls of the

longer wing have been re-faced with modern brick. The central chimney stack is of thin bricks. Interior :—The wide fireplace in the longer wing has chimney corners now enclosed in cupboards.

Condition—Fairly good ; except the floor of the shorter wing over the cellar, which is rotten and dangerous.

(9). *Cottage*, now two tenements, at Smithfield End, 220 yards N. of the church. The S. front has been re-faced with modern brick, and the central chimney stack has been rebuilt. Interior :—The staircase is of old oak.

Condition—Fairly good.

(10). *Cottage*, 250 yards N. of the church. In front the E. half of the wall has been re-faced with modern brick. The chimney stack at the W. end has been rebuilt.

Condition—Good.

W. side :—

(11). *The Manor House*, opposite to the church, is of two storeys and an attic, with a small cellar, built of ashlar, probably in the second half of the 16th century. The plan was originally rectangular, facing E., with a central porch-wing in front ; part of the building N. of the porch has been pulled down, and a modern S.W. wing has been added, making the plan L-shaped.

The house is an interesting example of 16th-century domestic architecture, of stone.

E. Elevation :—The plinth is chamfered, and the moulded string-course, at the level of the first floor, is carried round the porch-wing, dropping to a lower level above the doorway. The porch is gabled, and has a stone coping ; the doorway is apparently modern, but is now disused, being blocked by the staircase. On each floor is a range of stone mullioned windows ; those on the ground floor are of two chamfered orders, and two of them have transoms ; in the S. half of the block is a gabled dormer of stone with a window of three lights. At the N. end of the elevation is a length of wall, the height of the lower storey ; it projects beyond the N. wall and was probably part of the former N. extension. *S. Elevation* :—The E. half is gabled, and a straight joint marks the junction with the modern wing, which is also gabled. The windows on each floor have stone mullions, jambs, etc., much restored and with labels of cement. *The N. Elevation* is gabled ; the windows are modern. *W. Elevation* :—The N. half is original, and has on the first floor a window similar to those in the E. wall ; in the attic is a dormer window ; the lower part of the wall is covered with ivy.

Interior :—On the ground floor the southernmost room has a 16th-century stone fireplace with

moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head. The northernmost room has a large open fireplace, partly blocked. There is one original oak panelled door, and the central newel staircase in the porch-wing is of old oak, brought from elsewhere. The stairs leading to the cellar are original. In the attic the rough timbers of the roof are visible.

Condition—Structurally good ; the N. half of the first floor and the attic disused, and the attic floor in bad condition. Some ivy on the W. wall.

(12). *Cottage*, now the post office and a tenement, 40 yards N.N.W. of the church, was built probably late in the 16th century. In front the brick filling in the wall is set in herring-bone pattern and partly covered with plaster ; on each floor are three old mullioned windows ; one window on the first floor is blocked. At the N. and S. ends the brick filling of the half-hipped gables is set in herring-bone pattern. At the back and N. end there are low modern additions. The central chimney stack is of thin bricks. Interior :—The two wide fireplaces on the ground floor have chimney corners enclosed in cupboards.

Condition—Good.

(13). *Cottages*, a range of four, N. of (12). The E. front and N. end are entirely of modern brick. At the back are some low modern additions. One rectangular chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Condition—Good.

THE WINSLOW ROAD, OR HOLLOW LANE,
N. side :—

(14). *Charlton Hill Farm*, 180 yards N.W. of the church. The plan of the 17th-century house is T-shaped, but the N.W. angle between the wings is filled by a modern addition. The S. front has been heightened and re-faced with modern brick ; the E. and W. ends of the longer wing are covered with plaster. The central chimney stack in the longer wing is of thin bricks, with four square shafts forming a cross-shaped plan. Interior :—One of the ceiling-beams is moulded and one room is lined with early 17th-century panelling, of oak, now painted.

Condition—Good.

(15). *Cottage*, now a shop, 20 yards W. of (14). The front has been re-faced with modern brick, and at the back are modern additions. The central chimney stack is of thin bricks. Interior :—On the ground floor the large open fireplaces are now used as recesses.

Condition—Good.

(16). *Cottage*, 70 yards W. of (14). The front has been re-faced with modern brick. The central chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Condition—Good.

(17). *Cottages*, now four tenements, W. of (16), are of two storeys and an attic; the W. half of the building has been re-faced with modern brick, and the roof is partly covered with slate; the central chimney stack in the E. half is of old thin bricks. At the back and E. end there are modern additions. Interior:—On the ground floor the large open fireplace in the old stack has an oven and chimney-corner seat; the oak staircase is of the 17th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

S. side:—

(18). *Grange Hill Farm*, 220 yards N.W. of the church. The house is of two storeys with an attic and cellar. The plan is T-shaped; the main block, running N. and S., and the short central wing, extending towards the W., were built at the end of the 16th century; the wing was extended further towards the W., probably c. 1660. The external walls have been much rebuilt with modern brick. The central chimney stack in the main block is square with a V-shaped or square pilaster on each face, and is built of thin bricks; the late 17th-century extension has, at the E. end, a stack with four attached square shafts, probably contemporary with the extension. Interior:—On the first floor an original stone fireplace has moulded jambs and flat four-centred arch in a square head; the jambs have moulded stops; three doors are of late 16th or early 17th-century panelling.

Condition—Good.

(19). *Cottage*, 60 yards W. of (18). The plan is T-shaped; the central wing, at the back, is partly original, the rest of the building is modern. The chimney stack at the N. end of the wing has three square shafts, built of thin bricks.

Condition—Good.

LANE, running N. from Hollow Lane, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W. of the Little Horwood road, with DUCK END.

E. side:—

(20). *The Boot Inn*, 300 yards N.W. of the church. The walls have been much rebuilt. The projecting chimney stack at the E. end is of old thin bricks. Interior:—On the ground floor the large open fireplace in the old stack has corner-seats.

Condition—Good.

(21). *Cottage*, at the corner of a lane running E., 50 yards N. of (20). The S. front has been re-faced with modern brick. At the back is a low modern addition. The central chimney stack has been rebuilt.

Condition—Good.

(22). *Ivy Farm* (formerly Maunder's Farm), 345 yards N.W. of the church. The plan of the house is L-shaped, the main block projecting towards the E., and the short wing towards the S. The main block was built probably at the beginning of the 17th century; at the E. end is an extension, formerly two cottages, now outhouses, added in 1626, the date incised on a piece of wood, taken from a former window-sill; a straight joint marks the junction with the original building; the short wing was added in 1718, the date painted on a brick in the W. wall, under the eaves, and the stables at the E. end of the extension of 1626 are modern. The main block has been re-faced with modern brick in the lower storey on the S. front, and has an original central chimney stack; the extension of 1626 has a contemporary stack at the W. end, on which is incised an 18th-century sundial. Interior:—Two of the doors are of old oak battens and a third is of early 17th-century panelling.

Condition—Good.

W. side:—

(23). *Cottages*, two adjoining, 50 yards N. of Hollow Lane. In front the lower storey is of modern brick; at the back is a low modern addition. The central chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Condition—Not very good.

(24). *Cottages*, a range of three, N. of (23), at the S. corner of a blind alley running W. At the back are low modern additions. The central chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Poor; in one cottage the first floor is propped up with temporary posts.

(25). *Cottage*, on the N. side of the alley, W. of (24). The plan was originally rectangular, but a modern wing at the back makes it T-shaped. The E. front, and the upper storey at the S. end are covered with plaster; the S. wall of the lower storey is modern. The central chimney stack is of thin bricks.

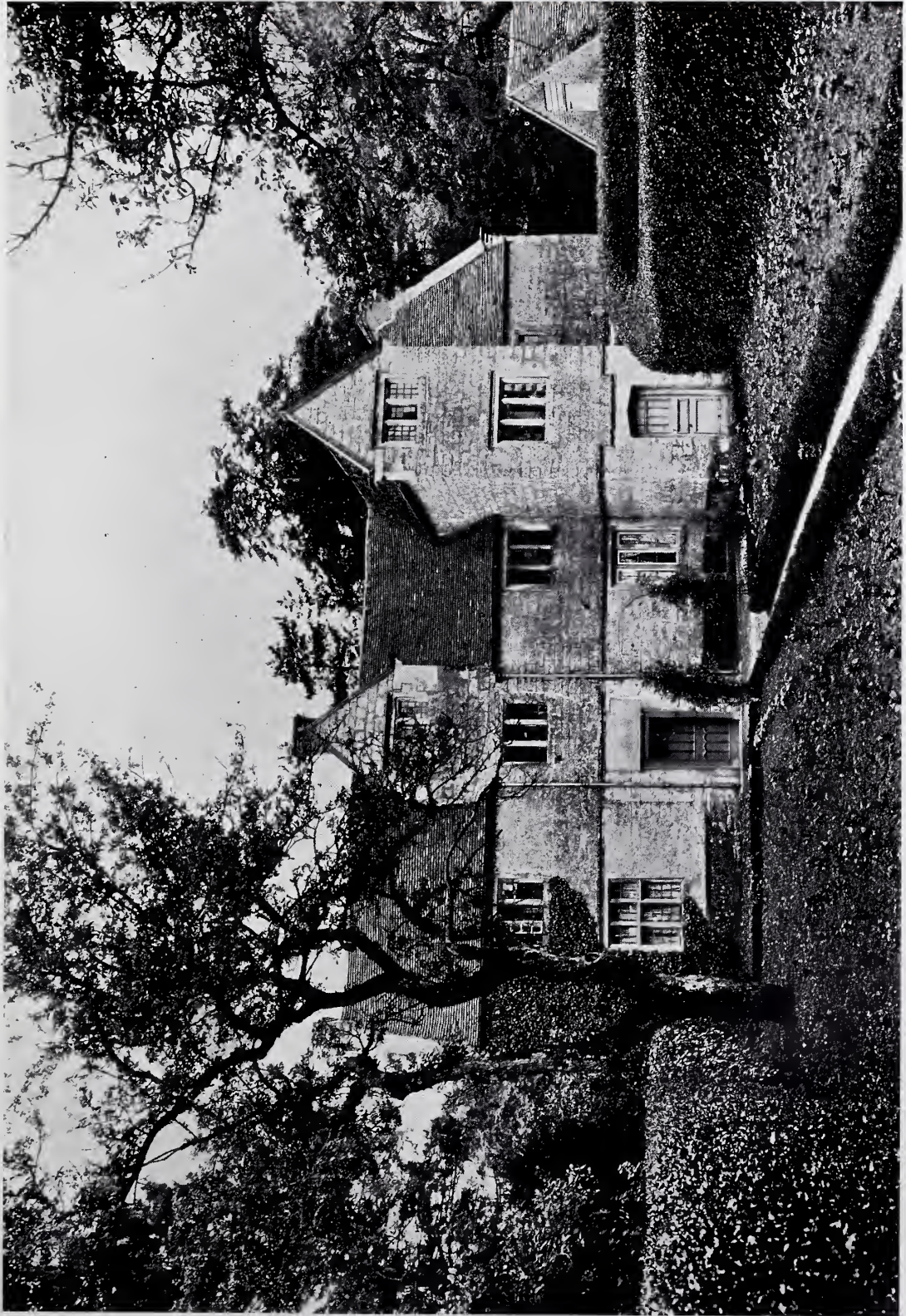
Condition—Good.

(26). *Cottage*, formerly two tenements, at the end of the alley, on the N. side. The walls are of brick; the front is modern. The central chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Condition—Poor.

(27). *Cottage*, on the S. side of the lane, 100 yards W. of the Little Horwood road, about 330 yards N.W. of the church. The S. front is of modern brick. At the back, facing the lane, are low modern additions. At the E. end is a chimney stack with the lower part of squared stones, the upper part of brick.

Condition—Fairly good.



SWANBOURNE: MANOR HOUSE; LATE 16TH-CENTURY.
East Front.

LANE, running E. from the Hoggston road, with NEARTON END.

S. side :—

(28). *Brise's Farm*, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S. of the church. The house is of two storeys and an attic built probably late in the 16th century. The walls are on stone foundations. The N. front has closely spaced timber-framing in four bays, the principal posts having struts; the brick filling is set in herring-bone pattern, and has been slightly restored; there are three very small original oak-mullioned windows, each of two lights and all blocked. The E. end is covered with plaster and has a low modern addition; the W. end is of modern brick. The greater part of the wall at the back is original, with brick filling set in herring-bone pattern; on the ground floor is a small original window, of three lights. The central chimney stack has four shafts forming a cross-shaped plan. Interior :—On the ground floor the chimney corners of the remaining large fireplace have been enclosed in cupboards. On the first floor an original fireplace is of stone, with moulded jambs and flat four-centred arch in a square head.

Condition—Good.

(29). *Cottage*, at the end of an alley, 50 yards E. of (28). All the walls have been partly restored with modern brick. The central chimney stack is original. Interior :—The staircase is of old oak.

Condition—Fairly good.

(30). *Cottage*, now two tenements, 70 yards E. of (28). At the N. end is a heavy projecting chimney stack, partly of stone and partly of brick. At the S. end is a weather-boarded addition. The central chimney stack is original.

Condition—Poor.

(31). *Cottage*, and shop, 90 yards E. of (28). The dormer windows have original frames, and the central chimney stack is also original. Interior :—On the ground floor the large open fireplace retains the original oven and chimney-corner seats.

Condition—Poor.

(32). *Brooks' Farm*, 180 yards E. of (28). The W. wall of the house has plaster filling, and is covered with ivy; the chimney stack has been restored. At the back is a modern addition.

Condition—Good.

(33). *Cottage*, 220 yards E. of (28). The projecting chimney stack at the E. end is of old bricks, restored at the top; the central chimney stack has been restored. Interior :—On the ground floor an original fireplace has corner-seats of oak enclosed in cupboards.

Condition—Fairly good.

(34). *Athawes' Farm*, 300 yards E. of (28), is a house of two storeys with a cellar. The N. front was re-faced in the 18th or 19th century with red and black bricks. The E. and W. ends are of brick covered with plaster. At the back is a modern wing, making the plan L-shaped. The central chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Condition—Good.

(35). *Cottage*, 340 yards E. of (28). The walls are of brick, and the upper storey is covered with plaster; at the E. end is a modern addition. The central chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

N. side :—

(36). *Cottage*, formerly the White Hart Inn, 320 yards E. of (28). The plan is L-shaped. The S. front is covered with plaster, and the E. end with roughcast. The whole building has been much restored. The projecting chimney stack at the E. end is of thin bricks.

Condition—Good.

(37). *Cottage*, at the E. corner of a lane running N., 300 yards E. of (28). The S. end is of modern brick. The central chimney stack is original. Interior :—On the ground floor the remaining wide fireplace has been partly blocked, but retains the original oven. The staircase is of old oak.

Condition—Fairly good.

(38). *Cottage*, opposite (32), 170 yards E. of (28). The walls are almost entirely of modern brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

(39). *Cottage*, 80 yards W. of (28). The S. half of the building is of modern brick, the N. half has plaster filling in the timber-framed walls.

Condition—Good.

(40). *Cottage*, on the E. side of a lane running N., 100 yards N. of (37). On the S. front and at the W. end the lower storey is of brick. At the back is a modern wing, making the plan L-shaped. The central chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Condition—Good.

Unclassified :—

(41). MOUND (probably a boundary mound), $\frac{5}{8}$ mile N. of Hoggston Church; see Hoggston, p. 153.

(42). MOUND, in Millpossels, a field now allotments, 600 yards W. of the church; it is about 30 ft. in diameter and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high.

Condition—Half the mound has been destroyed in making the road.

205. TATTENHOE.

(O.S. 6 in. xiv. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). CHURCH OF ST. GILES, in a field near the N. boundary of the parish, is built of stone rubble with some flint, and is partly covered with plaster. The roof is tiled. The church was rebuilt in 1540, but has some re-used detail of earlier date, said to be from the ruins of Snelshall Priory; it was restored early in the 17th century, and again in the 19th century.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* and *Nave* (43½ ft. by 14 ft.) have no structural division. The *Chancel* has a 16th-century E. window of three uncusped lights with tracery in a four-centred head, which has a moulded external label. In the N. wall is a 16th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head with a moulded external label. In the S. wall is a window of the same date and design as that in the N. wall. The *Nave* has, in the N. wall, two windows; the eastern is probably of the 16th century, and is of three trefoiled lights under a square head with a moulded external label; the western window is probably of the 15th century, and is of two trefoiled lights under a square head; the moulded external label is of the 16th century: between the windows, inside, blocked flush with the wall, is a flat two-centred rear arch, with jambs, apparently too low to have been that of a doorway. In the S. wall are two windows similar to the corresponding windows in the N. wall, and between them is the S. doorway, of late 14th-century date, with continuously moulded jambs and two-centred head. The W. window, high up in the wall, is of three rectangular lights, of 16th-century or later date. A small wooden bell-turret, over the W. end of the nave, is weather-boarded on the E. and W. sides and has louvres in the N. and S. sides. The *Roof* of the chancel is ceiled at the level of the wall-plates, and that of the nave is ceiled under the rafters and collar-beams.

Fittings—*Bell*: inscribed in small Lombardic capitals 'Petrus deveston me fecit', (Peter of Weston, d. 1347). *Brackets*: In chancel—one on each side of E. window, below the sill-level, semi-octagonal, moulded, probably 15th-century, re-set. *Communion Table*: with turned legs, moulded top rail, 17th-century, now painted and grained. *Font*: stem with four attached shafts having moulded capitals and bases, apparently 13th-century, now painted, bowl modern. *Glass*: In chancel—in upper part of two lights of E. window, fragments, including part of canopy, drapery and inscription, probably 14th-century, and shield, set upside down, charged with a chevron between three roses

probably 16th-century. *Plate*: includes cup and stand paten, of 1662. *Miscellanea*: Chancel—incised on W. jamb of S. window, two *sundials*, circular, one within square outline partly effaced. Nave—incised on S.W. angle buttress, another sundial.

Condition—Poor.

Secular:—

(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, N. of the church, with traces of outworks on the N. and S.

Unclassified:—

(3). MOUND, possibly the site of a windmill, about ¾ mile S.E. of the church, was opened in 1910 and found to contain fragments of mediæval pottery. It is about 100 ft. in diameter and 3½ ft. high.

Condition—Almost obliterated by the plough.

206. THORNBOROUGH.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xiii. S.E. (b)xiv. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands in the middle of the village. The walls are of stone rubble, partly coated with thin cement and partly with roughcast; the aisle has a brick plinth; the dressings are of stone, and many of the windows have been treated with a thin wash of cement. The roofs are covered with lead, except that of the chancel, which is tiled. Of the church existing on the site early in the 12th century the only remaining evidence is some herring-bone rubble work at the bottom of the S. wall of the *Nave*. The *North Aisle* was added c. 1240, and the *Chancel* was rebuilt towards the end of the 13th century; the aisle was widened possibly in the 14th or 15th century. The windows of the clearstorey were inserted in the N. wall of the nave in the 14th century; the *West Tower* was added early in the 15th century, and the *South Porch* late in the same century. Windows were inserted in the chancel, nave and aisle during the 15th and 16th centuries; the tower arch was altered or re-cut in the 17th century, and the N. wall of the aisle rebuilt in the 18th century. The church was restored in the 19th century, and the *North-West Vestry* is modern.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (27 ft. by 13½ ft.) has a late 13th-century E. window of three lights and intersecting tracery in a two-centred head with a plain external label; below the window is a moulded external string-course. In the N. wall, at the W. end, is a low-side window of early 14th-century date, and of two trefoiled lights, with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head, which has a moulded external label with mask-stops; the

lower half of the window is blocked. In the S. wall are two 15th-century windows; the eastern is of slightly later date than the other, and of three cinquefoiled lights, with very small cusps, under a flat four-centred head with a moulded external label; the western window is of two trefoiled ogee lights and trefoiled tracery under a square head and moulded external label which has volute-stops; between the two windows is the upper part of a third window of the 15th century, similar to the western window, but with a flat triangular head; the lower part of the window has been cut away, and replaced by a 17th-century doorway, which has a segmental head, and jambs with a small edge-roll: between the doorway and the western window, inside, are traces of a blocked doorway. The two-centred chancel arch is of one chamfered order, and is probably of late 13th-century date. The *Nave* (52½ ft. by 19 ft.) has a plain parapet with grotesque gargoyles. The N. arcade is of c. 1240 and of four bays; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders with a plain label in the nave; the pillars are octagonal, and have moulded bases and capitals; the responds are chamfered, and have small attached semi-octagonal shafts, with moulded capitals and bases similar to those of the pillars, except the base of the E. respond, which is modern; E. of the arcade is the 15th-century upper doorway of the former rood-loft; it has a pointed head. In the S. wall are three windows; the easternmost is of late 15th-century date, and of three cinquefoiled lights under a transom and tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded external label; the rear arch is four-centred: the second window is large, and of early 16th-century date; it is of three cinquefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a flat four-centred head with a moulded external label; the third window is similar to the easternmost window, but with slightly different tracery in a flat four-centred head: between the western windows is the S. doorway, of late 14th or early 15th-century date, with moulded jambs and four-centred head under a moulded external label. The clearstorey has, in the N. wall, three windows; the eastern and western are quatrefoiled circular windows of the 14th century; the middle window is also circular; externally it is entirely modern. The *North Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a 15th-century window of two trefoiled four-centred lights and tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded external label. In the N. wall are three windows; the easternmost is of the 15th century, and of three trefoiled lights and tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded external label; the second window, also of the 15th century, is of two trefoiled lights, with a sexfoil in a four-centred head and a moulded

external label; the third window is of the 14th century, and of two trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head; the moulded external label has head-stops covered with cement: between the two western windows is the 15th-century N. doorway which has moulded jambs and four-centred head; the moulded external label is partly broken and partly restored with cement. In the S. wall, E. of the arcade, is a 15th-century doorway with a four-centred head, opening into the staircase leading to the former rood-loft, of which the winding steps still remain. The *West Tower* (12 ft. square) is of three stages, with a chamfered plinth, square angle buttresses rising to the third stage, and an embattled parapet. The tower arch is of early 15th-century date, partly altered or re-cut in the 17th century; it is two-centred, and of three chamfered orders; the outer order has broach-stops at the base, the inner orders have shallow moulded bases and moulded capitals, the N. capital being restored; the S. capital and the bases are probably of 17th-century workmanship. In the N. wall is a modern doorway opening into the vestry. The early 15th-century W. doorway has moulded jambs and pointed head; the rear arch is semi-circular: the W. window, above the doorway, is of the same date, and of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; the external label is moulded and the rear arch is semi-circular. The N., S. and W. walls of the second stage have each a single trefoiled light under a square head, of early 15th-century date. In each wall of the bell-chamber is a window similar to the W. window of the ground stage. The *South Porch* has diagonal buttresses, and a stone and brick plinth. The outer doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred arch in a square head; the large external spandrels are plain; internally the stonework is of the 15th century, externally it is of later date and of a soft fine limestone, marked with circular holes possibly made by bullets: above the doorway, is a niche (see Fittings) and a low gable with a moulded string-course and coping. In each side wall is a 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head; against each wall is a stone bench. The *Roof* of the chancel is ceiled with plaster; below the ceiling are visible the chamfered wall-posts of four trusses, probably of a 16th or 17th-century roof; they are supported by plain wood corbels. The roof of the nave is modern, except some carved bosses of early 16th-century date. The S. porch has a 15th-century roof of two bays with moulded cambered tie-beams, moulded ridge, purlins and wall-plates.

Fittings—*Brasses* and *Indents*: In nave—on slab of Purbeck marble, (1) of William Barton, 1389,

two figures, man in fur-lined gown, woman in veil head-dress, inscription in black-letter, indents of two shields. In N. aisle—on sill of middle window in N. wall, (2) to John Crowche, 1473, “capellan’ qui quondā hic celebravit p̄ aīab̄s Johis Barton’ senioris et junioris”; on sill of E. window, (3) to Dorothy, wife, first of John Butcher, and afterwards of John Stevens, 1685; (4) to John Woollhed, 1709, and (5) to Elizabeth his wife, 1696, inscriptions only. *Chair*: In chancel—with shaped arms, turned legs and arm-posts, incised back, early 17th-century. *Chests*: In vestry—two, both with plain strap-hinges, one with three locks, probably 16th or 17th-century. *Communion Table*: In chancel—with turned legs and moulded rails, early 17th-century. *Door*: In N. aisle—in N. doorway, of feather-boarding, with plain strap-hinges, probably 15th-century. *Glass*: In chancel—in tracery of S.W. window, fragments, including small figure of saint holding a spear, lower part of another figure, and part of inscription, 15th-century: in quatrefoil of N.W. window, quarries surrounding shield, probably 15th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. *Floor-slab*: In churchyard—in front of W. doorway, to Robert Jefs, 1689. *Niche*: Over entrance of S. porch—cinquefoiled, in square head, of brown stone, 15th-century, much perished. *Stoup*: In porch—E. of S. doorway, octagonal stem with trefoiled panels on base, 15th-century, base much perished. *Tiles*: In nave and N. aisle—in floor, at E. end, considerable number, painted and glazed, designs with flowers, etc., probably 15th-century, many much worn.

Condition—Fairly good; some of the stonework perished on the surface, probably from use of cement wash.

Secular:—

^a (2). **THE MANOR HOUSE**, 50 yards E. of the church, is of two storeys, built of stone, possibly late in the 17th century and subsequently restored and altered. The roofs are tiled. The plan consists of a half H-shaped block, the projections extending towards the N.E., and a wing extending towards the S.W. Two chimney stacks are of late 17th-century brick, one with three shafts, and the other rectangular.

The N.W. wall of the garden is contemporary with the house; it is faced with stone and has a stone coping; the inner side is of red and blue bricks, partly set in a diamond pattern in blue headers. The gate-pillars are of stone with moulded stone caps, the opening is partly blocked, but the original gate-hooks remain in the pillars.

Condition—Good.

HIGH STREET, S. side:—

^a (3). **The Manor Farm**, 180 yards W.N.W. of the church, is a house of two storeys with a small cellar, built of stone rubble in the second half of the 16th century; at the N.W. corner, a small 17th-century building, originally separate, now forms a wing of the house, and has walls of stone, except the N. end, which is timber-framed, with brick filling, partly modern; small modern additions have been made at the back and W. end of the house. The roofs are tiled.

The 16th-century fireplace in the original hall, and the moulded beams in the ceilings are worthy of note.

The plan of the original house is T-shaped; the vertical wing, extending towards the W., has a projecting porch on the S. side, and contains the original hall and the kitchen; the transverse wing contains the present entrance hall, with a room on each side of it. The N.W. wing forms an outer kitchen. Towards the W. end of the S. *Elevation* is the gabled two-storeyed porch, which has, on the ground floor, on each side, an original single-light window, rebated and chamfered, with a moulded label; the inner doorway has a moulded wood frame; the gabled S. end of the transverse wing has a rectangular incised sundial under the gable. On the N. *Elevation* both wings are gabled. The N.W. wing has two 17th-century windows in the E. wall, and two in the W. wall, each of three lights, with chamfered wood frames and mullions.

Interior:—In the 16th-century house the dining-room, originally the hall, has a massive moulded ceiling-beam and stop-chamfered joists; the large open fireplace, of stone, has moulded jambs and depressed head with flat sunk spandrels. The kitchen and another room have large ceiling-beams similar to that in the hall, and other ceilings have exposed timbers. The door in the inner doorway of the porch is of studded battens with strap-hinges and a drop-handle knocker. On the first floor some of the rooms have original oak floors, and there are doors of moulded oak battens; the landing has a moulded beam in the ceiling and another against the wall. The ‘Court Room’, over the original hall and the kitchen, has a massive roof-truss, with segmental bracing below the collar-beam; in the middle of the soffit is a circular projection carved with a star pattern. The room over the dining-room has plain moulded panelling, apparently partly old. The 17th-century wing has, on the ground floor, a large open fireplace with a chamfered cambered lintel: on the first floor some of the constructional timbers are visible in the walls.

Condition—Good.



South side.



North side.

THORNBOROUGH AND BUCKINGHAM.
Thornborough Bridge ; 14th-century.

MONUMENTS (4-11):—

These buildings are all of two storeys, and of the 17th century. The walls generally are of stone rubble, and most of them have been restored. The roofs are almost all thatched or tiled.

N. side:—

^a (4). *Cottage*, with a modern shop at the E. end, about 100 yards N.E. of the church. The roof is covered with slate. The central chimney stack has two shafts built of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good.

^a (5). *House*, 80 yards N. of the church. A modern wing has been added at the back. The original central chimney stack has been restored at the top.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (6). *The New Inn*, about 100 yards N.N.W. of the church. The upper storey is almost entirely timber-framed, with brick filling of the 18th and 19th centuries. The plan consists of a rectangular block, with a small wing at the back. In front, on each floor, is an original window, of two lights, with moulded wood frame and mullion; the lower window has two small square bars of wood set diagonally in each light; both windows are now blocked. The small central chimney stack is of early 17th-century brick, and the rectangular chimney at the N. end of the building is also probably original. Interior:—One room has a wide open fireplace, and there is one door of original moulded battens.

Condition—Good.

LOWER END:—

^a (7). *Cottage* (see Plate, p. 280), now two tenements, on the S.W. side of the road, 330 yards W.N.W. of the church. The window frames, of wood, are probably of the 17th century. The lower part of the central chimney stack is of stone, the upper part of thin bricks, restored at the top.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (8). *Cottage* (see Plate, p. 280), 50 yards N.W. of (7). The window frames, of wood, are probably original. The central chimney stack is partly of thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (9). *Cottage*, formerly three, now two tenements, 40 yards S. of the church. The central chimney stack is of stone, with a rectangular shaft of thin bricks, in bad repair at the top. Interior:—On the ground floor there is one wide open fireplace; some early 17th-century panelling remains, part of it being re-used as a screen on the first floor.

Condition—Poor.

^b (10). *Cottage*, on the S.E. side of the village green, 330 yards S.E. of the church. The walls are timber-framed, with braces to the main posts, and filling of plaster, restored with brick. The central chimney stack is of brick, restored at the top.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (11). *HOUSE and BAKEHOUSE*, on the S. side of the Nash road, about 380 yards E.S.E. of the church. The *House* has some small modern additions. Two of the windows have plain wood frames and ornamental casement fasteners, possibly of late 17th-century date. The three original chimney stacks are of brick. Interior:—On the ground floor there is one large open fireplace.

The *Bakehouse*, S. of the house, has an original chimney stack of brick. Interior:—On the ground floor the large oven has a chamfered lintel, and the ceiling has a chamfered beam and exposed joists.

Condition—Good.

^b (12). *STOCKS*, on the S. side of the village green, are of oak, with two posts and two crossbars which have four holes; the posts and crossbars are covered at the top with iron bands. They are possibly of the 17th century.

Condition—Much weatherworn.

^a (13). *THORNBOROUGH BRIDGE*, crosses the river Ouse, between the parishes of Thornborough and Buckingham. It was built of stone in the 14th century, but has been much rebuilt and restored with stone and with some modern blue bricks.

The bridge is the only mediæval example of its class in the county.

The structure is about 165 ft. long by 12 ft. wide, and consists of six arches; the third and fourth arches have wide chamfered ribs dividing the vaults into four bays; the third from the E. side is a drop arch, and has a moulded label on the N. and S. faces; the fourth arch is four-centred, with a much perished label on the N. and S. faces; the labels and ribs are apparently of the 14th century. The second and fifth arches are four-centred with chamfered edges, and have each a moulded label on the S. face only; the vaulting is not ribbed. The first and sixth arches are at some distance from the others and are plainer. The piers between the four central arches have split-waters on the S. face, carried up to the road level. Between the fifth and sixth arches, on the N. face, is a wide rectangular projection, probably intended to form a refuge at the road level. The parapets are modern and follow the shape of the split-waters, etc. In the middle of the bridge is set the boundary stone of the two parishes.

Condition—Good.

Unclassified:—

^a(14). THORNBOROUGH MOUNDS; two large bowl barrows on the N. side of the Buckingham road, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W.S.W. of the church. The western barrow is about 16 ft. high and 120 ft. in diameter at the base; the eastern is about 13 ft. high and 90 ft. in diameter. One of the barrows was opened c. 1840 by the Duke of Buckingham, and a rough stone floor with fragments of pottery and glass, a gold ornament and ring, and traces of iron weapons were found (Lipscomb, *History of Buckinghamshire*, iii, 115, *Records of Buckinghamshire*, v, 355).

Condition—Good.

207. THORNTON.

(O.S. 6 in. xiv. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS, stands at the N. end of the village; the walls are of stone rubble; the roofs are covered with lead. It consists of a *Nave*, *South Aisle* and *West Tower*, built in the 14th century and a *North Aisle*, rebuilt in the 19th century, when the church was restored; the rest of the former building has been destroyed, except the 14th-century chancel arch and N. arcade.

The 15th-century alabaster effigies in the tower are noteworthy; the brass of Robert Ingylton, 1472, in the nave, is especially interesting on account of the quadruple canopy.

Architectural Description—The *Nave* (39 ft. by 12 ft.): The S. wall has a parapet with trefoiled ornament visible above the wall of the aisle. At the E. end, inside, is the 14th-century chancel arch, which is two-centred, and of two chamfered orders with moulded stops; set in the wall under the arch is a window of three lights and tracery in a two-centred head, all modern, except the jambs and outer order of the head, which are of the 14th century, and probably part of the former E. window of the chancel. The 14th-century N. arcade is of four bays with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders which have plain labels and stops in the nave and aisle; the octagonal pillars and semi-octagonal responds have moulded capitals of slightly varying detail; the bases are hidden. The S. arcade is similar to the N. arcade, but the detail of the capitals is slightly different. Between the old roof and the modern ceiling are six circular clearstorey windows, of the 14th century, now blocked. The *North Aisle* (39 ft. by 8 ft.) was rebuilt in 1850; in the three windows in the N. wall are re-set some of the original stones. The *South Aisle* (39 ft. by 8 ft.) has, in the S. wall, three windows, each of two

lights and tracery, which retain some original stones. The *West Tower* (10 ft. square) is of three stages with an embattled parapet, supported by a corbel table with carved heads and animals. The detail is of the 14th century, except where modern. The tower arch is two-centred and of three chamfered orders; a modern gallery has been inserted in the arch. The W. doorway has moulded jambs and two-centred head, with a moulded label which has head-stops; the window, above the doorway, is entirely modern, except the jambs. In the S. wall, externally, is a modern doorway opening into the modern staircase in the thickness of the wall, which leads to the ringing-chamber. The second stage is lighted by two small trefoiled windows, and has a small square-headed opening which now leads into the space between the roof and the modern ceiling, but formerly opened into the nave. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a window of two trefoiled lights, with the head pierced and afterwards filled in; the head of the window in the E. wall is modern. The *Roofs* are modern, but above the ceiling of the nave are two 15th-century trusses, the struts forming drop arches which have carved bosses.

Fittings—*Bells*: three; 1st, inscribed 'Sint Pro Elya Michael Deus Atque Maria', 14th-century; 2nd, from the Chandler foundry at Drayton Parslow, 1635; 3rd, inscribed 'Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Maria Vocata', by Richard Hille, early 15th-century; bell-frame old. *Brasses*: In nave—at E. end, (1) of Robert Ingylton, 1472, and his three wives, figures of man in plate armour, and three women in butterfly head-dresses, below figures ten daughters, six sons and inscription, above figures four shields with arms—1st, quarterly, 1 and 4, two crowned lions passant, 2 and 3, a sword pointing down, 2nd, quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron engrailed with a molet thereon for difference between three tons with flames issuing from the bung-holes for Ingleton, 2, a lion, 3, crusilly three griffons' heads razed, 3rd, a lion, 4th, ermine a chevron with three fleurs de lis coming out of leopards' heads, above shields a quadruple canopy with crocketed pinnacles; (2) of Jane, daughter of Robert Ingleton, wife first of Humfrey Tyrrell, and afterwards of Alexander St. John, 1557, figure in close-fitting head-dress and cloak, two inscriptions in Latin, one of them marginal, and four shields bearing arms, with names inscribed below them, 1st quarterly, inscribed Humphrey Tyrrell of Wokenton, 2nd quarterly, inscribed Jane, daughter and heir of Robert Ingylton, 3rd quarterly, inscribed George Terrell, son and heir of Humfrey and Jane, 4th 1 impaling 2, inscribed Humfrey Tyrrell, Jane Ingylton. *Chest*: In



THORNTON : PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS.
Effigy in Tower ; 15th-century.

tower—of iron, with bands, probably late 17th-century. *Monuments*: In tower—on each side of W. doorway, on modern base, alabaster effigy, said to be of John Barton, junior, and Isabel his wife (see Plate, p. 43), figure of man in plate armour, of woman in sideless gown, mid 15th-century. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten, without date-letter or hall-mark, possibly 17th-century.

Condition—Fairly good, except tower, though covered with ivy; the buttresses of the tower are falling away.

Secular:—

(2). TYRELCOTE FARM, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys, built partly of stone and partly of brick, probably late in the 17th century; the roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, facing N., and at the E. end is a modern addition. In front are two bay windows, a moulded stone cornice and a brick parapet; at each end of the original building is a chimney stack of old thin bricks. Interior:—One room has a wide open fireplace.

On the W. is an outbuilding apparently of the same date as the house; the walls are of brick.

Condition—Good.

208. TINGEWICK.

(O.S. 6 in. xiii. S.W.)

Roman:—

(1). VILLA, in a field called Stollidge, near Grove Hill Farm, about 200 yards from the river Ouse, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of the church, was partly excavated in 1862. Walls, drains, wall and floor plaster, tiles and many small objects were discovered, indicating a fairly large, but not very splendidly furnished dwelling, possibly a farmhouse. The coins are mostly of early 4th-century date, and show that the house was occupied, at any rate, at that time (*Records of Buckinghamshire*, iii., 33). The Ordnance Survey marks the site, but only as a place where coins were found; there is, however, no doubt about the building. On the road from Tingewick to Brill, a little beyond the church, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.W. of Grove Hill, remains were found in 1870 of brickwork, tiles, etc., which were supposed to be part of a Roman bath and hypocaust (*Records of Buckinghamshire*, iv., 36), but it is very doubtful if they are Roman.

Condition—No structural remains above ground. Many of the objects found in 1862 are now at Grove Hill Farm.

Ecclesiastical:—


(2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, stands at the E. end of the village. The walls of

the chancel and W. tower are of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings; those of the N. aisle are of rough rubble, all of grey limestone. The roofs are covered with slate. The three eastern bays of the *Nave* were built probably in the 12th century. The *North Aisle*, of four bays, was added in 1200-1210, and the nave was then lengthened. Late in the 15th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt and the *West Tower* added. The N. aisle was partly rebuilt and apparently widened in the 17th or 18th century. In the 19th century a *South Aisle* and *South Porch* were added, the nave was widened about 6 in. towards the S., and the church was restored.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (30 ft. by 16 ft.) is entirely of the 15th century. Internally the plaster has been stripped from the walls. The E. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head; the internal and external reveals are moulded. In the N. wall, at the E. end, is a window of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head, with a moulded external label, and further W. is a similar though smaller window with tracery. In the S. wall are two windows similar to the first window in the N. wall, but the sill of the eastern window is carried down low to form a sedile, and the other window is smaller than that in the N. wall: between them is a small doorway with a four-centred arch under a square head. Nearly the whole of the E. wall of the nave was cut away when the chancel was rebuilt, and the four-centred chancel arch, of two chamfered orders, is set a little E. of the E. line of the nave, and rests on moulded corbels. The *Nave* (46 ft. by 18 ft.) has a N. arcade of four bays of 1200-1210. The three eastern bays have semi-circular arches of one slightly chamfered order with a serrated label; the square E. respond and the circular columns have moulded capitals; the easternmost column has a moulded base, but the base of the second column has been cut away; the fourth bay is separated from the third by a rectangular pier and the fourth arch is similar to the others, but is two-centred, and rests on moulded abaci. The S. arcade is modern. The *North Aisle* (8 ft. wide): The walls have been stripped of their internal plaster. In the E. wall is a window of which the position, S. of the axis of the aisle, possibly indicates that the aisle was widened about 2 ft. either in 1634 (see *Fittings, Miscellaneous, inscribed stone*) or in the 18th century; the window is of two uncusped lights, with a pierced spandrel in a two-centred head, and is of the 15th century. In the N. wall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the E. end, is a straight joint with quoins; further W. are two windows; the eastern is a single light and of peculiar form, the head being three-centred or semi-circular, but with a rough two-centred label, partly of yellow sandstone; the

jamb, of grey limestone, are apparently made up of pieces of the moulding of a 12th-century abacus; the rear arch is three-centred: the second window is formed by the two-centred head of the N. doorway, which is now blocked up to the springing; the head is of yellow sandstone, and the chamfered jambs are of grey limestone. The W. window is similar to the eastern window in the N. wall, but the external stonework is modern. In the N.E. angle are traces of a doorway to the former rood-loft. The *West Tower* (12 ft. by 11 ft.) is entirely of the 15th century, and is of three stages with an embattled parapet, diagonal buttresses at the W. angles and a square S.E. stair-turret rising to the second stage. The two-centred tower arch is of two chamfered orders and is set a little N. of the axis of the nave. At the E. end of the S. wall, opening into the stair-turret, is a doorway with chamfered jambs and pointed head. The W. doorway is of two orders, the inner being two-centred and the outer square, with a label having octagonal stops: the spandrels are only outlined with an incised line, and are apparently unfinished. The W. window is of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head, much restored or modern. In the S. wall of the second stage is a single cinquefoiled light. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a window of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head. In the string-course of the parapet are eight gargoyles, those in the middle of each wall being grotesque and those at the angles plain. The stair-turret has square-headed and trefoiled loop lights and a stone weathering.

Fittings—*Bells*: five and sanctus; 1st, by Robert Atton, 1627; 2nd, by Bartholomew Atton, 1591; 3rd, inscribed 'Nomen Magdalene Campana Gerit Melodie', by John Walgrave, 15th-century; 4th, by Robert Atton, 1623; sanctus, by Robert Atton, 1622. *Brass*: In chancel—on N. wall, in stone frame, of Erasmus Williams, 1608, rector of the parish, elaborately engraved plate with half figure and symbolic composition, explanatory verse by 'R. Haydock'. *Communion Table*: with turned legs, simple design, plain apron and foot rail, heavily built, late 16th-century. *Font*: octagonal basin of shelly oolite, with staple marks, probably mediæval. *Monument*: In chancel—on N. wall, to Anna (Loggin), wife of Thomas Oldys, rector of the parish, 1696, with crude Corinthian columns, and entablature with broken pediment of clunch, slate slab with inscription. *Piscina*: In chancel—with cinquefoiled head in moulded rectangular reveal, projecting basin, 15th-century. *Sedile*: see S.E. window in chancel. *Miscellanea*: *Alms-shovel*, rectangular, with handle, crude notching and moulding, inscribed 'W.W. 1676'.

S. aisle—built into modern S. wall, outside, stone inscribed '163 '. In tower—clock, date uncertain, possibly 16th or 17th-century. Condition—Good.

Secular:—

MONUMENTS (3-10):—

These buildings are all of the 17th century, and of two storeys; the walls generally are of stone; the roofs are thatched. All have windows with old metal casements, and original chimney stacks of brick, except (4) which has modern stacks.

HIGH STREET, N. side:—

(3). *Cottage*, 270 yards S.W. of the church, is a long rectangular building, partly timber-framed with wattle and daub filling, partly of stone and partly of brick.

(4). *House*, about 160 yards W. of (3), was built in 1690 on a rectangular plan; the date, with the initials 'V.W.H.', is inscribed on a stone in the S. wall.

S. side:—

(5). *The Post Office*, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W.S.W. of the church, has a central chimney stack.

(6). *House*, at the N.E. corner of Gorrell Lane. The walls are covered with modern plaster.

STOCKLEY'S LANE, S.E. corner:—

(7). *House*, built partly of brick. The plan is L-shaped, with a low modern addition at the back.

S. side:—

(8). *House*, at the E. corner of Wood Lane, 50 yards W. of (7). One of the external doors is of 17th-century panelling. Inside the building is a wide fireplace, partly blocked.

(9). *HOUSE*, at the W. corner of Wood Lane. The walls have been partly re-faced with modern brick.

(10). *COTTAGE*, about 500 yards S.W. of the church.

Condition—Of all, good; (6) and (9) have been much restored and altered.

Unclassified:—

(11). *DAM*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.S.W. of the church, and E. of Tingewick Woods. A strong bank, with a return at the S. end, has been thrown across a small tributary of the Ouse. The bank is 7 ft. high and about 100 yds. long and is now pierced for the passage of the stream.

Condition—Good.

209. TURWESTON.

(O.S. 6 in. xii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN, stands in the village, and is built of stone rubble with stone dressings. The roof of the nave is covered with lead, the other roofs with slate. The *Nave* is of the 12th century, and c. 1190 the *North Aisle* was added; about the middle of the 13th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt and the *South Aisle* added; c. 1360 the S. aisle was widened and the W. bay of the S. arcade rebuilt; the N. aisle was widened probably at the same time. During the 19th century the *West Tower* was entirely rebuilt, the whole church was restored, windows were inserted in the clearstorey, and the *North Vestry*, *South Chapel* and *South Porch* were built.

The 12th-century N. arcade of the nave is especially noteworthy. Among the fittings is a well engraved brass of a priest of early 15th-century date.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (26 ft. by 13 ft.) has an E. window of c. 1470, of three trefoiled lights and tracery in a segmental pointed head with a moulded external label. In the N. wall, near the E. end, is a 13th-century lancet window with hollow-chamfered external jambs and head; further W. is a modern arch opening into the vestry. In the S. wall is a lancet window similar to that in the N. wall; a modern arcade of two bays opens into the S. chapel. The 13th-century chancel arch is two-centred and of two hollow-chamfered orders, with a chamfered label on the W. side; the jambs have half-round attached shafts and moulded capitals; the bases have been almost entirely destroyed. The *South Chapel* (14½ ft. by 10½ ft.) is modern, but re-set in the E. wall is a 14th-century window of two trefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded external label: the external stonework has been much restored. The *Nave* (32½ ft. by 18½ ft.) has N. and S. arcades of two bays. The N. arcade, of c. 1190, has shafted responds and pier with moulded bases; the larger shafts have foliated capitals of different designs, and the smaller angle-shafts have plain capitals; a chamfered and grooved abacus is carried across all the capitals; the semi-circular arches are of two square orders, with grooved and chamfered labels in the nave. The 13th-century E. bay of the S. arcade has a shafted E. respond and pier, with moulded capitals and remains of plain chamfered bases; the arch is semi-circular and of two chamfered orders; the 14th-century W. bay has a W. respond with hollow-chamfered angles and a moulded capital

which rests on a modern attached shaft; the two-centred arch is of two chamfered orders; both the arches have plain chamfered labels in the nave and aisle. The clearstorey has, on each side, two modern windows. The *North Aisle* (12 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a recess, originally a window, now blocked and covered with cement. In the N. wall are two modern windows. In the W. wall is a small deeply splayed window of the 12th century, with rebated jambs and semi-circular head; the position of the window, towards the S. end of the wall, indicates the middle of the original width of the aisle. The *South Aisle* (11½ ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a modern arch opening into the S. chapel. In the S. wall are two windows of c. 1360, each of two trefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head with a chamfered external label; the internal splays and rear arches of both windows are modern, and the original stonework of the eastern window has been re-cut: between the windows is a modern doorway. In the W. wall is a small 13th-century lancet window, now out of centre with the aisle on account of the 14th-century widening. The *West Tower* (10 ft. by 9 ft.) has been entirely rebuilt; re-set in the S. wall of the second stage, is a plain window, probably of the 16th century; it is of two uncusped lights under a pierced semi-circular head. The low-pitched *Roof* of the nave is apparently of early 16th-century date, and is of three bays; the four trusses have moulded tie-beams with curved struts and spandrels filled with cinquefoiled tracery; in the middle of the soffit of each tie-beam is a carved boss; the rafters are plain, and the ceiling between them is plastered.

Fittings—*Bells*: two; 1st by Robert Atton, 1625; 2nd by Robert Atton, 1626, badly cracked; in the bell-frame, some old timbers. *Brasses*: In chancel—on N. side, (1) of a priest in Mass vestments, no inscription, early 15th-century; on S. side, (2) of Thomas Grene (or Greve), Joan and Agnes, his wives, figures of man in civilian dress, one woman with veil head-dress, the other with long hair, c. 1470. *Monuments*: In N. aisle—on E. wall, (1) of Symon Heynes, 1628, kneeling effigies of a man and woman, with child in cradle, under small Corinthian order; inscription, and arms of Heynes. In tower—on N. wall, (2) to William Harris, 1674; on S. wall, (3) to George Harris, 1689. *Piscinae*: In chancel—with two-centred head, moulded jambs, quatrefoil basin, probably late 13th-century, basin partly destroyed. In N. aisle—in E. respond of arcade, small rough recess, no basin. *Plate*: includes cup of 1684. *Recess*: In chancel—in N. wall, for tomb, with moulded jambs and ogee arch having crocketed label, on each side tall gabled and crocketed pinnacle, with head of trefoiled ogee panel of former buttress, late 14th or

early 15th-century, finial and part of label modern. *Sedile*: In chancel—ledge of S.E. window carried down, with stone seat.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(2). THE MANOR HOUSE, 200 yards N. of the church, is of two storeys, built early in the 17th century. The walls are of stone and have been re-faced, and the building has been considerably altered and enlarged. The roofs are covered with slate. The plan was probably originally L-shaped, with the wings extending towards the N. and E. The E. wing contains a large room, with a smaller room on the E. side. In the N. wing are the hall and staircase, with another room W. of the hall. On the S. front is a doorway, with moulded jambs and depressed head of stone; some of the windows have moulded stone mullions and labels.

Interior:—Many of the rooms and passages are lined with oak panelling, almost entirely of the 17th century. The large room in the E. wing has, at each end, an early 17th-century fireplace; one of them has an overmantel of carved oak with twisted pilasters; the other is of stone, with moulded jambs and depressed four-centred head: the room at the E. end of the wing has also a 17th-century stone fireplace and carved oak overmantel. The staircase is of oak, and apparently of late 17th-century date, with moulded rails, carved balusters and a flat-headed newel post. On the first floor, one room has a carved oak overmantel of the 17th century, and two fireplaces, recently uncovered, are of the same date, and have moulded jambs and depressed four-centred heads, of stone.

A *House*, now two tenements, in the grounds, is of two storeys and an attic, built of stone probably c. 1638, the date on a tablet in front of the house; it was much restored in 1873. In front the windows are original and have moulded stone heads, jambs and mullions, and the lower windows have labels with return stops. The dormer windows are modern. The chimney stacks are original, considerably restored.

Condition—Of both houses, good; much restored and altered.

MONUMENTS (3-6):—

These buildings are all of the 17th century and of two storeys. The walls generally are of stone; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Each cottage has one original chimney stack of brick.

(3). COTTAGE, 80 yards S. of the church. There is some brick in the gables at each end of the building. The casement windows are old.

(4). COTTAGE, 50 yards S.W. of (3). Some of the windows are old; on the N. side one window is

blocked. The central chimney stack is entirely original, and the base of the stack at the E. end is old. Interior:—There are some original beams in the ceilings, and one room has a wide fireplace, partly blocked.

(5). COTTAGE, 100 yards S.W. of (4). Some of the windows are old; two modern bay windows have been added in front. The original chimney stack has a stone base. Interior:—There is one wide fireplace, now blocked.

(6). COTTAGE, 40 yards W. of (5).

Condition—Of all, fairly good.

210. TWYFORD.

(O.S. 6 in. xviii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN, at the N. end of the village, is built of stone rubble, that of the chancel walls being small with much mortar; the N. wall of the N. aisle is almost entirely covered with cement; the tower is built of coursed rubble. The roofs are covered with lead, except that of the nave, which is tiled. Of the 12th-century church on the site, the only remains are the doorway re-set in the S. aisle and some re-used stones in the jambs of the chancel arch. The present *Nave* is probably of the same plan as the former nave or possibly a little longer; c. 1260 the *South Aisle*, with the S. arcade, was added, and was probably a narrow one, with a wider chapel or transept at the E. end; c. 1280 the *Chancel* was lengthened or rebuilt, the chancel-arch widened, and the *North Aisle* and N. arcade were added; c. 1320 the *West Tower* was built, and the aisles were lengthened towards the W. to enclose it. Several windows were altered at various dates in the 14th century; early in the 15th century the clearstorey was added, the N. windows being of that date, the nave was re-roofed, and the staircase to the rood-loft was built; late in the same century, the tower was rebuilt above the arches, the S. aisle was widened to line with the S. wall of the former transept, some windows were inserted and the *South Porch* was added. The present E. window of the N. aisle and the S. windows of the clearstorey were inserted and the chancel was re-roofed probably in the 16th century. The roof of the porch was altered in the 17th century. The chancel, nave, S. aisle and W. tower were restored, the S. porch was twice repaired and the staircase to the rood-loft was removed in the 19th century.

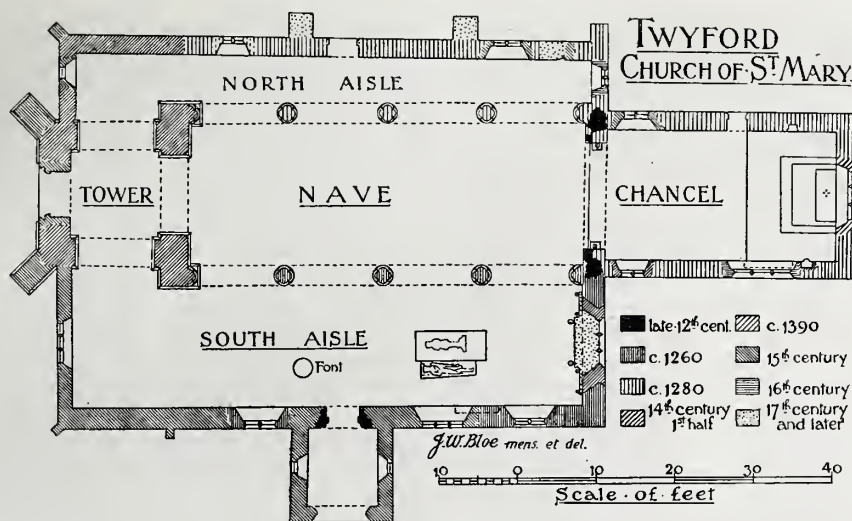
The church is interesting on account of the development of the plan; the 12th-century S. doorway and the 15th-century roof of the nave





TWYFORD : PARISH CHURCH.

Shewing Arcades, 1260-1280 ; Chancel Arch, c. 1280, with 12th-century Stones in the jambs ;
and Nave Roof, early 15th-century.



(see Plate, p. 41) are especially noteworthy. The most remarkable fittings are, a fine effigy of a knight, of c. 1230 (see Plate, p. 46), a palimpsest brass of the 14th-16th centuries, now on an altar tomb, the brass of John Everdon, half-figure of a priest, 1413, and the 15th-century seating.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (29½ ft. by 16½ ft.) has an E. window of c. 1390, of three cinquefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head, with an external label and an irregularly pointed rear arch. In the N. wall, at the W. end, is a window, probably of the 15th century, of two pointed lights and tracery in a square head; in the middle of the wall is a 13th-century doorway with stop-chamfered jambs and shouldered head. In the S. wall are two windows; the eastern, probably of the 16th century, is of three four-centred lights under a square head with sunk spandrels and a moulded external label; the western window is of c. 1340, and of two trefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a square head. The two-centred chancel arch is of two chamfered orders, of c. 1280, with some 12th-century stones re-used in the jambs, the N. jamb having, on the W. side, an edge roll with beak-head ornament, and the S. jamb a roll-and-hollow zigzag moulding; each jamb has a small attached shaft with a modern base and moulded bell-capital; the moulding on the N. capital is slightly different from that of the other; above each capital is a roughly formed tapering corbel of semi-octagonal section, carried up to the main abacus to support the inner order of the arch; the moulding of the abaci is similar to that of the N. capital. The *Nave* (50½ ft. by 18 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of four bays. The N. arcade is of c. 1280, and has two-centred arches of two

chamfered orders, with round labels on both sides; the third arch from the E. end is distorted by settlement; the piers are of quatrefoil plan, each consisting of four clustered shafts, with bell-capitals and moulded bases; the first and second piers and all the bases are modern; the capitals of the E. respond and third pier are of c. 1280, but that of the W. respond is of c. 1320, when the tower was first built. The S. arcade is of c. 1260, except the W. respond, which is of the same date and type as the N.W. respond; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders, having on both sides keeled labels with small masks and flowers at the intersections; the piers are similar to those of the N. arcade, with moulded bases and bell-capitals. Over the N.E. respond, formerly opening into the rood-loft, is a 15th-century doorway with a pointed head; the rear arch, towards the nave, is four-centred. The clearstorey has four windows on each side; those on the N. are of early 15th-century date, and each of two trefoiled lights under a square head, the easternmost with high pierced spandrels and the others with sunk spandrels; the S. windows are probably of the 16th century and are each of two square-headed lights. The *North Aisle* (average width 6 ft.) has, in the E. wall, a small 16th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights and tracery under a square head with a plain external label and a wooden internal lintel; over the window, carried on a rough arch of small stones, is a closed passage which formerly led from the stair-turret to the rood-loft, and is lighted by a very small trefoiled loop in the E. wall. In the N. wall, at the E. end, is the E. jamb of the 15th-century doorway which opened into the stair-turret; further W. is an early 15th-century window, of

two trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head with a plain external label; the N. doorway has chamfered jambs and two-centred head with an external label, and is probably of late 13th-century date: W. of the doorway is a window of two pointed lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head, the stonework is covered with cement, and is either of the 13th century or modern. In the W. wall is a late 15th-century window of one cinquefoiled light with a two-centred head and a moulded external label. The *South Aisle* (15½ ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, the two outermost jambs of a 13th-century triplet of lancets; all the heads, with the exception of one stone over the S. jamb, were destroyed when the low-pitched 15th-century roof was placed in position; the jambs are internally and externally visible; between them, but hidden internally by a large monument is a window of c. 1330; it is of three trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head, somewhat distorted by a settlement of the wall, and has a plain label; the window is glazed. In the S. wall are three windows; the easternmost is of late 13th-century date and of two pointed lights with a plain spandrel in a two-centred head having a plain external label, all of dark brown ironstone; the second window is of the 15th century, partly restored, and is of three cinquefoiled roughly pointed lights under a segmental head with a moulded external label having head-stops; the third window is similar to the first, and of the same date, but re-set, and having an external label enriched with large nail-head ornament; one of the head-stops has a coif: between the two western windows is the S. doorway, of c. 1180, with jambs and semi-circular head of two richly moulded orders, the inner continuous and carved with a zigzag treble-roll; the outer order of the arch has an edge-roll with beak-head ornament, the faces on the heads being apparently a later addition; the label has a shallow zigzag moulding; the outer order of the jambs has flowers, or suns with eight rays, carved in relief, and between the orders are modern shafts with 12th-century capitals, the western carved with two beasts, and the other defaced; the abaci have shallow diaper ornament and are continued to the side walls of the porch. In the W. wall is a late 15th-century window of three trefoiled four-centred lights and tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded external label. The *West Tower* (11½ ft. square) is of two stages with diagonal buttresses at the W. angles, much restored, and an embattled parapet with gargoyles at the corners; some of the gargoyles are broken. The three arches opening into the nave and aisles are each of c. 1320, two-centred and of one chamfered order with a label on both sides; the jambs have moulded imposts, and broach-stops

above the chamfered plinths. The W. doorway and all the windows are of late 15th-century date; the doorway has been partly restored, and has moulded jambs and four-centred arch in a square head with a moulded label; the W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a four-centred head with a moulded external label. The bell-chamber has windows in the N., E. and W. walls, each of two trefoiled lights under a square head with a label; the S. window is of two trefoiled lights under a segmental head: the heads of the lights in the N. window are modern; in the E. and W. walls are also single trefoiled lights, S. of the principal windows. The *South Porch* has an embattled parapet, and in the gable over the entrance archway are the dates 1619 and 1833; the late 15th-century archway is two-centred and of two moulded orders with a moulded label, all much restored. The side walls have each a single trefoiled light under a square head, the E. window having a shouldered rear arch, and in one jamb a carved head. The flat-pitched *Roof* of the chancel is of four bays with moulded tie-beams and plain purlins, and is probably of the 16th century. The roof of the nave is of early 15th-century date and of four bays with five trusses, each having a king-post with a capital, and foliated braces and principals; the moulded tie-beams rest on curved braces with tracery in the spandrels, and have, on each side below the king-post, a small carved head and uplifted hands; the wall-plates are moulded and embattled; the easternmost truss retains traces of original colour; all the trusses are carried on stone corbels, some modern or re-cut: the westernmost pair are pointed and moulded, and the rest are head-corbels. The N. aisle has a lean-to roof with principals and purlins, probably of the 15th century. The S. aisle has a lean-to roof of late 15th-century date, with plain tie-beams, small curved braces, and carved corbels of grotesque and floriated designs.

Fittings—Bells: six and sanctus; 5th, with letters A to K, possibly 16th-century; sanctus plain. *Brasses and Indents*. Brass (see also monument (6)): In chancel—on large slab in N. wall, of John Everdon, 1413, rector of the parish, half-figure of priest in Mass vestments, with inscription in black-letter. *Indents*: In S. aisle—at E. end, of two figures, inscription and four shields. *Communion Table and Rails*: Now in vestry at W. end of N. aisle—table, with thin turned legs; in position in chancel—rails, with similar turned balusters; both probably late 17th-century. *Doors*: In N. aisle—of N. doorway, with strap-hinges, probably 15th-century. In S. aisle—of S. doorway, similar to N. door, with plain strap-hinges, traces of coloured decoration,



TWYFORD : PARISH CHURCH.

Effigy, c. 1230, and 15th-century Tomb with Brass of Thomas Giffard, 1550, in South Aisle.

probably 15th-century. *Font*: round bowl, circular central stem with four attached rolls, square plinth, with an animal's head carved on N.W. and a human face on S.W. angle, bowl, 13th-century, re-cut, plinth restored, four detached shafts surrounding stem, modern. *Glass*: In nave—in heads of two western windows on N. side of clear-storey, fragments, one piece with yellow cross on white ground, 15th-century. In S. aisle—in W. window, quarries white with yellow ornament, 15th-century. *Locker*: In chancel—in N. wall, with rebated jambs and lintel, date uncertain. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*: Monuments: In N. aisle—on N. wall, at E. end, (1) to Anne (Langham) Payne, 1624, and Margaret, her daughter, 1641, by whom the monument was set up, black and white marble, with inscription and arms. In S. aisle—against E. wall, (2) to Richard, 1st Viscount Wenman, 1640, and Agnes his first wife, daughter of Sir George Fermor of East Neston, 1617, and to their son Thomas, Viscount Wenman, 1664, who erected the monument, and to Margaret his wife, daughter of Edmund Hampden of Hartwell, 1658; also to Philip, 3rd Viscount Wenman of Tuam, 1686, and to Ferdinando, son of Sir Francis Wenman, baronet, of Carswell, Oxon, 1671, large monument of stone and marble, of classical design, with three inscriptions; at the top achievement of arms, fifteen quarters, surrounding principal inscription; four cartouches of arms all painted and gilded; enclosed by contemporary iron railings: adjoining (2), on N. side, (3) to Richard Wenman, 1572, son of Thomas Wenman of Carswell, Oxon, panel containing painted wooden shields of arms, flanked by Corinthian columns with entablature and pediment, inscription between brackets below columns; middle shield of ten quarters, 1, party palewise gules and azure a cross paty or for Wenman of Carswell: adjoining (2), on S. side, (4) monument similar to (3), inscription obliterated, middle shield of twelve quarters—1, gules three lions passant argent for Gifford: in middle of aisle, near second S. window, (5) recumbent effigy of knight in banded mail and long divided surcoat tied at the waist, slightly ridged pot helm with floriated cross in front, long shield suspended from right shoulder, remains of long sword suspended from belt at waist, legs crossed, of Purbeck marble, c. 1230, much worn, left leg missing below knee: adjoining (5), on N. side, (6) altar tomb, each end having two cinque-foiled ogee-headed panels with carved crockets, pinnacles between heads of panels, each panel enclosing shield suspended from an animal's head, in the spandrels four small shields, 15th-century, sides modern; lying loose in recess in S. aisle, piece of the former cornice of the tomb with finials

of panels and pinnacle, and carved hooks from which the small shields were suspended; now on top of tomb, massive floor slab, of Purbeck marble with brasses of Thomas Giffard of Twyford, 1550, figure of man in plate armour with mail standard and skirt, inscription to Thomas Giffard and Marie his wife, daughter of William Staveley of Bignell, at corners of slab four shields of arms, 1st and 4th, three lions passant, 2nd, the same impaling a chevron between three lozenges with three harts' heads on the chevron, 3rd, as the impaled coat of the 2nd; figure and inscription palimpsest, fastened to slab, but rubbings of reverse in vestry; figure made up of two pieces with smaller fragments soldered on, reverse, upper piece, fragment of figure of priest in Mass vestments, part of hands visible, possibly of William Stortford, Treasurer of St. Paul's, 1387—1393, Archdeacon of Middlesex, 1393—1416 (see reverse of inscription below), lower piece, lower part of figure in academical habit, c. 1450; inscription made up of three fragments, reverse, part of two figures, one being that of priest in surplice, mid 15th-century, third fragment, part of inscription to William Stortford, 1416, '*Canonicus et Residenciarius presentis Ecclesie archidiaconus middlesexia*'; lower dexter shield also palimpsest, reverse, canopy work 15th-century. In churchyard—S. of chancel, tombstones, (7) to John Hilton, 1630; (8) to Thomas Williams, 1606. Floor-slabs: In chancel—on S. side, (1) to Elizabeth, wife of Moses Baxter, 1700; (2) inscription hidden by quire stalls, 1677. In S. aisle—at E. end, (3) to Mary, daughter of Phillip, Viscount Wenman, and wife of William Crofts, 1680, with inscription and arms; small lozenges, of marble, (4) to Richard, Viscount Wenman, 1640; (5) to Ferdinando Wenman, 1671; (6) to Phillip, Lord Wenman, 1686; in S.E. window-sill, loose, (7) illegible, 17th-century. *Niches*: In S. aisle—in S. wall, at E. end, two, with small pointed heads, probably 13th-century. *Paintings*: In S. aisle—over S. arcade, at E. end, circular design containing texts in black-letter, English, probably 16th-century. (See also *Roof*, *Doors*, and *Screens*). *Panelling* (see *Screens*). *Piscina*: In chancel—in S. wall, attached pillar piscina with semi-hexagonal shaft having moulded stops, in ogee-headed recess with label, quatrefoil basin, 14th-century, final modern. *Plate*: includes cup of 1569, band of ornament on bowl, egg-and-tongue ornament on base. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, four sides remaining, panels with round arches having guilloche ornament fluted pilasters and frieze, c. 1620. *Recess*: In S. aisle—with wide ogee arch, moulded label having head-stop at E. end, 15th-century, partly restored. *Screens*: Under chancel arch—lower part including middle rail, moulded muntins and doorposts,

close panels pierced with quatrefoils, and retaining painted pattern of white flowers, 15th-century. In N. aisle—cutting off space for vestry at W. end, panelled, with raised panels in frieze and a dentil cornice, mid or late 17th-century. *Seating*: In chancel—two seats and two panelled desks, with standards, 15th-century. In nave—twenty-two seats and desks, with trefoiled standards, first and last standards buttressed, 15th-century, slightly restored. In S. aisle—three seats similar to those in nave, ends next S. wall joined by rail formerly capping of panelling, all 15th-century; three other seats with plainer standards, 15th-century. *Sedilia*: In chancel—three, two outer recesses with roughly rounded heads, flanked by semi-octagonal pilasters, middle recess with trefoiled ogee head; pierced partitions with round attached shafts; 14th-century, but altered. *Tiles*: In S. aisle—loose in recess, a few, red and yellow, mediæval. *Miscellanea*: In S. aisle—in recess, carved stones, (1) capital of shaft, late 12th-century, (2) voussoir of label, 13th-century, (3) piece of grotesque gargoyle, late 15th-century, (4) fragment of altar tomb (see Monument, (6)); scratched on stones of S.E. window, outside, *sundials*. In churchyard—base and part of shaft of *cross*, at each corner of base remains of small figures in niches, much defaced, on two sides traces of trefoil ornament, shaft octagonal, one side broken away, in the top several large-headed nails, late 14th or early 15th-century; E. of chancel, *slab*, panelled with quatrefoils in squares, probably side of altar tomb of 15th century, broken in two and apparently piece missing from one end.

Condition—Good; unequal settlements have occurred in different parts of the building, but it is uncertain whether any of them are recent.

Secular:—

(2). THE VICARAGE, N.E. of the church, is of two storeys, re-faced with modern brick and tile-hanging; the roofs are covered partly with tiles and partly with slate. The building incorporates the remains of a late 15th-century house, consisting of a hall of three bays with a solar at the S. end; a rectangular block at the N. end was built c. 1560, probably on the site of the former kitchen and domestic offices; at the same time an upper floor was inserted in the hall, which has been divided by modern partitions, a modern roof has been constructed over the original roof of the solar, the whole house much altered and a modern addition built at the back, making the plan L-shaped. On the E. front the doorway is of c. 1560; it has a moulded frame and a panelled oak door with an original drop handle; some of the upper windows have moulded jambs and mullions. One chimney

stack has three square attached shafts, built of thin bricks.

The remains of the 15th-century roof of the hall, and the 16th-century staircase, panelling and door are of especial interest.

Interior:—On the ground floor the hall is partly lined with oak panelling, probably of late 16th-century date, and there are two wide fireplaces, one partly blocked; both of them were inserted probably in the 16th century. The staircase is of late 16th-century date; it has moulded balusters and rails and square newel posts with pointed finials. On the first floor is a door of old oak battens and the wide floor-boards are also of oak. Above the ceilings are visible the remains of the roof of the hall, with collar-beams having large chamfered arched braces, chamfered purlins and wind-braces; the roofs of the solar and 16th-century addition are also visible, that of the addition being of queen-post construction.

Condition—Good.

MONUMENTS (3-7):—

These buildings are of two storeys and of the 17th century. Some of the walls are of original timber and brick; three of the roofs are thatched.

MAIN STREET, W. side:—

(3). *The Red Lion Inn*, 70 yards W. of the church. The walls have been re-faced with modern brick; the roof is covered with tiles and slate. One chimney stack is of 17th-century brick. Inside the house there are some chamfered ceiling-beams and a wide open fireplace.

Condition—Fairly good.

(4). *Cottage*, 130 yards S. of (3). The timber-framed walls retain some original wattle and daub filling, but have been partly re-filled and re-faced with modern brick. Some of the windows have old metal casements, and two chimney stacks are of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

(5). *Cottage*, now two tenements, 400 yards S.S.W. of the church. The upper storey is partly in the roof. The S. wall has been re-faced with modern brick.

Condition—Poor.

E. side:—

(6). *Farmhouse*, 240 yards S. of the church; it has been lengthened towards the E., and a low addition built at the back, the roof being brought down to within a few feet of the ground. The central chimney stack is original.

Condition—Fairly good.

(7). *Belville House*, 70 yards S. of the church. The walls have been re-faced with 18th-century



TWYFORD : PARISH CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN.
South Doorway ; c. 1180.

red and blue bricks; the roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped with wings projecting towards the N. and E.; at the E. end is a modern addition. The chimney stacks are of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good; much restored and altered.

211. TYRINGHAM WITH FILGRAVE.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)v. N.W. ^(b)v. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER, stands in Tyringham Park. The walls are of stone rubble; the roofs are tiled. The *West Tower* is of c. 1200, with a bell-chamber of late 15th-century date; the rest of the church was rebuilt in 1871.

Among the fittings the military brass of late 15th-century date is noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *West Tower* (11½ ft. by 12½ ft.) is of four stages, with an embattled parapet, and diagonal W. buttresses carried up almost to the top stage. The semi-circular tower arch is of c. 1200, of two square orders on the E. side and of one order on the W. side, with hollow-chamfered imposts, partly modern: above the arch is visible the outline of a round-headed window, possibly also of c. 1200, but covered with plaster. In the N. wall is a blocked window, of uncertain date, with splayed internal jambs and a wood lintel. The W. window is of two flattened three-centred lights under a square head, with a moulded horizontal label, all probably of the 17th century. The third stage has, in the S. wall, a lancet window, and in the W. wall the semi-circular head of a former window, now blocked. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a late 15th-century window of two lights under a three-centred head; the lights are divided by a transom and have four-centred heads above and below it; the moulded labels have plain stops, except the label of the W. window which has shield-stops; the N. shield is charged with an engrailed saltire for Tyringham, and the S. shield with a bend between six crosslets fitchy for Heward: under the string-course below the W. window is a third shield with Tyringham impaling Howard.

Fittings—*Bells*: five, 1st and 3rd by James Keene, 1629. *Brasses*: In S. transept—on E. wall, re-set, (1) of knight in plate armour wearing a vizored salade and a tabard with the arms of Tyringham; (2) under (1), probably belonging to it, to John Terynham and his two wives, Elizabeth, sister of Sir William Catesby and [Elizabeth], daughter of Edmund Brudenell, Latin inscription in black-letter; (3) shield of the Tyringham arms, late 15th-century; (4) shield with two lions passant (in border engrailed?); (5) of lady, early

16th-century; (6) under (5) probably belonging to it, to Mary, wife of Anthony Catesby and daughter of John Tyringham, 1508, inscription only; (7) over (5) small inscribed scroll; (8) to Thomas Tyringham, 1596, and Parnell his wife, daughter of John Goodwin, 1595, inscription only. *Plate*: includes cup of 1570. *Miscellanea*: In S. transept, lying loose—vizor of helmet, probably 15th-century, dug up in churchyard.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

FILGRAVE, main road, S.E. side:—

^a(2). *House*, now two tenements, 1¼ miles N.E. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic; the walls are of stone; the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 17th century on a rectangular plan, facing N.W.; a wing was added at the back, making the plan T-shaped, probably at the end of the same century. The N.W. front is ashlar-faced; the S. half of the central chimney stack is of 17th-century brick, the N. half is modern.

Interior:—On the ground floor the S.W. room has a chamfered ceiling-beam, with moulded stops, and a large open fireplace; the N.E. room has a rough open timber ceiling.

Condition—Fairly good.

S. side:—

^a(3). *Cottage*, about ¼ mile E.S.E. of (2), is of two storeys, built of stone rubble, probably late in the 16th century; the roof is thatched. In the E. and W. walls the windows have old oak lintels, and in the middle of the W. wall is a doorway, now blocked. The ends are gabled and the central chimney stack is of thin bricks. Interior:—The ceilings have heavy chamfered beams.

Condition—Good.

212. WALTON.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xv. N.W. ^(b)xv. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, about ¾ mile W. of the village, S. of Walton Hall, is built of limestone and ironstone rubble, much covered with thin cement. The roofs of the chancel and porch are tiled, that of the nave is covered with lead. The *Chancel* and *Nave* were built c. 1340, but there was probably a building of earlier date on the site, as the chancel is deflected towards the S. The *West Tower* was added in the 15th century, and the *South Porch* probably at the same time. A small *North Vestry* was added in the 19th century, but is now used only for storing lumber.

The late 16th or early 17th-century roof of the nave is interesting.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (22½ ft. by 13 ft.) has detail almost entirely of c. 1340; the E. window is of three trefoiled ogee lights and net tracery in a two-centred head with an external label which has head-stops. In the N. wall, at the E. end, is a window of two trefoiled ogee lights and a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with an external label which has carved stops; W. of the window, opening into the vestry, is a modern doorway. In the S. wall are three windows; the eastern is of three trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head; the middle window is similar to that in the N. wall, but with the sill at a higher level; the western is a low-side window inserted in the 15th century, and of two cinquefoiled pointed lights in a square head with sunk spandrels, and a moulded external label; the wood mullion is modern: under the middle window is a doorway with moulded jambs and two-centred head having an external label. The two-centred chancel arch, also of c. 1340, is of two chamfered orders on the E. side, and three chamfered orders on the W. side; the outer order is continued down the jambs, which have semi-octagonal shafts with moulded capitals; the moulded bases are on square plinths. The *Nave* (39½ ft. by 20 ft.) has detail all of c. 1340, but the windows have been repaired with cement. In the N. wall are two windows, the eastern of two trefoiled ogee lights and a quatrefoil in a two-centred head with an external label which has head-stops; the western window is of two cinquefoiled sharply pointed lights in a two-centred head with a quatrefoiled spandrel and an external label having carved stops: W. of the windows is the N. doorway, with chamfered jambs and pointed head; the high pointed rear arch is also chamfered. At the E. end of the wall is an external projection formerly the stair-turret to the rood-loft; it has a small blocked loop with a trefoiled head. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern of two cinquefoiled ogee lights and tracery in a two-centred head, with an external label which has carved stops; the western window is similar to the N.E. window: the S. doorway, near the W. end of the wall, has moulded jambs and two-centred head and a high rear arch; the moulded external label has head-stops. The *West Tower* (10½ ft. square) has unusually thick walls, and is of two stages with a moulded plinth and string-course and an embattled parapet; the W. angles have diagonal buttresses, and the E. angles have buttresses on the N. and S. sides, the N. buttress being of greater projection than the other. All the detail is of the 15th century. The two-centred tower arch is of three chamfered orders, springing from square jambs. The W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred

head; the tracery and external label are modern. The lower chamber of the upper stage has, in the N. and S. walls, two windows, each of one cinquefoiled light in a square head, with an external label; they are probably of the 15th century, but are externally covered with cement. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a window of two cinquefoiled lights and a sexfoil in a two-centred head with an external label, all patched with cement. The *South Porch* has a two-centred outer archway of two chamfered orders, probably of the 15th century, but much restored with cement. In each side wall is an unglazed window, covered with cement and apparently modern. The high-pitched *Roof* of the chancel is of three bays and probably of early 16th-century date; the trusses have thin principals, and collar-beams with struts under them forming arches; the purlins in the middle bay are rough, those in the other bays are moulded; the roof is plastered between the trusses. The low-pitched roof of the nave is a late 16th or early 17th-century copy of a 15th-century type, and is of three bays; the tie-beams of the four trusses have moulded stops carved with foliage, supported by wall-posts and curved struts carved with shallow ornament, and resting on moulded stone corbels with carved volutes and fluted abaci; above the tie-beams are short king-posts with curved struts carved with shallow ornament; the principal rafters are moulded, and have stopped square ends carved on the soffit; the purlins and ridge are moulded, the wall-plates are fluted, and the rafters are flat and plain. The roof of the porch has old plain flat rafters and collar-beam trusses with modern boarding between them.

Fittings—*Bells*: two; 2nd, by Anthony Chandler, 1679; wooden bell-frame dated 1639. *Brass*: In chancel—on N. wall, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Pyxe, 1617, Latin inscription and two English verses. *Chest*: In tower—with panelled front, moulded rails and muntins, plain lid, early 17th-century. *Monuments*: In chancel—on N. wall, (1) to Bartholomew Beale, 1660, and Katherine his wife, 1657, busts in round-headed niches, with Corinthian columns supporting broken curved pediment, of black and white marble, inscription on panel below niches, achievement of arms in pediment. In nave—on S. wall, (2) to Sir Thomas Pinfold, knight, LL.D., King's Advocate, etc., 1701, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Ralph Suckley, also to his mother Elizabeth; of black and white marble, with bust in relief on medallion, and shield of arms. *Painting*: In nave—on easternmost tie-beam of roof, traces of red and black paint, and of text in black-letter. *Piscinae*: In chancel—with cinquefoiled ogee head, chamfered, of soft white limestone, probably 14th-century,

re-worked, jambs and sill modern. In nave—in S. wall, with trefoiled ogee head, round basin half cut away, probably 14th-century. *Stoup*: In nave—in S. wall, E. of S. doorway, with chamfered jambs and pointed head, round basin of square section half cut away, 14th or 15th-century, head modern.

Condition—Good structurally, but church very damp in places, probably from low position; N. jamb of chancel arch covered with mildew, plaster near it in chancel and nave soft and crumbling, water said to come in at the top of wall above chancel arch; too much ivy on S. walls of chancel, nave and tower, which increases dampness.

Secular:—

^a (2). THE RECTORY, about 200 yards E. of the church, is a modern L-shaped building, but a small block in the angle between the wings is probably of the 17th century. It is of two storeys, and the upper storey is said to be timber-framed, the lower storey of brick; both are entirely covered with modern roughcast. The roof is tiled.

Condition—Good; much restored.

^b (3). THE MANOR HOUSE, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile S.E. of the church, is of two storeys, built in the 16th century, and enlarged towards the end of the 17th century and at a later date. The lower storey is of stone, the upper storey of timber and brick; the later addition is of brick. The roofs are tiled.

A 16th-century stone fireplace on the ground floor is noteworthy.

The plan of the original building is L-shaped, the wings projecting towards the N. and W., with a staircase wing in the angle between them. The 17th-century addition is W. of the staircase wing, and the later addition N. of it. Several windows in the upper storey are old. On the *E. Elevation*, at the S. end, the upper storey projects slightly, and is covered with modern roughcast; between the storeys is a moulded string-course. On the *W. Elevation* the original building has a gable with brick filling partly in herring-bone pattern; under the gable is a small window of three lights with moulded wood frame and mullions and leaded quarries, and over it is an original chimney stack of two square shafts set diagonally on a moulded base. The 17th-century addition is also gabled.

Interior:—On the ground floor most of the rooms have encased beams in the ceilings; in the room at the W. end of the W. wing is a large original stone fireplace, with moulded jambs and depressed arch in a square head. The 17th-century addition has a moulded ceiling-beam. One staircase has a moulded handrail and is apparently of late 17th-century date. On the first floor some of the

beams and purlins of the roof are visible, and a cupboard has a 17th-century panelled door.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (4). COTTAGE, now two tenements, 100 yards N.E. of (3), is of two storeys, built of timber-framing with wattle and daub filling early in the 17th century; the S. part of the building has been re-faced with modern brick. The roof is thatched.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (5). WALNUT TREE FARM, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys, built, probably late in the 16th century, on a rectangular plan, facing N.; at the back a low addition was made in the 18th century, the roof being brought down to cover it, and there is a modern S.W. addition making the plan L-shaped. On the N. front the upper storey is of closely-set vertical timbers, with brick filling in herring-bone pattern, covered with plaster; the lower storey is of brick. The W. end of the house has been re-faced with modern brick. The roofs are tiled.

Interior:—On the ground floor are some original ceiling-beams and a wide open fireplace.

Condition—Good.

213. WARRINGTON.

(O.S. 6 in. ii. S.E.)

Secular:—

(1). FARMHOUSE, about 1 mile W.N.W. of Laven-
don Church, is of two storeys, built of stone, probably in 1700. The roofs are tiled. The house consists of a rectangular block, with projections in the middle of the front and at the back. The two-storeyed S. porch has a gable, in which is a stone bearing the date 1700. The gable at the E. end of the building has an original chamfered stone coping, partly restored.

Interior:—The hall has intersecting stop-chamfered beams in the ceiling. The balustrade at the top of the stairs is probably of c. 1700.

Condition—Good.

214. WATER EATON.

(O.S. 6 in. xv. S.W.)

Secular:—

MONUMENTS (1-4):—

These buildings are all of two storeys, erected probably in the 17th century, and originally timber-framed; the filling has been almost entirely renewed, and many of the walls have been rebuilt with modern brick; all the roofs, except one, are thatched. The cottages are of rectangular plan,

each with a central chimney stack, now rebuilt above the roof.

(1). THE GEORGE INN, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.S.W. of Fenny Stratford Church, on the E. side of the road to Stoke Hammond, and S. of the cross-road to Bletchley. The plan is L-shaped, the wings extending towards the S. and E. The S. wing has an original chimney stack at the S. end, and a tiled roof. The N. wall of the E. wing is of old timber and brick. Interior:—At the junction of the wings is a large open fireplace.

Condition—Good.

THE BLETCHLEY ROAD, N. side:—

(2). *Cottage*, about 120 yards N.E. of (1), retains the 17th-century timber-framing at the E. end, which has a half-hipped gable.

Condition—Fairly good.

(3). *Cottage*, E. of (2), set back from the road. The timber-framing remains in front, at the E. end, and at the back. Some of the mullioned window-frames are original. Interior:—The ceilings have rough beams, and a large fireplace is partly blocked.

Condition—Fairly good.

(4). *Cottage*, 40 yards E. of (3), at a bend in the road. The walls are covered with roughcast.

Condition—Fairly good.

215. WATER STRATFORD.

(O.S. 6 in. xiii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. GILES, at the S. end of the village, is built of stone rubble; the roofs are tiled. The whole church, except the tower, was rebuilt in 1828, much of the original detail being re-used, including two 12th-century doorways, and the late 13th-century chancel arch. The *West Tower* is of the 14th century. A stone with the date 1652 carved on it is built into the S. wall of the nave, and probably records alterations made at that time. The building was restored in 1890.

The 12th-century doorways are especially interesting.

Architectural Description—The chancel and nave are modern, but contain windows and doorways of earlier date, re-set. The *Chancel*: In the N. wall is a 12th-century doorway, with plain jambs and semi-circular head; the tympanum (see Plate, p. 14) is carved with a representation of the *Agnus Dei* on a background covered with a diaper of roses; the lintel is carved with the entwined figures of two

dragons; the label has plain stops: W. of the doorway is a small 13th-century lancet, forming a low-side window; the label is plain, with moulded stops; the transom and shutter are modern. In the S. wall is a small 13th-century lancet window with a plain label, which has head-stops, apparently of later date than the label. The late 13th-century chancel arch is two-centred, and of two elaborately moulded orders, partly restored. The *Nave* has, in the N. wall, two windows; the eastern is of three lights under a semi-circular head, probably of the 17th century; the western window is of two lights; the tracery and square head are of the 15th century, re-worked in the 17th century; the rest is modern. In the S. wall is a window of two lights under a semi-circular head, possibly of the 17th century: W. of the window is the late 12th-century S. doorway; the jambs have plain shafts with slightly moulded bases; the capitals are carved with ornamental scroll-work and grotesque heads; the abaci have billet moulding, and the semi-circular head has zigzag ornament with a small concave moulding round it; the tympanum (see Plate, p. 14) is in two pieces, and is carved with the representation of a 'Majesty'; the face has been restored; on each side of the figure is a kneeling angel; the lintel is carved with an arcading of interlaced semi-circular arches: above the doorway, built into the wall, is a stone inscribed with the date and initials, '1652. L.W.—W.P.' The *West Tower* (8 ft. by 9 ft.) is of two stages, and has detail entirely of the 14th century. The two-centred tower arch is of three chamfered orders with carved stops, which have been restored. In the N. wall is a window of two trefoiled lights and tracery under a two-centred head. In the S. wall, opening into the staircase of the bell-chamber, is a doorway with a two-centred head. The bell-chamber is lighted by plain oblong windows.

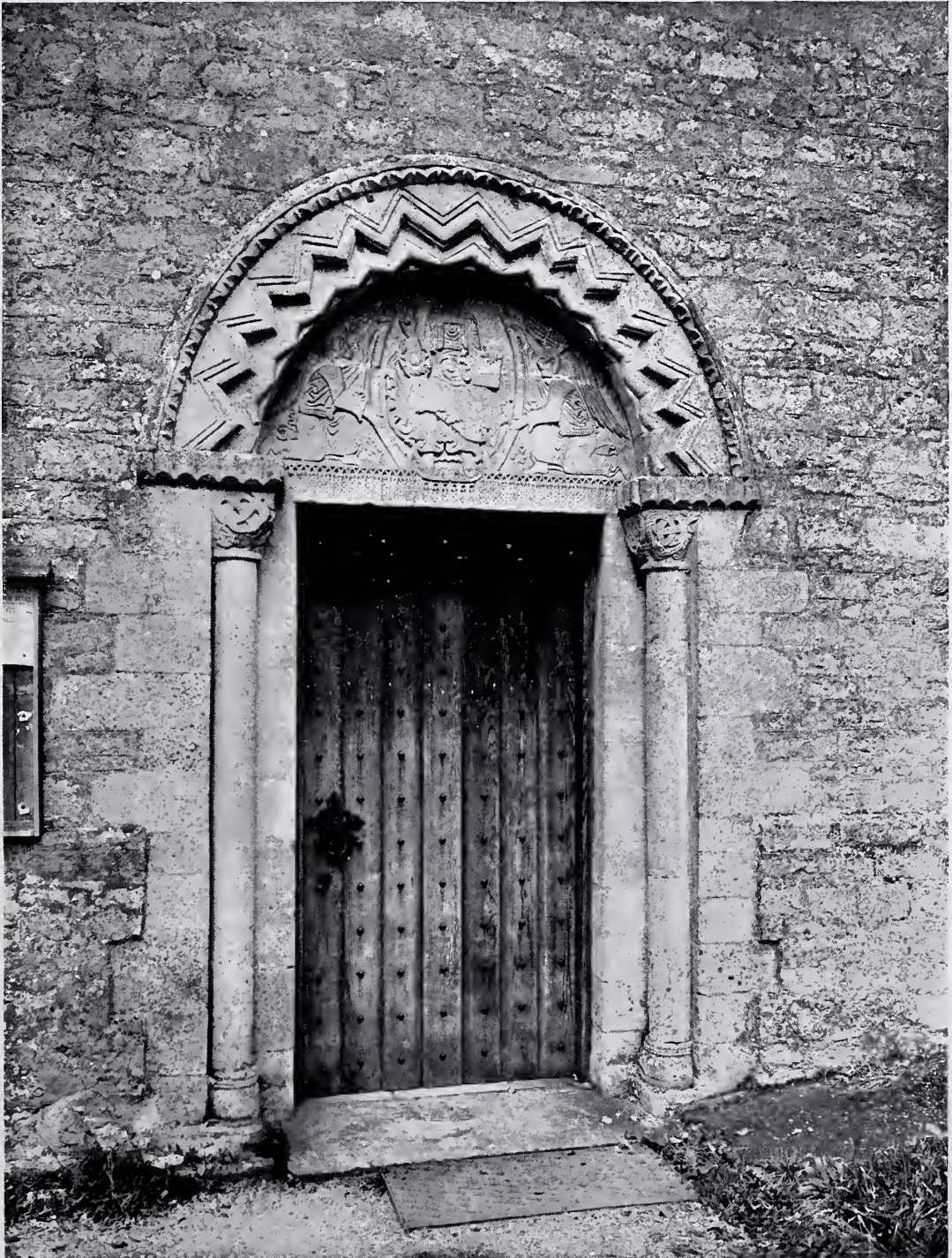
Fittings—*Bells*: three and sanctus; 1st inscribed 'Marye Cornewell, 1594', by Bartholomew Atton; 2nd by James Keene, 1669. *Monument*: In nave—on N. wall, to Marye, wife of John Franckyshe of Water Stratford, 1629. *Miscellanea*: *Alms-shovel*, of wood, 17th-century.

Condition—Good; some ivy on the walls.

Secular:—

MAIN STREET, E. side:—

(2). *The Manor House*, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.E. of the church, is of two storeys, built probably in 1598, and subsequently altered and enlarged. The walls are of stone rubble; the roofs are tiled. The plan consists of a rectangular block, attached at the N.E. corner to a second block containing the kitchen and dairy. *S. Elevation*:—There are two old windows, now blocked. *N. Elevation*:—The S.W.



WATER STRATFORD: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. GILES.
South Doorway; late 12th-century.

block is covered by a modern addition ; above it is visible a large original chimney stack, with two square shafts built of brick, on a stone base : the N.E. block has two gables, and a chimney with the date 1598 on it. Interior:—In the ceilings are some chamfered beams.

In the wall of an outhouse, S.W. of the house, is a stone with the date 1669 carved on it, and in the garden wall is a doorway with the same date on the lintel.

Condition—Good.

(3). *Cottage*, 230 yards N.N.E. of the church, is of two storeys, built probably in the 17th century, and timber-framed, with filling of wattle and daub, partly replaced by modern brick. The roofs are thatched. The plan is L-shaped, the wings projecting towards the S. and E. One chimney stack has a base of thin bricks. Interior:—On the ground floor there is a wide open fireplace, and the ceilings have chamfered beams.

Condition—Fairly good.

W. side :—

(4). *Town Farm*, about 100 yards N.N.W. of the church, is a house of two storeys, built early in the 17th century, and with a modern addition at the back. The walls are of stone ; the roofs are covered with thatch, tiles and slate. The plan is L-shaped, the wings projecting towards the S. and W. Some of the windows have old metal casements ; in the S. wing the central chimney stack is original, and has three square shafts. Interior :—On the ground floor is a wide open fireplace, and there are some moulded beams in the ceilings.

Condition—Good.

216. WAVENDON.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xv. N.E. ^(b)xv. S.E.)

Prehistoric:—

^b(1). DANESBOROUGH (Contour Fort), is situated in Wavendon Wood on the E. border of the county, on sandy soil and on a spur of the 500 ft. contour line ; the ground falls away sharply, except on the S.W. side, where it is nearly level. The work covers about 8½ acres. The main defence consists of a ditch 55 ft. wide and, at one point, 18 ft. deep from the summit of the rampart. On the S.W. side the ditch has a slight rampart and counterscarp bank, and on the S.E. a higher rampart with the ground dropping abruptly from the counterscarp. In the present incomplete state of the work the positions of the original entrances are doubtful, but a hollow trackway leads up to

the N. end of the camp and passes out again on the S.W. The site is thickly planted.

Condition—Fairly good, except N. extremity, which is much denuded, and partly obliterated.

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, at the E. end of the village, is built of stone rubble, squared, except in the walls of the tower, which are plain with ashlar dressings. The roofs are covered with lead, except that of the chancel which is tiled. The church existing on the site in the 13th century probably consisted of a chancel and *Nave* ; in the second half of the century the nave was lengthened two bays towards the W. and the *North Aisle* added ; at the end of the same century the *Chancel* was rebuilt and the *South Aisle* added. The *West Tower* was built in the 15th century. The church was completely restored in 1848-9, when the walls of the chancel and aisles were re-faced or rebuilt. The *North Vestry* and *South Porch* and the windows of the clearstorey are modern.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (28½ ft. by 15½ ft.) is apparently modern, except the chancel arch, which is of late 13th-century date, two-centred and of two chamfered orders, with moulded capitals and bases. The *Nave* (53 ft. by 16 ft.) has 13th-century N. and S. arcades of four bays. The N. arcade has two-centred arches of two chamfered orders with moulded labels ; the pillars are quatrefoil on plan, and the responds half-quatrefoil, all with moulded capitals and bases ; the S. arcade is similar to the N. arcade, except the E. respond which is semi-octagonal ; the capitals and bases of the E. respond and the easternmost pillar also have slightly different mouldings, and the two western arches are of wider span than the others. The clearstorey has four modern windows on each side. The *North* and *South Aisles* have modern detail. The *West Tower* (13 ft. by 12½ ft.) is of four stages with an embattled parapet, a moulded plinth, and diagonal W. buttresses ; at the junction of the nave and tower are plain buttresses, and in the S.W. angle is a staircase. The 15th-century tower arch is two-centred and of three orders, with moulded capitals and bases. The W. doorway and window are modern. In the S.W. angle is a small doorway opening into the staircase. In the third stage are three small trefoiled loops. In each wall of the bell-chamber is a 15th-century window of two lights under a two-centred head with a sunk spandrel ; all the lights are cusped except those of the E. window. The *Roof* of the nave is modern, but is supported by 15th-century corbels of stone, carved as angels holding scrolls and shields.

Fittings—*Bells*: five, 1st by Newcombe, 1616. *Brass*: In vestry—on W. wall, to Richard Saunders, 1639, two plates, one oblong with inscription, the other lozenge shaped with arms, mantled helm and crest. *Chest*: of oak, large, plain, with iron-bound corners and three locks, middle lock having curved scutcheon, 15th or 16th-century. *Glass*: In N. aisle—in tracery of N.W. window, fragment with foliated design in pale yellow, early 15th-century, much weathered. In S. aisle—in tracery of S.W. window, head of saint and foliated fragments, early 15th-century. *Pulpit*: of wood, five sides of hexagon, with enriched base and cornice of classical design, cherubs' heads on angles, pendants of fruit and flowers in high relief, panels elaborately inlaid and with enriched bolection mouldings, one panel inlaid with Sacred monogram, late 17th-century, said to be by Grinling Gibbons and brought from the Church of St. Dunstan's in the West, London. *Miscellanea*: In S. aisle—at W. end, small *table* of oak, legs in form of Doric columns, apron and top forming entablature, top inlaid, late 17th-century.

Condition—Good; much restored.

Secular:—

^a (3). THE CEDARS, on the S. side of the road, 150 yards E. of the church, is a house of two storeys; the old walls are now covered with plaster; the roofs are tiled. It was built on a rectangular plan, probably in the 17th century; a N.E. wing was added in the 18th century, making the plan L-shaped, but modern additions on the N. and W. have made it again rectangular. The large central chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Interior:—Some of the rooms have old ceiling-beams, and there is a large open fireplace. Two old leaded windows in the staircase passage now open into the 18th-century addition.

Condition—Good; much restored.

MONUMENTS (4-11):—

These cottages are almost all of two storeys; all were built probably in the 17th century and were originally timber-framed, but most of them have been much restored and altered. Many of the roofs are thatched.

^a (4-5). COTTAGES, two, each now two tenements, about 100 yards S.W. of the church. The timber-framing has been tarred and, in the eastern cottage, partly renewed; the original plaster filling has been much replaced by brick. The western cottage has a corner-post incised with the initials and date 'TS 1649'; the date is probably that of both buildings. The central chimney stack in each cottage is of thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

LANE RUNNING S. FROM MAIN ROAD, E. side:—

^a (6). *Cottage*, now two tenements, 150 yards S.W. of the church. The walls are covered with roughcast.

Condition—Bad.

^a (7). *Cottage*, now two tenements, S. of (6). The walls have been entirely re-faced with red and black bricks of late 17th-century date. The roof is tiled.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (8). *Cottage*, S. of (7). The walls have some herring-bone brick filling which is not original, and are partly covered with roughcast. The roof is of corrugated iron.

Condition—Poor.

^a (9). COTTAGE, on the N. side of the road, 400 yards W.S.W. of the church. The S. front and E. end are covered with roughcast; the W. end has brick filling; at the back is a modern addition. The roofs are tiled.

Condition—Good.

CROSS END:—

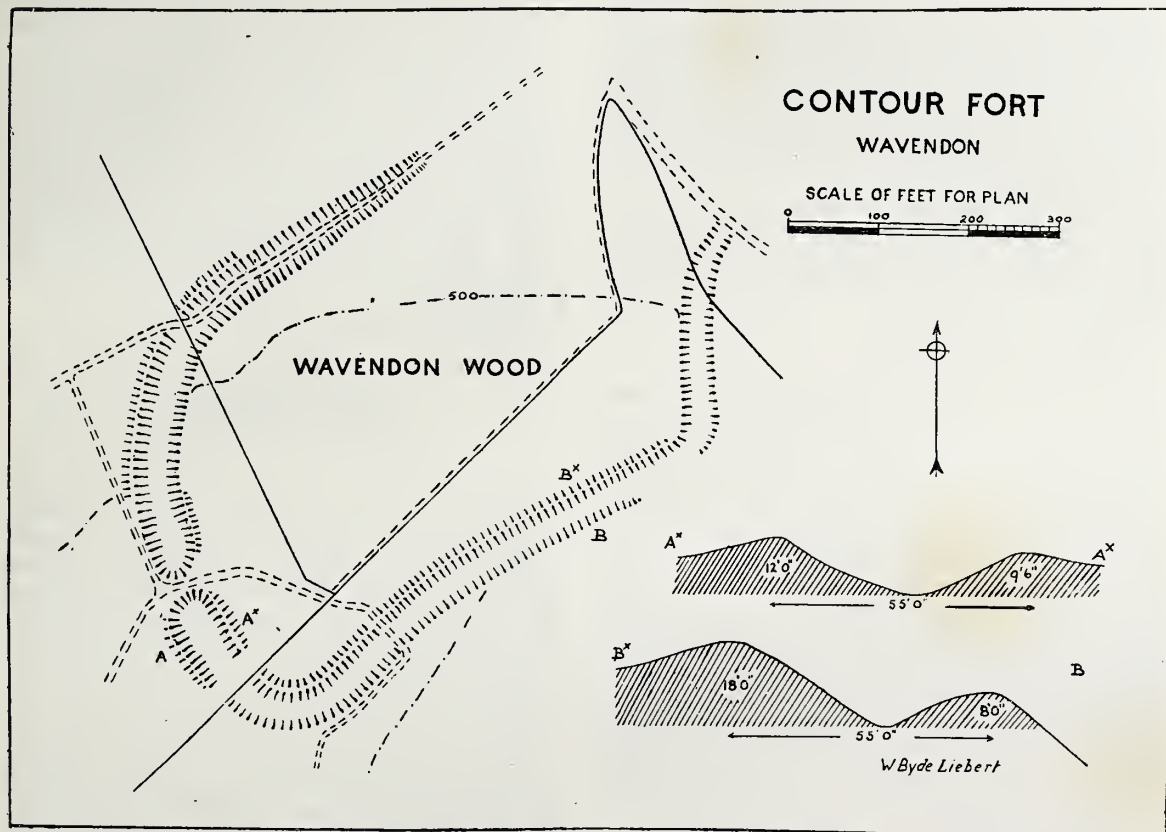
^a (10). *Cottage*, now two tenements, N.E. of (9). The brick filling in the walls is probably not original.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (11). *Cottage*, 150 yards N. of (9). The walls have been almost entirely re-faced with brick; a little of it is of the 17th century, and the rest of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (12). THE MANOR HOUSE, 700 yards E. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, built c. 1600. The walls are probably of timber and brick, but are entirely covered with roughcast; the roofs are tiled. It was built c. 1600, apparently on an E-shaped plan, the wings extending towards the S., the main block containing one room on each side of a large chimney stack; the small projecting wing in the middle possibly contained a staircase; the present staircase, in the angle of the E. wing, is an addition; the house has been much altered at various dates, and modern extensions towards the S. considerably obscure the original arrangement. At each end of the N. front the upper storey projects and is gabled; at the back the three wings are gabled; all the gables are plain with tiled verges. In the E. wing is an original chimney stack with square shafts set diagonally; the central chimney stack in the main block has square projections on the four sides of a large square shaft.



Interior :—The hall, on the E. side of the central chimney stack, has, in the ceiling, a large moulded beam with carved stops ; some panelling and the doors are possibly of c. 1700. A room in the E. wing has some bolection-moulded panelling, and a fireplace with bolection-moulding, all possibly of c. 1700. On the first floor in the E. wing is an original fireplace, with moulded jambs and four-centred head of stone.

Condition—Good, much altered.

^a (13). COTTAGE, now several tenements, at Woburn Sands, on the W. side of The Leys, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.E. of the church, is a long rectangular range of two storeys. It was built probably in the 17th century, but the ends of the range have been rebuilt with modern brick, and the other walls covered with roughcast. The roof is thatched.

Condition—Fairly good.

Unclassified:—

^a (14). BOWL BARROW, in the grounds of Wavendon House, 200 yards S.E. of the building. The

mound is 60 ft. in diameter and about 7 ft. high, and is surrounded by a ditch crossed by a causeway on the S.

Condition—Good.

217. WEEDON.

(O.S. 6 in. xxviii. N.E.)

Secular:—

MONUMENTS (1-7):—

These buildings are all on the main road winding through the village, and are of two storeys ; nearly all were built of timber and brick in the 17th century, and have been restored and partly rebuilt with 18th-century or modern brick. The roofs are tiled or thatched.

MAIN ROAD, E. side :—

(1). *The Wheatshaf Inn*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. of Hardwick Church. It is of the central chimney type, built probably early in the 17th century, the date 1675 on a bracket inside the house possibly referring to repairs. The original brick filling in the walls is set in herring-bone pattern, and has

been patched with plain brickwork. The roof is half-hipped, with low dormer windows. A few of the other windows have iron casements, probably of late 17th-century date, and on the S. front, set in brickwork, is the head of a window, of moulded brick and of classical design, probably part of a late 17th-century decoration. There is a square chimney of old thin bricks.

Interior:—In a room at the W. end of the house is a chamfered beam; resting at one end on a bracket carved with a heart, and the initials and date, 'E. R. 1675', but the style of work is apparently of earlier date.

Condition—Fairly good.

(2). *The Manor Farm*, house and barn, 500 feet S.S.E. of (1). The *House* has been almost completely altered. The walls are partly of stone and are thickly covered with cement. The plan is rectangular. One chimney is of rusticated brick, probably of late 17th-century date.

The *Barn* adjoins the house; the W. wall has been partly rebuilt with 18th-century brick, but has set in it a painted stone carved with the date 1649. The E. wall is of rough ashlar to within a few feet of the roof, the timber-framed upper part having herring-bone brick filling; under the cornice are four wooden brackets, with the date 1674, one figure on each bracket. The entrance archway is roughly framed, and is dated 1687. The roof is hipped, and there is a brick chimney.

Condition—Of house, good, much altered; of barn, poor.

N. side:—

(3). *Cottage*, 250 yards S.E. of (2). The upper storey is partly in the roof. At the E. and W. ends the original walls are partly hidden by chimney stacks of later date.

Condition—Fairly good.

S. side:—

(4). *Farmhouse*, W. of (3). The filling in the walls is thickly whitewashed. A few windows have old iron casements.

Condition—Poor.

W. side:—

(5). *Cottage*, at the N.E. corner of the cross-roads, about 320 yards S.E. of (1). It is of the central chimney type, with an extra room at the back. The timber-framing has been blackened.

Condition—Good.

(6). *Cottage*, about 200 ft. S. of (1), is possibly of mediæval origin, but has been much altered. The walls are on stone foundations; the timber-framing has heavy braced wall-posts and lighter inter-

mediate studs and sills; the filling is of brick. In the half-hipped roof are rough dormer windows.

Condition—Fairly good.

(7). *Cottage*, W. of (6), is of L-shaped plan, the wings projecting towards the N. and E., built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, but has been much altered; at the E. end is a modern addition. The N. wing has a lower storey of rough ashlar stone; the other original walls have been much patched, and are roughly plastered and whitewashed. A few of the windows have old iron casements.

Condition—Fairly good.

218. WESTBURY.

(O.S. 6 in. xii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE, stands at the S. end of the village, and is built of stone rubble, with stone dressings. The roofs are covered with tiles and with slate. The *Nave* was built in the 12th century, and was originally about 4 ft. longer inside than it is now. Early in the 13th century a small *West Tower* was added, and was built partly in the nave; in the same century the *Chancel* was rebuilt, and widened towards the N. The *South Aisle* was added c. 1300, and the *North Aisle* c. 1320, but it has been considerably altered and restored, probably in the 16th century. The whole building was restored in 1863, and the S. wall of the S. aisle has been almost entirely rebuilt. The *Vestry* and *Organ Chamber*, the clearstorey of the nave, the *North Porch* and the saddle-back roof of the tower are modern.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (30 ft. by 17 ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall are two windows; the eastern is a 13th-century lancet, with a modern rear arch; the western is of the 14th century and of one trefoiled ogee light, with an external label; below the transom is a low-side light now blocked; the rear arch is modern. In the S. wall, near the E. end, is a 13th-century lancet window with an external label and a modern rear arch; further W. a modern doorway and arch open into the vestry and organ-chamber. The two-centred chancel arch is of two chamfered orders; the chamfered responds have attached semi-octagonal shafts with moulded capitals and modern bases and are apparently of the 13th century; above the springing the arch has been rebuilt and widened towards the N., possibly in the 16th century, some of the original stones being re-used. The *Nave* (40 ft. by 20½ ft.) has N. and S. arcades of three bays, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders,

octagonal pillars, and semi-octagonal responds; the N. arcade was built c. 1320; the variously moulded bases and capitals of that date have been re-cut, possibly in the 16th century and the arches of both arcades were possibly rebuilt at the same time. The S. arcade was built c. 1300, and the moulded capitals of the responds have nail-head ornament. The clearstorey has three modern windows on each side. The *North Aisle* (6 ft. wide) has one window in the E. wall, two in the N. wall and one in the W. wall, all modern, but a little old material has been re-used in the jambs of the E. and W. windows. The N. doorway is also modern. The *South Aisle* (7 ft. wide) has an arch in the E. wall, opening into the vestry, three windows in the S. wall and one in the W. wall, all modern. The *West Tower* (8½ ft. square) is of three stages, with a modern saddle-back roof, gabled on the E. and W. sides. The early 13th-century tower arch is two-centred and of one chamfered order, on the E. side is a label with serrated ornament; the jambs have small octagonal columns partly embedded in the wall and were probably brought from elsewhere; the capitals and bases are moulded. The W. window is modern. The second stage has a narrow loop light in the N. wall and another in the S. wall; in the W. wall is a square sunk panel without dressings. The third stage has modern windows.

Fittings—*Bells*: three and sanctus; 3rd, possibly by Watts and Newcombe, c. 1600; sanctus, with five coins set round it near the bottom, probably 14th-century. *Glass*: In vestry—in S. window, fragment of plain border, mediæval; other fragments, 17th-century. *Monuments*: In churchyard—on N. side, tombstones, (1) to Ann Medcuff, 1673; (2) to Sara Chatwyn, 1672; (3) to John Pitman, 1685; (4) to William Tanner, 1688; (5) to John Showlar, 1699; (6) to Mary Medcraft, 1700; a few others, apparently of late 17th-century date, but weatherworn and illegible. *Niche*: In nave—S. of chancel arch, small, with plain chamfered head and jambs, originally continued lower in the wall, probably reredos of nave altar. *Piscinae*: In chancel—with ogee cinquefoiled head, possibly 15th-century, basin modern. In nave—in E. respond of N. arcade, small, with chamfered ogee head, 14th or 15th-century, basin destroyed. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten of 1592. *Tiles*: In chancel—on S. side, partly covered by quire-stalls, several, mediæval, much defaced. *Miscellanea*: S. aisle—built into E. wall, outside, small carved head, 15th-century; built into S. wall, worked stones, including pieces of shafts, roll label, etc., small sundial scratched on one stone, of various dates, 12th-15th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(2). THE VICARAGE, 40 yards N.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys and an attic, built of stone rubble, probably c. 1661, with modern additions of one and two storeys, built of brick. The roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped, the wings extending towards the S. and W., with the modern additions in the angle between the wings. The S. wing contains the principal rooms, now three, originally probably two, divided by a large chimney stack between the two southern rooms: the W. wing contains the kitchen and offices; the W. end is lower and narrower than the rest, and has at the N.W. corner an old brew-house and bake-house, etc., set at an angle with the wing and projecting towards the N. The wings are gabled at each end. Two original windows remain at the E. end of the N. wall, and have moulded wooden frames and mullions. A stone carved with the date 1661 is re-set in a wall of one of the modern additions, and is said to have been removed from the W. wall of the S. wing. A doorway in the W. wing has an old nail-studded door with heavy wrought iron furniture.

Interior:—On the ground floor the wide fire-places have been partly blocked. In the S. wing the first floor is supported on heavy chamfered beams. In the attic the roof is open to the collar-beams, which are cambered and roughly chamfered, with roughly chamfered braces.

Condition—Good.

MONUMENTS (3-8):—

These buildings are generally of two storeys, and of rectangular plan; all of them are of stone rubble, erected probably in the second half of the 17th century; the roofs are thatched.

(3). COTTAGE, now two tenements, about 150 yards N.E. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, facing E.; at the N. end is an outhouse of one storey. The windows have solid frames with iron casements, of which a few are possibly old. The central chimney stack has a square shaft built of 17th-century brick, with flat pilasters.

Condition—Good.

(4). COTTAGE, now two tenements, N. of (3), is of two storeys and an attic, facing N. The windows are similar to those of (3), except one window which has roughly chamfered jambs, head and mullions, and is possibly original. The two chimneys are of stone, with caps formed of thin flakes of stone.

Condition—Good.

(5). COTTAGES, a range forming two tenements, on the N. side of a by-road, about 200 yards N.E. of the church. The upper storey is partly in the

roof. On the S. front is a little timber-framing with modern brick filling; below the timber-framing is a doorway with a stop-chamfered head; some of the windows have original frames with iron casements. The E. chimney stack is of original stone, the central stack of 18th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

MAIN STREET, W. side :—

(6). *Cottage*, two tenements, about 250 yards N. of the church. The upper storey is partly in the roof. At the S. end is an original chimney stack of stone; a stack at the N. end has been rebuilt with brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

E. side :—

(7). *Cottage*, three tenements, with a barn at the S. end, about 280 yards N.E. of the church. The upper storey is partly in the roof. Two of the chimney stacks are of old thin bricks; the middle stack is of stone.

Condition—Fairly good.

(8). *The Post Office*, 40 yards N. of (7). The plan is irregularly L-shaped, the wings extending towards the S. and W., with a barn on the N. side of the W. wing. The wings are gabled at each end. A chimney stack in each wing is of old thin bricks, and that in the W. wing has a pilaster.

Condition—Good, much altered.

219. WESTON UNDERWOOD.

(O.S. 6 in. v. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE, at the S.W. end of the village, is built of stone rubble with stone dressings; the roofs are covered with slate and with lead, except that of the N. porch which is tiled. Three bays of the *Nave* are of the 12th century; a fourth bay was added at the W. end and the *North* and *South Aisles* were built about the middle of the 13th century; the chancel arch was rebuilt c. 1330, and the whole chancel c. 1380. The three eastern bays of each arcade of the nave were rebuilt c. 1400, and at the same time new windows were inserted in the aisles, and the clearstorey was added. In the middle of the 15th century the *West Tower* and *North Porch* were added. The whole building was restored late in the 19th or at the beginning of the 20th century.

The 14th-century E. window with contemporary glass is noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (28½ ft. by 15 ft.) has an E. window of c. 1380, partly

restored; it is of three cinquefoiled ogee lights with elaborate tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded external label. In the N. wall are two windows of c. 1380, each of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head which has a moulded external label; the western window has a transom with two square low-side lights under it, now blocked: between the windows is a doorway of the same date, with chamfered jambs and two-centred head. In the S. wall are two windows of the same date and design as those in the N. wall, but the jambs and mullions are moulded; the low-side lights are blocked, and part of the tracery is modern. The chancel arch was rebuilt c. 1330, possibly with many of the stones from the former arch, re-cut; it is two-centred, and of two chamfered orders; the jambs have clustered shafts with moulded bases and capitals. The *Nave* (44 ft. by 17 ft.) has N. and S. arcades each of four bays, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders; the columns are circular and the E. responds semi-circular; the W. responds are chamfered; the two eastern columns and responds of each arcade have moulded capitals and bases of c. 1400, but the shafts are partly of 13th-century material, re-used; the westernmost column of each arcade is of the 13th century, with the original moulded base, much mutilated; part of the moulded capital is original, and the abacus is of c. 1400; the W. responds are of the 13th century; over the N.E. respond is an opening with a pointed head, formerly giving access to the rood-loft. The clearstorey has, on each side, three windows, of c. 1400, each of two trefoiled lights, with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head under a plain external label. The *North Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, two windows of c. 1400, each of three trefoiled ogee lights and tracery, under a square head with a moulded external label; the mullions of the eastern window are modern: between the windows is the 14th-century N. doorway, which has moulded jambs and pointed head with a plain external label. The *South Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has, in the S. wall, two windows of the same date and design as those in the N. aisle; between them is a 13th-century doorway with chamfered jambs and pointed head; the moulded external label has grotesque head-stops; one stop is much worn. The *West Tower* (10½ ft. square) is of two stages, the lower stage being of two storeys, with a moulded plinth, diagonal W. buttresses, a staircase in the N.W. angle and an embattled parapet. All the detail is of mid 15th-century date. The two-centred tower arch is of two chamfered orders; the inner order of the jambs have moulded bases; the doorway opening into the staircase has chamfered jambs and four-centred head: the W. doorway



WESTON UNDERWOOD.
Main street, shewing Monuments, Nos. (3) and (4); 17th-century.



WHITCHURCH.
High Street, shewing Monuments, Nos. (4) and (5); 15th-century.

has been much restored; it has a pointed head of two chamfered orders with a moulded external label; the outer order of the jambs is square: the W. window, also much restored, is of two cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head with a moulded external label. In the upper storey of the lower stage the N. and S. walls have each a single trefoiled light. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a window of two lights similar to the W. window of the lower stage and much restored. The *North Porch* (9 ft. by 7 ft.) has detail of mid 15th-century date. The outer entrance has moulded jambs and two-centred arch with a moulded external label; in each side wall is a single trefoiled light. The flat, lean-to *Roofs* of the aisles have some old principals with curved wall-brackets, and part of the purlins have beaded edges, but most of the timbers are modern.

Fittings—Bells: six; 1st to 5th by Henry and Matthew Bagley, 1687; cage, with initials 'T.E.', probably 17th-century. *Brasses and Indents*: In chancel—nailed down to modern wood floor, (1) to John Olney, knight, 1405, and Denise his wife, marginal inscription, with symbols of the four Evangelists at the corners, much broken, set in wrong order, and some parts missing, records that John Olney 'parva fuit antiqua capella ruens . . . insuper a papa perquisivit qd . . . jure sepulture gaudeat iste locus . . . ' one shield with arms, a fesse embattled. In S. aisle—at E. end, (2) of Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Hussey and wife first of Walter, Lord Hungerford, and afterwards of Sir Robert Throckmorton, 1571, figure of woman in elaborate gown with slashed sleeves, head missing, group of five daughters, inscription and four shields with arms, 1, Throckmorton; 2, Hussey; 3, Throckmorton with quarterings impaling Hussey and Fortescue; 4, Hungerford impaling Hussey; indent of a fifth shield. *Chest*: In N. aisle—at E. end, ironbound, and with strap-hinges, marked, in nail heads, on lid initials, 'I.H.', on front, date 1662. *Communion Table and Rails*: table with moulded top, twisted legs and moulded foot rail, late 17th-century; rails, with large moulded top rail and twisted balusters, late 17th-century. *Doors*: In S. aisle—in S. doorway, of plain battens, with strap-hinges; in tower—in W. doorway, similar to S. door; both possibly 17th-century. *Font and Font-cover*: tapering octagonal bowl with moulded lower edge, stem octagonal, in each face a trefoiled ogee panel with shield of arms, 1, a chevron with three fleurs de lis thereon; 2, six piles; 3, a fesse embattled between six crosslets fitchy with three crescents on the fesse, for Olney; 4, a fesse; 5, a fesse embattled with three crosslets fitchy in the chief; 6, a cross, for Hussey; 7, a fesse embattled charged with a pierced molet; 8, two bars with three

roundels in the chief for Hungerford; 15th-century: cover of wood, octagonal pyramid, with moulded ribs and turned top, 17th-century. *Glass*: In chancel—in tracery of E. window, eleven panels, containing figures, etc.; (1-7) on red or blue backgrounds, with white and yellow borders, 1, bishop with nimbus, holding staff; 2, St. Peter with keys and book; 3, St. John the Baptist, holding lamb and long cross, a sheep at his feet; 4, St. John the Evangelist with chalice and serpent; 5, St. Lawrence, wearing deacon's vestments, and holding a gridiron; 6, St. Paul with sword; 7, the ascending figure of Christ, with rays of the sun at the top of panel; 8, and 9, N. and S. of 7, each an angel swinging censer and holding incense boat; 10, and 11, in apex of window each a yellow and white rose, with blue band, on red background with yellow and white border; other panels with ornamental patterns; all of c. 1380, partly restored, except 8, which is apparently entirely modern: in N.E. window, in head of each light, turreted and gabled canopies, c. 1380: in N.W. window, in quatrefoil of tracery, leaves and a rose, c. 1380: in S.W. window, in quatrefoil, leaves and two interlacing squares, also c. 1380. *Locker*: In chancel—in N.E. corner, plain, probably old. *Monument*: In S. aisle—on E. wall, (1) to Thomas Throckmorton, 1614, Sir Francis Throckmorton, kt. and bart., 1680, Francis, son of Sir Francis Throckmorton, 1676 (heart burial), Robert, son of Sir Robert Throckmorton, bart., 1688, also two 19th-century inscriptions to members of the Throckmorton family, large monument, grey and white marble. In churchyard—on S. side, (2) tomb of Ann Neachells, 1672; on N. side, (3) tomb of John Dery, 1683; (4) headstone to Elizabeth Fisher (?), 1694. *Painting*: In chancel—on N. jamb of chancel arch, in nave—on columns of the arcades, traces of colour. *Piscina*: In chancel—large, with chamfered jambs and cinquefoiled two-centred head, large octofoil basin, probably late 14th-century, basin restored with cement. *Plute*: includes cup and cover paten of 1700. *Sedile*: In chancel—ledge of S.E. window brought down low, seat of cement. *Tiles*: In chancel—in sill of locker, red and brown.

Condition—Good; the mortar in the joints of the external walls is crumbling away, except in those of the tower.

Secular:—

(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, 300 yards S.E. of the church, now dry; E. of the moat is a rectangular depression, apparently artificial.

MONUMENTS (3-7):—

These buildings are almost all of two storeys; they are all of the 17th century, but have been

considerably restored. The walls are of stone; the roofs are tiled or thatched.

MAIN ROAD, W. side :—

(3). *Cowper's House* (see Plate, p. 317), 200 yards N.N.E. of the church, is of two storeys with a cellar and an attic. The plan is rectangular. The S.E. front has a plinth, and, between the storeys, a moulded string-course. In the S.W. wall is an original mullioned window, with a moulded label, now blocked; the cellar is lighted by two windows each of two lights, with stone frame and mullions. One chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good.

(4). *House* (see Plate, p. 317), now two tenements, N.E. of (3), is of two storeys and an attic. The plan is rectangular, with a central chimney stack, and with modern additions at the back. The S.E. front retains seven original windows, with mullions and labels of stone; the gabled dormers are modern. Interior :—The ceilings have stop-chamfered beams, and there are two open fireplaces, one being partly blocked.

Condition—Good.

E. side :—

(5). *Park Farm House*, in a lane on the E. side of the main road, about 200 yards N.E. of the church, has been considerably altered and enlarged. The plan is now L-shaped. The chimney stacks are of original brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

(6). *Cottage*, 230 yards N.E. of the church. The steep-pitched gables have moulded kneelers, and the chimney stacks are of original brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

(7). *HOUSE*, in a lane on the E. side of the main road, 400 yards N.E. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic. The plan is L-shaped; the longer wing, projecting towards the E., was built in the first half of the 17th century, and the shorter wing, extending towards the S., was added probably at a later date. The N. front retains some original windows with stone frames and mullions; at the E. end is a similar window. The gables have moulded kneelers, and at the W. end is a large stepped chimney stack of stone, with modern brick shafts. Interior :—There are original beams in the ceilings, and the 17th-century staircase has turned balusters, and newel posts with round heads.

The gate opening into the garden has stone posts, probably contemporary with the house, but now covered with ivy.

Condition—Good.

(8). *HOUSE*, at Weston Manor, 550 yards N.E. of the church, and *GATE-POSTS* in the grounds. The *House* consists of a small rectangular block, built late in the 17th century, now attached to an 18th-century stable, and much altered; the walls are of stone rubble; the roof is covered with tiles and with slate. The S. end has two gables; a few of the windows are original and have solid frames with metal casements and leaded glass.

The *Gate-posts* are possibly of c. 1700; one pair stands at the main entrance to the park, and another pair N. of the 17th-century house; they are of stone, with panelled sides and moulded plinths and cornices; each post has a pineapple pinnacle, also of stone. (See Plate, p. 74.)

Condition—Good.

(9). *VILLAGE CROSS*, base, 400 yards N.E. of the church. It is probably of the 15th century, and is roughly square, with hollow-chamfered corners; in the middle is a round hole for the shaft of the cross.

Condition—Good.

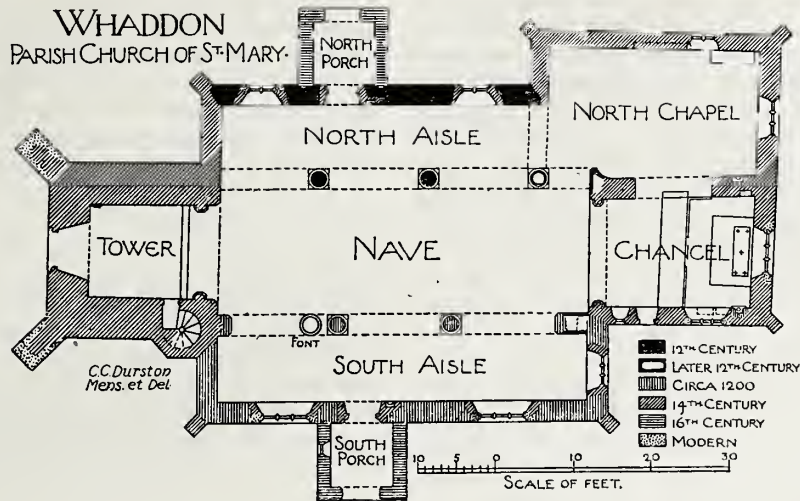
220. WHADDON.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xiv. S.E. ^(b)xix. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical :—

^a (1). *PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY*, at the S. end of the village, is built of sandstone. The roofs are covered with lead, except those of the chancel and N. chapel which are tiled. Part of the walls of the *Nave* above the arcades may belong to a church built early in the 12th century; c. 1190 a *North Aisle* was added, and the N. wall of the nave pierced by an arcade of three bays, and a little later the nave and aisle were lengthened about 6½ ft. towards the E., a small bay being added to the arcade; c. 1200 the *South Aisle* was built, with an arcade of three bays. Between 1340 and 1350 much work was done, beginning with the rebuilding of the *Chancel*, and the insertion of new windows and doorways in the aisles, the outer side walls of the aisles being probably rebuilt; the *North Chapel* was then built, the arcades were rebuilt with the old material, and heightened, and the *West Tower* was added, slightly reducing the length of the nave. Late in the 15th or early in the 16th century the *North* and *South Porches* were added. The clear-storey of the nave was built early in the 16th century. The church was restored in 1889 and 1891, the tower in 1902, and the nave in 1906.

The church is interesting on account of the late 12th-century work in the N. arcade and that of c. 1200 in the S. arcade. Among the fittings the Pigott tomb in the N. chapel is noteworthy.



Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (18½ ft. by 15 ft.) has detail of the 14th century. The E. window has been much restored; it is of three lights and net tracery in a two-centred head with an external label which has carved head-stops: below the sill, inside and outside, is a moulded string-course. In the N. wall, opening into the N. chapel, is a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders; the outer order is continuous, and the inner rests on moulded corbels with small carved heads below them. In the S. wall, near the E. end, is a window of three trefoiled lights under a square head, all modern except the internal splays; further W. is a priest's doorway with a trefoiled ogee head and a small external label which has defaced stops; near the W. end of the wall is a low-side window with a trefoiled ogee head, re-tooled, and a transom. The two-centred chancel arch is of two chamfered orders; the outer order is continuous and the inner rests on slender semi-octagonal responds with moulded capitals; the moulded bases have been restored; on the W. side is a restored label. The *North Chapel* (26½ ft. by 16 ft.) has detail of the 14th century. In the E. wall is a window of three trefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a two-centred head. In the N. wall is a window of two cinquefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a two-centred head; the external label has carved head-stops. In the W. wall, opening into the N. aisle, is an arch similar to that between the chancel and N. chapel. The *Nave*, *Aisles* and *Porches* all have moulded parapets of late 16th-century date, much restored. The *Nave* (47½ ft. by 16 ft.) has a late 12th-century N. arcade and a S. arcade of c. 1200, both rebuilt and heightened in the 14th century: the N. arcade

is of four bays, the easternmost bay being much narrower than the rest; the arches are pointed and of one slightly chamfered order, with chamfered and grooved labels on the S. side; the columns are circular; the easternmost has a plain splayed capital with a square moulded abacus; the second capital is carved with foliage and with two grotesque birds, and the third with foliage; all the bases are moulded; there are no responds, the easternmost arch rests on a plain chamfered impost, and the westernmost on a grooved and chamfered impost which was probably on a respond before the tower was built. The S. arcade is of three bays, with arches of similar detail to those of the N. arcade, but with slightly different labels; the circular columns have carved capitals with grooved abaci chamfered at the corners, the eastern capital being scalloped, and the others carved with leaves; the bases are moulded: the responds are chamfered; the eastern has a moulded impost and restored base, and the western a chamfered impost, and carved stops at the base. The clearstorey has, in the E. wall, over each side of the chancel arch, a plain square window, probably of the 16th century; the external stonework has been restored: in the S. wall are two 16th-century windows each of three uncusped lights under a square head; the mullions and external jambs have been restored. The *North Aisle* (8 ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, two windows; the eastern is of the 14th century, much restored, and of two cinquefoiled lights with a pierced uncusped spandrel in a pointed head; the western window is of two trefoiled ogee lights with tracery, all modern, except the external sill, a few jamb-stones, the internal splays and rear arch, which are of the 14th century: between the

windows is the 14th-century N. doorway with moulded jambs and pointed head of two orders, and a moulded external label which has damaged head-stops. The *South Aisle* (8½ ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a 14th-century window of three trefoiled lights with tracery in a pointed head; the moulded external label has head-stops. In the S. wall are two windows, each of three trefoiled ogee lights with tracery in a square head, externally nearly all modern, but with internal splays and rear arch of the 14th century: between the windows is the 14th-century S. doorway; it is similar to the N. doorway, but the jambs have been restored. The *West Tower* (12 ft. square) is of three stages with diagonal W. buttresses, a S.E. stair-turret and a modern embattled parapet. The 14th-century tower arch is two-centred and of three chamfered orders, the innermost continued down the jambs, which have moulded capitals and bases. In the S. wall, opening into the stair-turret, is a doorway with restored chamfered jambs and two-centred head. The W. doorway has a pointed moulded head, and a label with defaced head-stops, of late 14th-century date; the jambs are modern; the W. window is of three cinquefoiled lights, with blocked tracery in a pointed head and is almost all modern. The stair-turret has small loop lights, the lowest light being trefoiled. The second stage has a plain square-headed window in the S. wall and remains of a similar window in the N. wall below the clock; in the W. wall is a niche (see Fittings). In each wall of the bell-chamber is a window of two trefoiled lights with a pierced spandrel in a two-centred head, all modern externally, but with old internal splays and rear arch. The *North Porch* has a two-centred entrance archway of late 15th or early 16th-century date and of one chamfered order. The *South Porch* has an archway of the same date and design as that of the N. porch. In the W. wall is a window with a two-centred head. The 14th-century *Roof* of the N. chapel is steep-pitched, of two bays, with three trusses, cambered tie-beams, collar-beams with arched brackets, and curved wind-braces. The roof of the nave is flat-pitched, and the tie-beams, ridge and a few rafters are old. The roofs of the N. and S. aisles are also flat-pitched, and have plain timbers and wall-brackets, some of them resting on wooden corbels; both roofs have been restored.

Fittings—Bells: six and sanctus; 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, by Anthony Chandler, 1671; sanctus, by George Chandler, 1682; cages old. *Brasses and Indents*. Brasses (see also Monument (1)): In nave—on W. respond of S. arcade, on an oak mount, (1) small tablet with inscription recording gift of clock to the church in 1673 by Amy, wife of John Emerton, daughter of John Allen, vicar of the parish;

above inscription the words 'Anthony Chandler made me 1673'. In S. aisle—on S. wall, W. of doorway, (2) of Margret, wife of Thomas Myssenden, 1612, small kneeling figure of woman with ruff and high-crowned hat, verses and inscription carved in stone slab, small rectangular brass plate with incised figure of skeleton. *Chests*: In N. aisle—at W. end (now used as vestry), two, of oak, (1) large, with panelled front, sides and lid, fluted top rail, early 17th-century; (2) small, with inscription, partly covered by lock, dated 1698. *Communion Table and Rails*: table, of oak, six legs and moulded top and foot rails, 17th-century, top and two legs at the back modern; rails with some turned balusters and, on N. return, short length of rail having arabesque carving, 17th-century. *Font*: tapering circular bowl with moulded lower edge, resting on four attached shafts having moulded capitals and bases, and carved dog-tooth ornament between shafts, late 13th-century. *Glass*: In S. aisle—in E. window, in tracery, fragments, including two male heads, two half-figures of censing angels, flaming stars, other mixed fragments, all c. 1340. *Monuments*: In N. chapel—against E. end of N. wall, (1) of Thomas Pygott, of Whaddon, 'Sergeant at the Lawe', 1519, and Agnes (Forster) and Elizabeth (Eversby or Ewarby) his wives; elaborate canopied tomb of Purbeck marble, tomb with moulded slab on the top, base divided in front into seven panels, four narrow with trefoiled heads, three square with tracery and shields formerly having brass shields attached, similar square panel at each end; high moulded plinth; in front canopy forms flat arch supported by circular shafts carved with intersecting spiral bands forming lozenges, and having moulded capitals and bases, shafts continued up the angles of the canopy in octagonal form with moulded finials now broken away, similar shaft in middle of canopy; at ends semi-circular arches, resting at the back on semi-octagonal pilasters with moulded caps and bases; front and ends of canopy divided into two bands, the lower enriched with quatrefoils, the upper with four-leafed flowers; canopy surmounted by foliated cresting; coved soffit, with sunk and cusped tracery; on wall at back of tomb, brasses of three kneeling figures, man in sleeved coat, tippet and hood, and his two wives in pedimental head-dresses, all with inscribed scrolls issuing from their mouths; behind first wife brasses of two sons and three daughters, behind second wife three sons and two daughters, between man and other figures indent of crucifix with brass base, above man brass shield, quarterly 1 and 4, three picks for Pigott, 2 and 3, three hunting horns for Forster; second shield above second wife, with arms as above impaling—a

saltire engrailed, and a chief with two molets pierced therein: indent of a third shield behind first wife; brass inscription in black-letter below figures: at W. end of N. wall, (2) apparently to Arthur, Lord Grey de Wilton, 1593, and Jane Sibill his widow, 1615, high shallow tomb with plain slab on the top; canopy formed of thick slab with moulded edges and a soffit carved with design of squares and circles, and supported on jambs of crude Renaissance design; on wall, at back, slab of Purbeck marble with inscription, much decayed, on edge of slab on top of tomb, painted inscription to Jane, Lady Grey de Wilton. *Niche*: Tower—in W. wall of second stage, outside, with trefoiled head, late 14th-century. *Piscinae*: In chancel—in S. wall, with moulded jambs and trefoiled head, chamfered sill and bowl, late 13th-century, re-set. In N. chapel—in S. wall, with chamfered cinquefoiled head, remains of fluted projecting bowl with groove for shelf in E. jamb, mid 14th-century. *Plate*: includes paten of 1683, inscribed as the gift of William Emmerton of London. *Recess*: In N. chapel—in N. wall, below window, with chamfered segmental arch and plain label, 14th-century. *Sedilia*: In chancel—below sill of S.E. window, recess with two stepped chamfered seats and shaped arm between them, stop-chamfered jambs, probably 14th-century. *Stoups*: In N. and S. aisles—E. of doorways, both with trefoiled ogee heads and chamfered jambs, bowls cut away flush with walls, 14th-century. *Miscellanea*: In nave—hanging on W. respond of S. arcade, *alms-shovels*, two, of oak, both dated 1643, one with initials 'R P' above date. In E. soffit of arch above font, wooden *bracket* carved with grotesque head of beast, with pulley at side for raising font-cover, not in use. In tower—*clock*, 17th-century (see also *Brasses*); fragments of *carved stonework*, (1) half-round spiral column, and (2) carved quarter-round capital, 12th-century, (3) moulded capital of shaft, and (4) semi-octagonal moulded capital of respond, similar to those of chancel arch, 14th-century.

Condition—Good, except W. wall of N. chapel which has been damaged by the flue of a stove.

Secular:—

^a (2). ENCLOSURE and MOATED SITE, in Whaddon Park. Only traces now exist of a slight entrenchment enclosing an area of about 11 acres. Within the enclosure are the remains of a moated site, and the ground is otherwise much disturbed. Snellshall Priory, a Benedictine house founded c. 1219, is said to have stood upon the site.

Condition—Much denuded and altered.

^b (3). HOMESTEAD MOAT, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.E. of the church, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.W. of Chase Farm.

^a (4). FARMHOUSE, on the W. side of the road, about 200 yards N. of the church, is of two storeys. The walls are of brick, almost entirely covered with roughcast; the roofs are tiled. The house was built early in the 17th century on an L-shaped plan; a modern addition has been constructed in the internal angle on the S.W., making the plan square, and the original wings have been restored. The central chimney stack has three shafts; two of them are square, set diagonally on a rectangular base, and built of old thin bricks, restored at the top; the third shaft is modern.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (5-6). THE LOWNDES ARMS INN, almost opposite to (4) and a COTTAGE, S. of the inn, are each of two storeys, built of brick and timber in the 17th century, on a rectangular plan, and now almost entirely covered with plaster and much altered. The inn has modern additions at the back, and roofs covered with slate. On the ground floor there are old ceiling-beams, one chamfered, and with moulded stops. The cottage has a tiled roof.

Condition—Of inn, good; of cottage, poor.

MONUMENTS (7-10):—

These cottages were built probably late in the 17th century, and were timber-framed, but have been almost entirely restored with modern brick. They are each of one storey and an attic and of rectangular plan, except (10). The roofs are thatched.

^a (7). COTTAGE, on the S. side of the Nash road, 120 yards N.W. of the church; the walls are covered with whitewash. One chimney of late 17th-century brick has been restored.

CHURCH LANE, N. side:—

^a (8). Cottage, 170 yards S.E. of the church. One chimney stack is L-shaped on plan and of late 17th-century brick.

^a (9). Cottage, S.W. of (8), has a modern addition at the back.

^a (10). Cottage, 400 yards S.E. of the church, is of two storeys and of L-shaped plan.

Condition—Of all, fairly good.

Unclassified:—

^a (11). TUMULUS, on Church Hill, is about 60 ft. in diameter at the base, and has an encircling ditch.

Condition—Good; a shaft has been sunk through the middle of the mound.

^b (12). WATER CULTIVATION WORKS, $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles S.E. of the church and 300 yards N.N.E. of Chase Farm, consist of parallel strips of soil separated by shallow ditches which communicate with each

other. In the N. part of the work the ditches and islands run almost at right angles to those in the S. part. The ditches are now dry but were formerly fed by a small stream on the E.

Condition—Imperfect; the N. part is almost obliterated by Broadway Wood.

221. WHITCHURCH.

(O.S. 6 in. xxiii. S.E.)

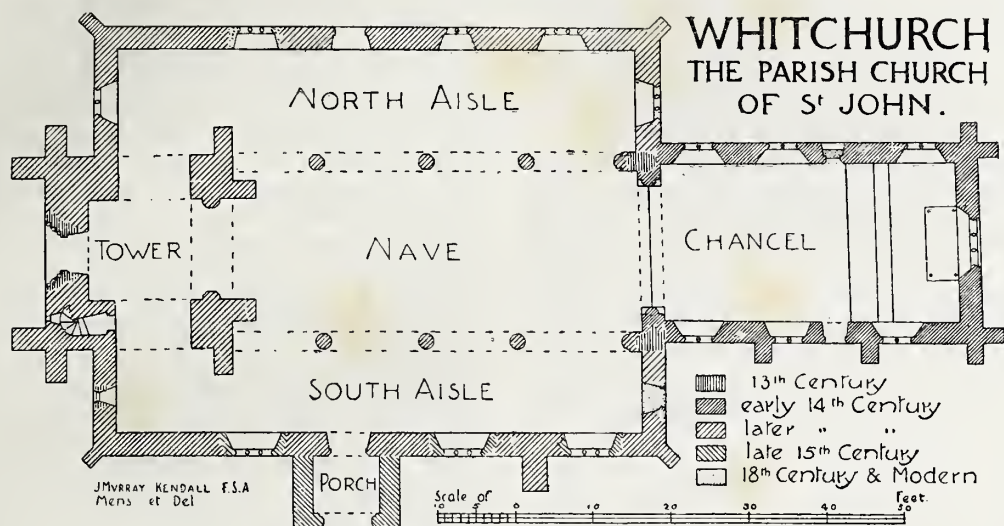
Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, stands E. of the village. The walls are partly of limestone rubble and partly ashlar faced. The roofs are covered with lead, except that of the S. porch, which is tiled. The church existing on the site early in the 13th century probably consisted of a chancel and aisleless *Nave*; early in the 14th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt, probably outside the lines of the former chancel; immediately afterwards the *North* and *South Aisles* were added, and the *West Tower* was built; a N. Vestry, since destroyed, was also added at the same time. The *South Porch* was built probably in the 15th century; at the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century the clearstorey windows were inserted and the church was re-roofed. The S. porch was restored with cement and plaster in 1657, the date inscribed on a panel over the doorway. Many small alterations and repairs were carried out during the 19th century, and the whole building was restored in 1911.

The church is a fine example of 14th-century work. The font, dated 1661, and the 17th-century cover with counterpoises (see Plate, p. 45) are interesting.

Architectural Description — The *Chancel* (38 ft. by 20½ ft.) has a plain brick parapet of the 18th century, but is otherwise entirely of early 14th-century date. The E. window is of three trefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head with an external label; the jambs, mullions and rear arch are moulded. In the N. wall are three windows, each of two trefoiled lights with a sexfoil in a two-centred head: between the two eastern windows is a doorway, now blocked, but originally opening into a vestry; the jambs and two-centred head are continuously moulded internally and the internal label is also moulded. In the S. wall are three windows and a doorway similar to those in the N. wall, but the mouldings of the doorway are external. The two-centred chancel arch is of two moulded orders; the inner order has moulded capitals, somewhat defaced, and the

moulded abacus is continued across the outer order; the bases have been almost entirely cut away, and have slots for a screen; the apex of the label on the W. side has been cut away; on each side of the arch, a little above the capitals, is a corbel for the former rood-beam. The *Nave* (52½ ft. by 20½ ft.) has a plain parapet. The N. and S. arcades are each of four bays, and of early 14th-century date; the N. arcade has two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, with octagonal columns, moulded capitals and bases; the E. respond is semi-octagonal, and the westernmost arch dies into the E. wall of the tower. The S. arcade is similar to the N. arcade, but the detail of the moulding is of slightly earlier date, and the columns with their capitals and bases are circular; the abaci are octagonal. The clearstorey has, on each side, three windows of late 15th or early 16th-century date, each of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head with an external label. The *North Aisle* (13 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, an early 14th-century window of three trefoiled lights with flowing tracery in a two-centred head, all moulded, but the design is curiously distorted and awkward. In the N. wall are three windows; the easternmost is of the same date as the window in the E. wall, and of three trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head; some of the cusping of the tracery has been cut away; the second window, also original, is of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; the third window is of three pointed lights, apparently of old material re-used in the 18th century: between the two eastern windows is the early 14th-century N. doorway, with jambs and two-centred head of two continuously moulded orders. In the S. wall, over the arcade, are head-corbels of stone which supported the former roof. In the W. wall is a window of the same date and design as the middle window in the N. wall. The *South Aisle* (10½ ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, traces of a circular window, now blocked and set in the remains of a window with a two-centred head, all apparently made up of old material. In the S. wall are three windows of late 15th or early 16th-century date, each of three cinquefoiled lights; the two eastern have square heads with external labels, and have been considerably restored; the westernmost window has a flattened four-centred head with a moulded external label: between the two western windows is the S. doorway, of early 14th-century date, with jambs and two-centred head of two moulded orders; the moulded label has head-stops which have been crudely re-cut. In the W. wall is a



small lancet light, of 13th-century material, re-set. The *West Tower* (13 ft. square) only projects slightly further towards the W. than the aisles, and is of two stages, internally of three storeys, with a circular staircase in the S.W. corner; at the angles are square projecting buttresses; four of them are in the nave and aisles, and do not rise above the roof of the nave; the W. buttresses rise to the top of the lower stage and above them are small diagonal buttresses; the parapet is embattled. On the E. wall the weathering of the former high-pitched roof of the nave is visible, and on the N. and S. walls are offsets for the wall-plates of the original roofs of the aisles. The detail is almost entirely of early 14th-century date. The three two-centred tower arches open into the nave and aisles; the E. arch is of three chamfered orders, the innermost continuous, the two outer orders dying into the N. and S. walls. The N. and S. arches are curiously constructed to take the thrust of the nave arcades, and are considerably lower than the E. arch; each arch is of three chamfered orders. In the W. respond of the S. arch, opening into the staircase, is a doorway with chamfered jambs and shouldered head. The W. doorway is of early 13th-century date, re-set; the two-centred head is of three moulded and undercut orders with an external label; the rear arch is chamfered; each jamb has three shafts with foliated capitals, somewhat defaced: the W. window is of early 14th-century date, and of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head; under the mullion is a small bracket for an image; the jambs are deeply

moulded and in them are niches for images (see Fittings); the external label has head-stops. In the second stage, in the S. wall, is a single lancet light set in a chamfered reveal with a square head. In the bell-chamber the four windows are each of two trefoiled lights with pierced spandrels under a square head and label; across the angles of the walls are squinch arches which indicate that there was formerly a spire or that one was contemplated. The *South Porch* has a four-centred entrance archway of two chamfered orders, the outer order continuous, the inner supported on small octagonal pilasters with crudely moulded capitals; it is possibly of the 15th century, but now entirely covered with cement; above it is a panel of plaster with ornament in low relief and the date 1657. The *Roof* of the nave is probably of early 16th-century date; it is low-pitched and of simple construction, with moulded tie-beams, intermediates and purlins and carved bosses; the wall-brackets are supported on wooden corbels or cantilevers, all much restored; on an original bracket is a carved shield with arms. The aisles have plain roofs of the same date as that of the nave.

Fittings—*Bells*: six and sanctus; 1st by Henry Bagley, 1680; 3rd and 4th, maker unidentified, 1619. *Brackets*, for images: In S. aisle—on each side of blocked E. window, plain. Tower—in sill of W. window, outside, small, carved with foliated and grotesque ornament, 14th-century (see also *Niches*). *Brasses* and *Indents*. *Brasses*: In S. aisle—(1) to Hannah, daughter of Thomas Scott, 1699; (2) to Thomas Scott of Creslow, 1699. *Indents*: In nave—

(1) figures of a man and woman, inscription plate, four shields, and emblem, possibly of the Trinity; (2) figures of a man, woman and children, almost obliterated. *Chest*: In tower—panelled, with elaborately mitred raised moulding, some original brass scutcheons, mid 17th-century, out of repair. *Communion Table*: with plain turned columnar legs, carved top rail, 17th-century. *Door*: In S. doorway—plain, nail-studded, mediæval. In S. porch—in frame of 1657, door of later date. *Font*: circular bowl, of soft stone or painted plaster, moulded and carved with sprigs of foliage, inscribed, 'William Oliffe, Joseph Collett, churchwardens TR. 1661'; turned columnar stem, of wood. *Font-cover*: with curious moulded counterpoises, of wood, painted, 17th-century, formerly hung from W. arch of S. arcade, but is no longer in the church. *Glass*: In chancel—in N. wall, in upper part of easternmost window, symbol of the Trinity, in head of one light, foliated fragments; in middle window, in head of one light, border of blue and gold, towers, quatrefoils, etc.; in S. wall, in upper part of middle window, representation of 'a Pelican in her Piety'; in third window, in head of one light, foliated design; in N. aisle—in E. window, in head of middle light, foliated border and star of the Epiphany; all 14th-century, contemporary with the windows. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. *Monuments*: In chancel—under E. window, (1) to Bennett Gaudrey, 1660, tablet with inscription and hand pointing downwards; (2) to Martha, wife of Bennett Gaudrey, 1656, tablet with inscription and hand pointing downwards; on E. wall, (3) to Ann Gaderen, 1669, similar to the others. *Floor-slabs*: In nave—(1) to Luke Smythe, 1694. In N. aisle—(2) to Sir Edward Smythe, knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Ireland, Lord of the Manor of Whitchurch, inscription in Latin, with arms; (3) to Frances, daughter of Thomas Topping and wife of Augustin Bruloe, 1700. *Niches*: In nave—in E. respond of N. arcade, roughly worked; in E. wall, S. of chancel arch, with trefoiled head, early 15th-century. Tower—in external jambs of W. window, niches, two, with elaborately carved cinquefoiled canopies, 14th-century; above W. window, niche, with cinquefoiled head, 14th-century. In S. porch—over S. doorway, with curiously carved crockets, 14th-century. *Paintings*: discovered during the restorations of 1911. In chancel—on E. wall, N. of E. window, representation, in red with black outline, of large canopied niche with ogee head and carved foliated finial, above it two tall crocketed pinnacles, one below the other, background of niche filled with stars, some traces of further painting with pale

blue line, 15th-century. In N. aisle—on N. wall, probably a representation of St. Margaret, figure of woman in elaborate gown and cloak (?) red and white, holding a rose and standing on a dragon (depicted as a wyver), with a long spear thrust through its mouth, head and left arm of woman's figure missing; W. of figure traces of cushion with diaper ornament and tassels, and patches of colour, possibly wings of angel, below dragon band of diaper ornament with lions' heads in the pattern, late 15th-century, probably palimpsest, traces of colour of earlier date where head of woman's figure has been removed. *Piscinae*: In chancel—in range with sedilia, with pointed moulded head and shafted jambs, the moulded capitals and bases have been restored, two drains, 14th-century. In S. aisle—two recesses, probably for piscina and credence table, one with round head, the other square, W. jamb formed by old jamb stones of a window. *Plate*: includes flagon of 1681, two standing patens of 1669, two cups of 1669, salver of 1668 and cup of 1569, dated 1570. *Poor-box*: In nave—at W. end, N. side, roughly turned baluster shaft with hollow top, iron lid, two locks, early 17th-century. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, with square and diamond-shaped panels, in raised moulding. *Seating*: In chancel—standards of stalls with sunk tracery and poppy-heads, having shields with molets and with pastoral staff in pale between initials 'R. H.' and two molets, probably for Robert Hobbes, Abbot of Woburn, c. 1529-1538. *Sedilia*: In chancel—in range with piscina, triple, in single moulded stilted segmental head of one moulded order with shafted jambs, having moulded capitals and bases, 14th-century. *Miscellanea*: In chancel—*bench* and *reading-desk*, made up of 17th-century material.

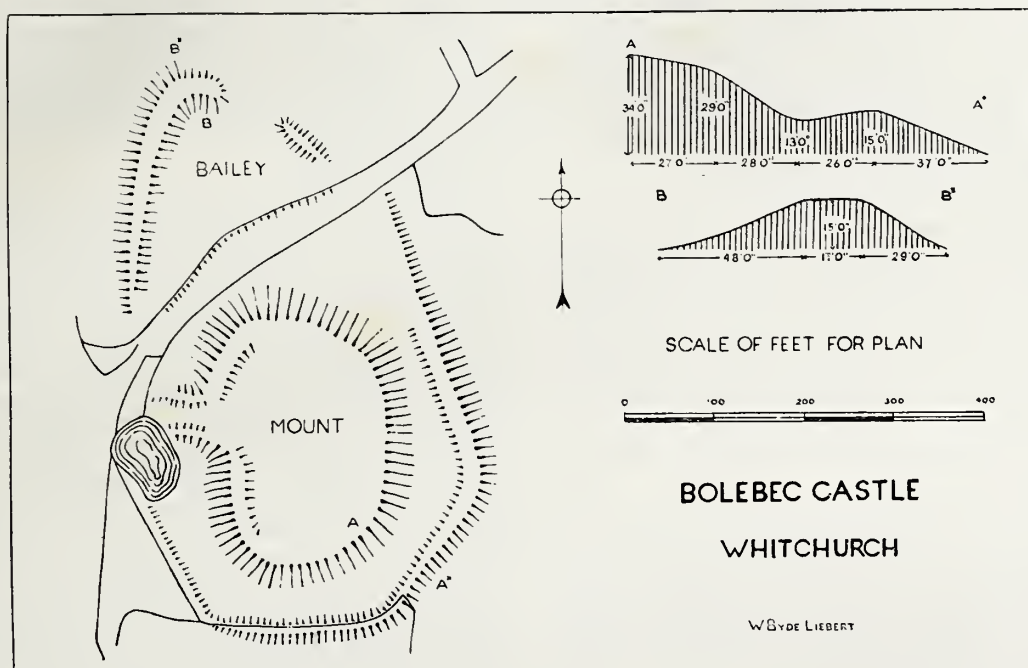
Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(2). BOLEBEC CASTLE (Mount and Bailey), is partly included in the garden of the Grange, about 300 yards W. of the church and 450 feet above O.D.

The remains are especially interesting on account of the plan and the treatment of the site.

The work covers about 4 acres and consists of a natural eminence which has been artificially scarped to form the defences of the mount, with a triangular shaped bailey on the N., now separated from the mount by a road. The *Mount* is defended by a scarp 21 ft. high, surmounted in some places by a slight rampart and having a broad external ditch, now altered to a platform, below which is a second scarp



14 ft. high. A path ascends the mount on the W. side and on the summit are traces of foundations of buildings. The *Bailey* stands N. of the mount on somewhat higher ground, in the garden of the Grange; it is defended by a rampart 15 ft. high, which has been recently destroyed for a space of 45 ft., and a ditch, now partly obliterated.

Condition—Of mount, fairly good; of bailey, bad.

(3). COTTAGES, five, on the W. side of the churchyard, form a two-storeyed building of L-shaped plan, the wings extending towards the S. and W. The walls of the W. wing are partly of stone; the rest of the walling is timber-framed with brick filling, and has been partly restored; the roofs are tiled. The building is of the 17th century; on a modern brick is the date 1661. At the N. end of the E. elevation the upper storey is gabled, and has a window with a small pediment of moulded brick. Two original chimney stacks are of brick; one of them has been partly restored. Interior:—Some rooms have old ceiling-beams, and there is one wide fireplace.

Condition—Fairly good.

HIGH STREET, E. side:—

(4). 'Lime Cottages' (see Plate, p. 317), a house at the S. corner of Church Meadland Lane, about 100 yards W. of the church, is of two

storeys. The walls are partly of brick and probably partly of stone, with some timber-framing, but are heavily plastered and whitewashed; the roofs are tiled. The plan is roughly L-shaped, the wings projecting towards the S. and E. The house is apparently of 15th-century origin, but was considerably altered about the middle of the 17th century, and a one-storeyed addition was built at the E. end of the E. wing apparently in the 18th century, when many sash windows were inserted; the modern alterations and repairs have obscured the early history of the building, but the hall was probably in the E. wing.

The house is interesting on account of the traces of mediæval work.

On the N. *Front* the end of the S. wing is gabled and there is a second gable at the other end of the elevation; the first floor projects between the gables, and under the W. end of the projection is a doorway, of stone, with a pointed chamfered head, apparently of the 15th century; E. of the doorway are two mid 17th-century windows, each of three transomed lights with plain wooden frames and iron casements; on the first floor are two mid 17th-century windows each of three lights; the middle lights have circular heads with pierced spandrels, and the narrow flanking lights are transomed; under each gable is a window

similar to the 17th-century windows on the ground floor. The chimney stacks of the S. wing are of brick and have plain square shafts with offsets. The other elevations have been much altered; the S. gable of the S. wing was rebuilt with brick about the middle of the 17th century and is of curvilinear form.

Condition—Poor.

(5). *The Priory* (see Plate, p. 317), now two tenements, 70 yards S.E. of (4), is of two storeys, built late in the 15th century on a rectangular plan; modern additions have been made at the back and E. end. The walls are partly of stone, and partly timber-framed, with brick filling which is almost entirely modern. The roofs are tiled.

The large 15th-century truss in the roof is especially noteworthy.

In front the upper storey projects and the ends of the supporting joists are exposed; the doorway at the S. end of the front has an original moulded frame, and the door is of studded battens with strap-hinges. At the N. end of the house is a projecting chimney stack; the lower part is of stone, the upper part and the two square shafts set diagonally, are of brick.

Interior:—On the ground floor, at the N. end, one room has two large moulded intersecting beams in the ceiling, and a moulded cornice; another room has an original fireplace with moulded stone jambs and four-centred arch in a square head with plain spandrels. At the S. end of the building two rooms have large chamfered ceiling-beams, one of them with exposed joists. The staircase in the S. half of the building has some early 17th-century panelling, and on the upper landing is a little bolection-moulded oak panelling, also of the 17th century. On the first floor is visible the original central truss of the roof, which has a large cambered tie-beam, four-centred braces, and spandrels filled by open panels with four-centred heads; the mullions dividing the panels are modern; the wall-posts are moulded: in the wall at each end of the original house is a large cambered tie-beam. Some of the floor-boards are old.

Condition—Good; partly under repair at time of visit (April, 1912).

(6). *House*, now two tenements, 150 yards S.E. of (4), is of two storeys, built probably in the second half of the 16th century; at the N. end and back are modern additions. The walls are covered with plaster and roughcast; the roofs are tiled. In front the upper storey projects. The central chimney stack has been rebuilt, and another stack is partly original.

Interior:—On the ground floor the principal room has two large moulded intersecting beams in the ceiling, and similar beams in the walls; the wide fireplace is partly blocked, the chimney corners forming cupboards; other rooms have plain ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good.

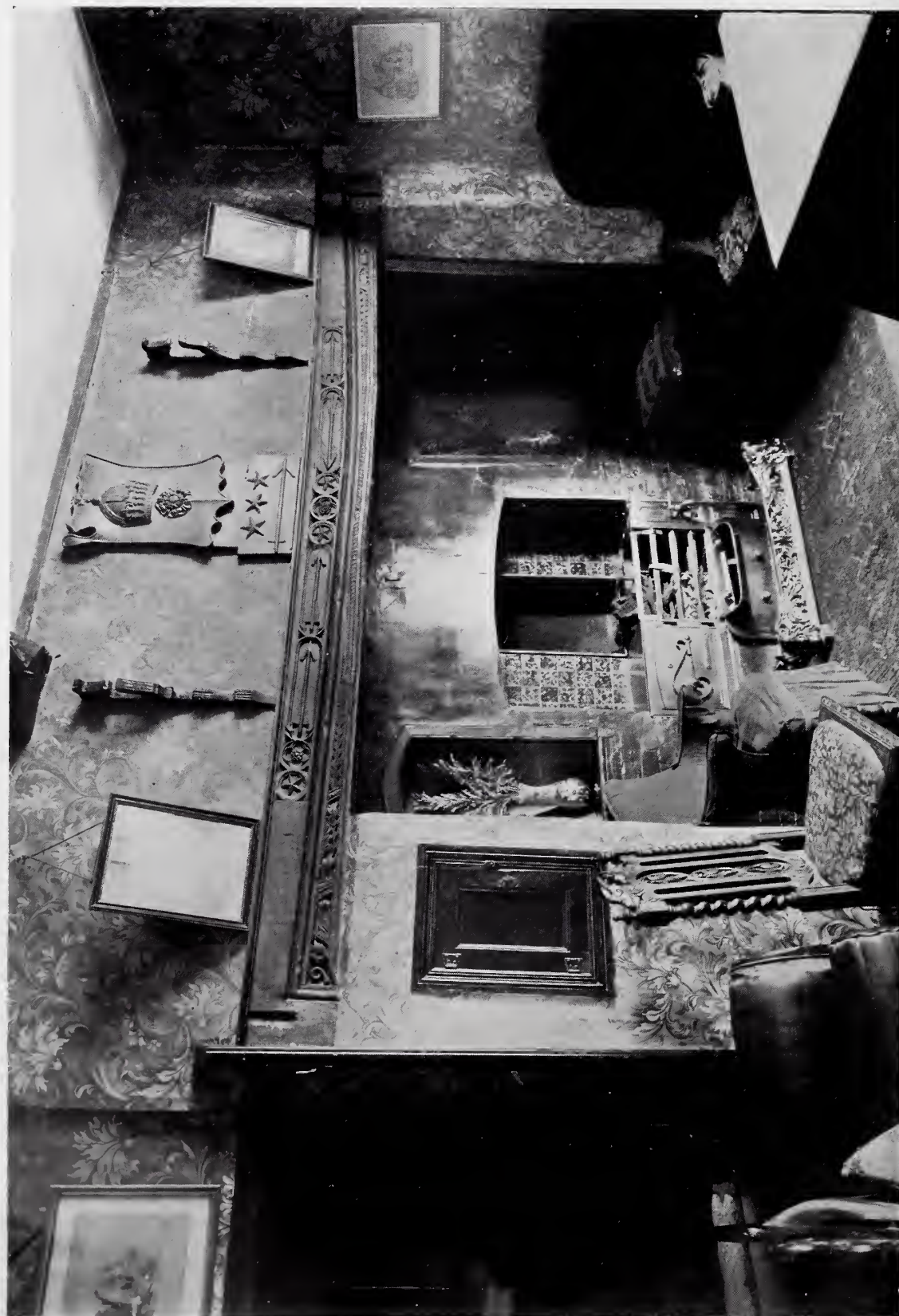
(7). *House*, now two tenements, in a by-lane 170 yards S. of the church, is of two storeys, built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century on an L-shaped plan; the wings project towards the N. and W.; the W. end of the W. wing was added or rebuilt in the 18th century. The lower storey throughout and both storeys at the N. end are of stone, laid in thick and thin courses alternately; the other walls of the upper storey are of brick, in front of the 18th century, on the E. side modern; on the W. side of the N. wing the brickwork is of the 17th century, with pilasters, and between them a deep moulding under a small window, now blocked. The roofs are tiled. At the N. end the gable has two rows of square openings for a dove-cot; the projecting chimney stack is original and of stone with two low square shafts of brick, and set diagonally; the chimney stack in the W. wing is also original. Interior:—In one room is a wide fireplace, partly blocked, and in the ceiling is a chamfered beam.

Condition—Very poor; in need of repair; unoccupied.

(8). *House*, now two tenements, 300 yards S.E. of (4), is of two storeys, built of timber and brick late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, but the walls of the lower storey have been almost entirely re-faced with modern brick. The roofs are tiled. On the W. front, at the N. end, the upper storey projects, and the brick filling is set partly in herring-bone pattern; the middle window has a moulded sill, and below it are three raised lozenges over a small plain pediment; one small window is original but now blocked; it is of two lights with a moulded mullion. At the back is a window with a sill of moulded brick. The central chimney stack is original, and has a rectangular shaft with projecting nibs. Interior:—On the ground floor there is an open timber ceiling and a wide fireplace, partly blocked.

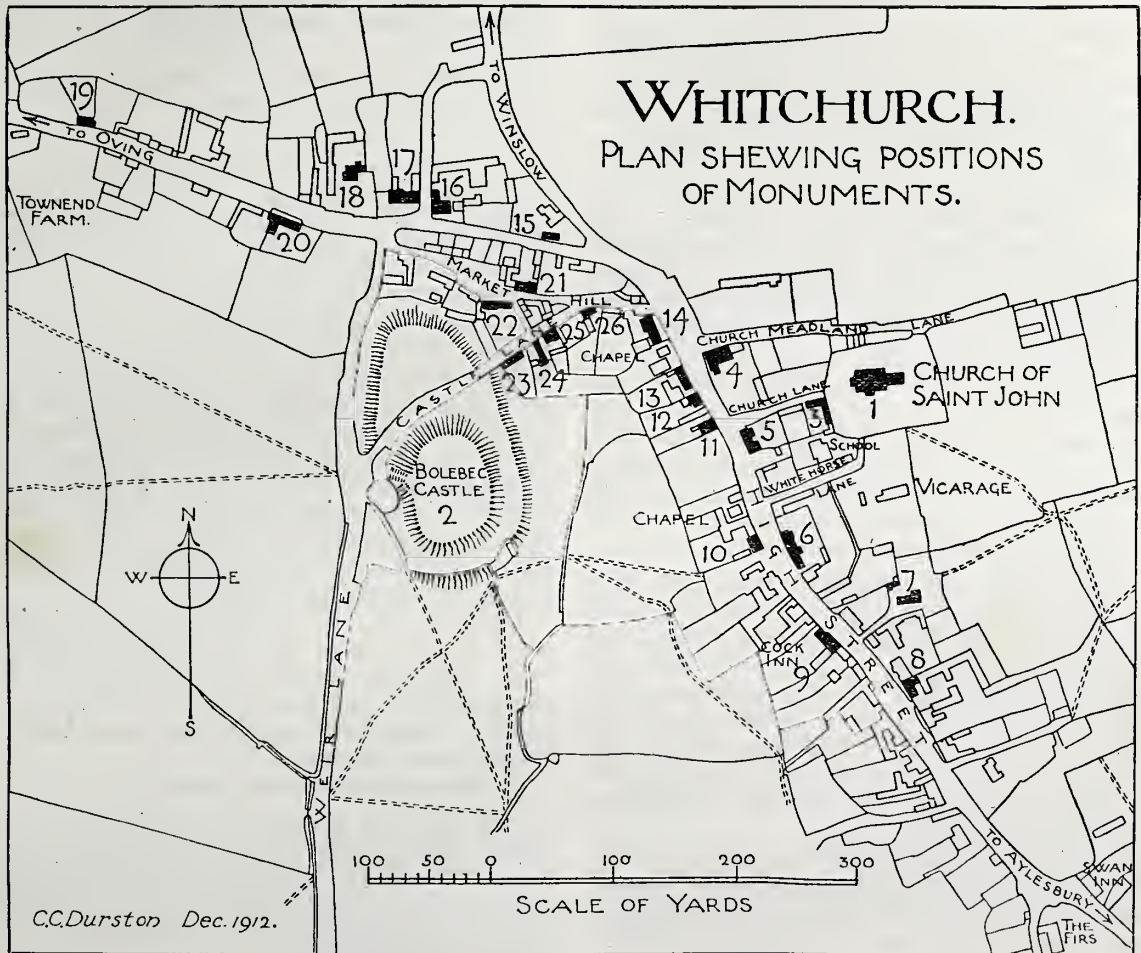
W. side:—

(9). *The Cock Inn*, 200 yards S. of the church, is of two storeys, built c. 1550, apparently on a rectangular plan; at the S.E. end is an 18th-century extension, and at the back are modern additions. In the middle of the N.E. front the upper storey projects, and the whole wall has been covered with modern cement. At the N.W. end the lower storey is of modern brick;



WHITCHURCH: HOUSE (No. 10) ON W. SIDE OF HIGH STREET.

Fireplace: 16th-century.



the upper storey has early 17th-century brick filling. The roofs are tiled. The central chimney stack is of brick, probably of early 17th-century date.

Interior:—The tap-room, W. of the chimney stack, has moulded intersecting beams in the ceiling; one beam is probably the middle beam of a larger room built before the fireplace was inserted, as apparently it is carried through the stack and re-appears in a passage on the E. side; the large open fireplace has moulded jambs and four-centred head, partly hidden by a modern lintel. Other rooms have chamfered or encased beams.

Condition—Good.

(10). *House*, 100 yards N.W. of (9), is of two storeys, the upper storey partly in the roof; the walls are covered with cement; the roofs are tiled. It was built in the middle or the second half of the 16th century, but has been much

altered. The plan was originally rectangular, probably with only two rooms on the ground floor, having a chimney stack between them; an 18th or 19th-century addition has been made at the back.

An original fireplace with carving is noteworthy.

Interior:—On the ground floor, in the room S. of the chimney stack, is a large open fireplace of the 16th century; a beam with a cambered soffit forms a very flat four-centred head; the spandrels have cusped panels and are carved with arrows, molets and roses; above the fireplace is a gun-rack, and a shield of fantastic outline with a lance notch; on the shield is a rose and a crown in relief, all heavily painted, and probably of plaster; in the ceiling are two heavily moulded intersecting beams. On the first floor the timbers of the roof are visible, and the purlins have rough curved wind-braces.

Condition—Good; much altered.

MONUMENTS (11-26) :—

These buildings are almost all of two storeys. The walls generally are timber-framed, with brick filling; the roofs are tiled or thatched. Most of the buildings are of the 17th century, they have all been restored, and many of them enlarged and altered.

HIGH STREET, W. side (*cont'd.*) :—

(11). *House*, now two tenements, almost opposite to (5), is of two storeys and an attic. The plan is rectangular, and consists of a 17th-century block facing the street, a wing at the back built probably in the 18th century, and a modern addition in the angle between them. The attic is modern, and the N.E. front has been entirely re-faced with modern brick; at the N.W. end the brick filling is covered with whitewash. Interior :—Some of the ceilings have chamfered beams; the wide fireplaces have been partly blocked.

Condition—Good.

(12). *House*, now dwelling house and shop, 20 yards N.W. of (11). The upper storey is partly in the roof. All the brick filling is covered with pink wash. The plan is L-shaped; the main block faces the street, the wing projects towards the S.W. The N.E. front is gabled at each end, and has no windows in the upper storey. The central chimney stack in the main block is partly of early 17th-century date, and the stack in the wing is also original.

Interior :—On the ground floor the room at the N.W. end, now the shop, has a large open fireplace, not in use, and an open timber ceiling with chamfered beams; the room in the wing has a similar ceiling.

Condition—Good.

(13). *Cottage*, now two tenements, opposite to (4). The upper storey is partly in the roof. The plan is L-shaped, the wing at the back being modern; part of the E. front is of modern brick, and the brick filling in the rest of the wall is whitewashed. The central chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Interior :—There is a large open fireplace with spaces for corner-seats; the ceiling-beams are stop-chamfered.

Condition—Fairly good.

(14). *Cottages*, two, now one tenement, and *Barn*, at the N.W. corner of (13). The *Cottages* are probably of late 16th or early 17th-century date, though the date 1524 has been cut on a beam in front of the building. The upper storey is partly in the roof. In front the brick filling is whitewashed. At the back is a modern addition. Interior :—On the ground floor the ceiling-beams

are chamfered; on the first floor the original timbers of the roof are visible, and the purlins have curved braces.

The *Barn* is attached to the building at the S.W. corner, and is of the same date.

Condition—Fairly good.

THE OIVING ROAD, N. side :—

(15). *The Old School House*, 270 yards W.N.W. of the church, was built in the second half of the 16th century; at the back is a small modern wing of one storey. The walls are covered with rough-cast or plaster; at the W. end the lower storey is of ashlar. On the S. front the upper storey projects; the bressumer is covered by a modern board, but below it are the original curved brackets. At the E. end is an open covered portico divided from the interior by a modern brick wall, the entrance being at the N. end of the wall. At the W. end, on the first floor, is an original oriel window of four lights, with moulded jambs and mullions. At the back, on the first floor, the middle window is original and of two lights, now blocked.

Interior :—On the ground floor the principal room has a moulded ceiling-beam and a fireplace with moulded jambs and four-centred head. On the first floor is a fireplace with an original raised hearth of glazed tiles and an oak curb, but the fireplace has been altered.

Condition—Good; much restored.

(16). *House*, at the E. corner of a lane 100 yards W. of (15), has been almost entirely rebuilt, but on the W. side is a blocked doorway with moulded jambs and lintel bearing the date 1678. The walls are of stone, except the S. front, which is of brick. The plan is L-shaped.

Condition—Good.

(17). *Whitchurch House*, at the W. corner of the lane, opposite to (16). The plan is now E-shaped; the main block, facing S., is of early 17th-century date, except possibly at the back where it may have been enlarged, early in the 18th century, to the level of wings which made the original plan of half-H shape; the present N.E. and N.W. wings were built probably in the 18th century, when the central porch was added; both wings have been lengthened by modern additions. On the S. front the lower storey is of Oving stone, and the upper storey covered with roughcast; W. of the entrance doorway is a small original window with stone jambs and head; it formerly lighted a cupboard on the S. side of the central chimney stack, but is now blocked; the stack is partly of early 17th-century brick, and has small pilasters on three sides. The W. end of the original block has a projecting chimney stack of stone, with two square shafts, set

diagonally, of 17th-century brick. The E. end is covered with roughcast. At the back the wall of the main block is covered with roughcast, and W. of the central porch are three gables, two of them being visible over the N.W. wing which is of one storey.

Interior :—The hall on the E. side of the central chimney stack has stop-chamfered intersecting beams in the ceiling ; on the W. wall is a dado of early 17th-century oak panelling. The two rooms W. of the chimney stack have chamfered ceiling-beams, and in a lobby W. of the westernmost room is an original moulded bracket supporting the ceiling-beam. The cupboard S. of the chimney stack has an original battened door. In the N.W. wing two trusses are exposed in the roof. The N.E. wing has on the ground floor an open timber ceiling, and on the first floor the old timbers of the roof are visible. The attic space in the main block is not used ; at the W. end is a 17th-century window, now blocked, and visible only inside, the iron frame has an ornamental fastening and diamond-shaped quarries. The roof has braced collar-beam trusses.

Condition—Good.

(18). *House*, set back from the road, W. of (17). The walls are chiefly of stone, and one wall is hung with tiles. The plan is rectangular, with a small N.E. projection and a central chimney stack. In the E. wall on the ground floor is a window of early 17th-century date and of one light, with moulded stone jambs and head ; on the first floor is a similar window of two lights, with a moulded mullion. In the W. wall on the first floor is a window of two lights, similar to those in the E. wall, but now blocked. The central chimney stack has grouped square shafts built of 17th-century brick.

Interior :—On the ground floor the principal room has intersecting chamfered ceiling-beams and a large open fireplace ; some of the other rooms have old ceiling-beams, and one ceiling has exposed joists. On the first floor the timber construction of the walls is visible.

Condition—Good.

(19). *House*, now two tenements, at the W. end of the town, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile W.N.W. of the church. The upper storey is partly in the roof. On the S. front the timber-framing is covered with cement, and a little of the 17th-century brick filling is of herring-bone pattern ; at the W. end the head of the gable is weather-boarded. The plan is rectangular, with a central chimney stack, and there is a low modern addition at the back.

Interior :—Some of the ceilings have stop-chamfered beams. A large open fireplace remains,

and the oak door at the foot of the staircase is of late 17th-century date.

Condition—Fairly good.

S. side :—

(20). *Bolebec House*, about 500 yards W.N.W. of the church. The 17th-century walls are of stone, considerably restored, and the modern wing at the back is of brick. The entrance doorway has an old battened door which has been re-planed.

Interior :—In the hall is some early 17th-century panelling, partly plain and partly carved, brought from elsewhere. One room has an open timber ceiling.

Condition—Good.

MARKET HILL, N. side :—

(21). *House*, about 280 yards W. by N. of the church. The plan is rectangular, with a central chimney stack, and on the ground floor was originally divided into two rooms. In front the lower storey is of stone covered with whitewash ; the upper storey projects and the 18th-century brick filling is also whitewashed. At the W. end the brick filling is of late 17th or early 18th-century date. At the E. end the lower storey is of stone. The W. half of the wall at the back is of modern brick. The central chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Interior :—On the ground floor the ceilings have rough beams ; in the room E. of the central chimney stack is a wide fireplace, possibly of the 16th century, 1e-used ; it has moulded stone jambs and four-centred arch in a square head with carved spandrels.

Condition—Good.

S. side :—

(22). *House* (see Plate, p. 61), nearly opposite to (21), was built c. 1600 ; the walls are partly of stone, and have been restored with 18th-century and modern brick. At the E. end the original brick filling of the gable is set in herring-bone pattern, and there are two original windows, each of three lights with moulded jambs, mullions and head of stone ; the lower window is blocked ; at the back are two similar windows, each of two lights. The central chimney stack has two attached square shafts, built of original brick. Interior :—Some of the ceilings have old beams, and there is one wide fireplace, partly blocked.

Condition—Good.

CASTLE LANE, S. side :—

(23). *Cottage*, about 260 yards W. of the church. On the N. front the vertical timber-framing is closely set ; on one timber are small incisions

possibly intended for the date 1641; the brick filling is whitewashed and there are traces of a former doorway and window. At the back, part of the wall is of late 17th-century red and black bricks, and the rest of whitewashed brick, apparently of the 18th century.

Condition—Good.

(24). *Cottage*, E. of (23). The plan is now L-shaped. The 17th-century building was probably rectangular, and the wing at the back added in the 18th century. The walls are partly of stone, those of the wing are covered with cement. The central chimney stack in the main block is also probably of the 18th century. Interior:—In the ceiling are stop-chamfered beams.

Condition—Good.

(25). *Cottage*, E. of (24). The W. end is of stone with a gable of 17th-century brick; the filling of the other walls is partly of plaster, and there is a modern addition at the back. Interior:—One room has a stop-chamfered ceiling-beam, and in another room is a wide fireplace, partly blocked.

Condition—Fairly good; the E. wall bulges badly.

(26). *Cottage*, now three tenements, N.E. of (25). The plan is L-shaped; the main block is probably of early 17th-century date, the W. part being apparently an addition to the original building; the wing at the back is modern. The S. front is of modern brick; near the W. end is a blocked window with an old frame of oak. At the W. end the lower storey is of stone; the filling of the gable is of whitewashed brick; on the first floor a window has a frame of old oak, and above it is a late 17th or early 18th-century entablature and pediment of brick, probably brought from elsewhere. The central chimney stack is of thin bricks.

Interior:—On the ground floor there is one large fireplace with an original oven, and the ceiling-joists are chamfered. At the W. end of the building are some old stone stairs.

Condition—Not very good.

222. WILLEN.

(O.S. 6 in. x. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE stands in the village; the walls are almost entirely of red and black bricks with limestone dressings. The roofs are covered with lead. The *Nave* and *West Tower* of the present church (see Plate opposite) were built by Dr. Richard Busby, Headmaster of Westminster School, c. 1680, said to be from designs by Sir Christopher

Wren; the *North* and *South Chambers* flanking the tower were added probably a few years later, one of them to contain the library presented in 1695 by Dr. Busby. The *Apse* was built in 1862.

Architectural Description.—The *Apse* is modern. All the detail in the rest of the church is of the 17th century. The *Nave* (44½ ft. by 24 ft.) has a moulded stone plinth and cornice, and rusticated quoins at the angles; the E. wall has a pediment in which is a bulls-eye window. In the N. wall are three round-headed windows, with external architraves of stone; in the S. wall are three similar windows. Over the nave is a barrel-vault, which has two longitudinal ribs divided by cross-ribs into three bays, with groining above the windows; the ribs are carved with foliage ornament or flowers, and each bay has a large central boss of foliated design; the cornice is moulded; below each cross-rib is a corbel carved as a cherub, and a cherub is carved at the apex of each cross vault, over the windows. The *West Tower* (8½ ft. by 6 ft.) is of three stages, the third stage being of two storeys; the lowest stage is of ashlar, the upper stages are of brick; the second stage has rusticated stone quoins, the third stage has at the angles tall shallow pilasters with Corinthian capitals; the parapet is plain, with pine-apple pinnacles at the corners. The doorway opening into the nave is round-headed, set in a large round-headed recess. The W. doorway is also round-headed, and set in a large deep recess, with hollowed sides and head; two smaller doorways open into the chambers on each side of the tower; the S. doorway is set in a recess similar to that of the W. doorway. The staircase leading to the upper stages is on the N. side in the passage leading to the N. chamber. The second stage has a circular window, of stone, in the W. wall, and in the E. wall, a former opening with a round head, which looked into the nave, and is now blocked. The third stage has, in each wall, two windows, with moulded architraves of stone; the lower windows have each a segmental head, and a mullion, which is probably modern; the upper windows, lighting the bell-chamber, have each a round head with a tympanum, and a modern mullion. The *North Chamber* adjoining the tower and said to have been formerly the library, is now used as a coal cellar. It is of one storey with a cornice; above the cornice, the W. wall is carried up as a curved half-gable, with a pineapple pinnacle at the outer angle. In the side wall is a small round-headed window. The *South Chamber*, used as the vestry, has detail similar to that of the N. chamber. Fittings.—*Bells*: three, all by Richard Chandler, 1683. *Chair*: In chancel—with shaped arms, turned legs and carved back, early 17th-century. *Chest*: In vestry—plain, with three locks, probably



WILKEN : PARISH CHURCH.
Shewing W. Tower ; late 17th-century.



LAVENDON : PARISH CHURCH.
Shewing W. Tower ; pre-Conquest.

17th-century. *Communion Table and Rails*: table with moulded rails and twisted legs, late 17th-century; rails with panelled posts, twisted balusters and newels with pineapple finials, late 17th-century, now enclosing quire seats at E. end of nave, and part of apse. *Doors*: In nave—in doorway opening into tower, of two leaves, panelled, pierced in middle and filled with ornamental ironwork, late 17th-century: in doorways of tower, probably late 17th-century. *Font and Font-cover* (see Plate, p. 45): small octagonal cup-shaped bowl, of white marble, sides carved with cherubs, swags of flowers and fruit and acanthus leaves, stem, consisting of octagonal baluster of black marble, square base set diagonally, late 17th-century; cover, octagonal, of oak, with moulded frieze on base, winged heads carved at angles, upper part, ogee-shaped, with urn-shaped finial, carved with swags of fruit and flowers, late 17th-century. *Library*: now at the vicarage—620 leather-bound volumes, 16th, 17th and 18th-century, chiefly theological works, some of them presented by Dr. Richard Busby in 1695, the rest by Mr. Hume, rector of Bradwell, at a later date; in good preservation. *Organ-case* (see Plate, p. 48): In nave—against N. wall, of oak, projecting upper part supported by two twisted columns; the front pierced by a semi-circular arch, flanked by shallow pilasters; spandrels carved with cherubs; the sides having half round-headed openings with cherubs carved in the spandrels, and against the wall tall Corinthian pilasters; the lower part of the front having three panels of inlaid wood; probably late 17th-century, altered for a modern organ, twisted columns modern. *Panelling*: Round the apse and nave—two tiers of bolection-moulded panels with moulded cornice, late 17th-century. *Plate*: includes cup, stand paten, salver and flagon, silver gilt, inscribed as the gift of Dr. Busby in 1682, hall-mark 1683. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, with re-used bolection-moulded panels, moulded cornice and lower rail, base coved to a central post, late 17th-century, probably originally higher. *Seating*: In nave—sixteen pews, doors with raised panels, standards with plain sides and shaped heads, seats with moulded rails and panelled backs, late 17th-century: clerk's desk in front of pulpit, with panelled front, and console brackets at sides, probably also late 17th-century. *Miscellanea*: In nave—over doorway opening into tower, oval panel of plaster, enclosing shield with text in Hebrew inscribed on it, 17th-century.

The *Churchyard* is surrounded by a brick wall containing a gateway in the E. and W. sides, each with brick posts and stone caps having ball-tops, all of late 17th-century date.

Condition—Good, but ivy growing on all the walls to about half the height of the nave.

Secular:—

(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, 500 yards S.E. of the church.

223. WING.

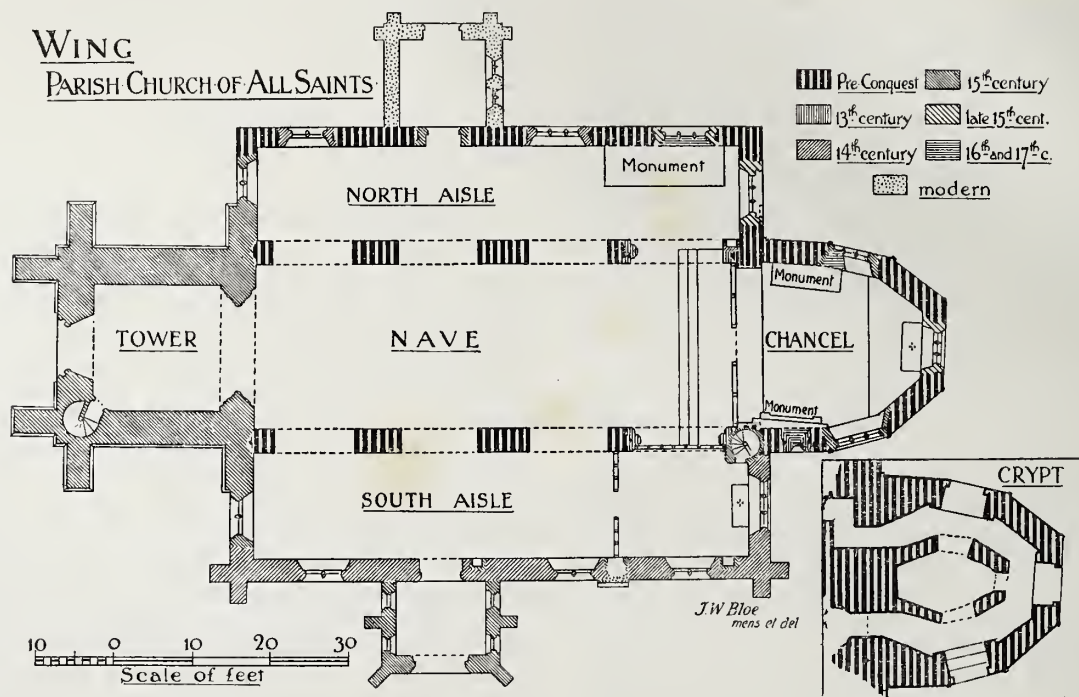
(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxiv. N.W. ^(b)xxiv. N.E. ^(c)xxiv. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, stands on the W. side of the village; the walls are of limestone rubble, with dressings and detail of stone and clunch. The roofs are covered with lead. The polygonal *Chancel* with a *Crypt* or *Confessio* under it, the *Nave* and *North Aisle* were built probably not later than the 10th century; a S. aisle of the same date also existed; arches were inserted at the E. end of the N. and S. walls of the nave in the 13th century; the *South Aisle* was rebuilt in the 14th century. The *West Tower* and the *South Porch* were built in the first half of the 15th century and a N. porch was added at the same time; later in the same century the clearstorey was constructed. In the 19th century the whole building was restored and repaired, roughcast and plaster were removed from the walls, and the crypt, which had become partly filled in, was re-opened; the *North Porch* was also rebuilt, the old material being re-used.

The building is exceptionally interesting as an almost complete example of a church of considerable size and early date. Among the fittings the Dormer monuments are noteworthy; that dated 1552 (see Plate, p. 43) is of unusually pure Italian design; the other two monuments (see Plates, pp. 43, 46) have interesting effigies of late 16th-century date and of c. 1600.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (maximum length and width about 21 ft. by 21 ft.) has seven sides; the external face of each side is decorated with a semi-circular arch, resting on narrow pilasters set at the angles, with plain imposts at the springing of the arches; the pilasters are continued above the arches and support sharply pointed pediments; the work is carried out in roughly squared stones projecting 3-4 inches from the surface of the walls. All the arches are perfect, but the pediments on the N. side have been almost completely destroyed, and some of the pilasters have been damaged by the insertion of windows; the walls were lowered apparently in the 15th century, and the top of the pediment in the E. face, which, with the arch, is higher than the others, was cut off; the walls are now capped with a small plain cornice, probably of late 15th-century date. The E. window is of late 15th-century date, much restored; it is of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head; the lights are in two tiers divided



by a transom; the rear arch and internal jambs are moulded: in the second face from the E., on the N. and S. sides, is a 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head, above which are remains of the head of an original window: under the three windows are the openings into the crypt (see *Crypt*): in the third face from the E., on the S. side, is a 13th-century low-side window, now blocked; it is of one lancet light with internal and external rebates; the saddle-bars and stanchion are probably contemporary with the window: under the pediments of the first and third faces from the E., on the S. side, are small original windows with semi-circular heads, both now blocked; and on the N. side are faint traces of a similar window. The original chancel arch is semi-circular, of one square order, with a square fillet a few inches wide outlining the arch, which is covered with whitewash. The chancel is raised above the nave by four steps. The *Crypt*, under the chancel, consists of a central chamber of an irregularly octagonal plan surrounded by an outer passage which communicates with the chamber by means of three semi-circular arches, one being on the E. side, the others on the N. and S. sides; in the external wall, opposite to each arch, is an arched opening; the heads, originally semi-circular, have been altered to a slightly different shape, and are visible externally above the ground level. Originally the outer passage communicated

with the church by steps at the E. end of each aisle. When the crypt was opened in the 19th century traces of a squint into the nave are said to have been found, but are no longer visible. The *Nave* (61 ft. by 21 ft.) has an embattled parapet. In the E. wall, above the chancel arch, is an original window now blocked; it was discovered when the roughcast was removed in 1892, and is of two round-headed lights, of one square order, made of Roman tiles; the lights are separated by a turned baluster shaft with a cushion capital. The N. and S. arcades are of four bays; the easternmost bay on each side is of the 13th century, with a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders, much scraped, and a plain label; the responds are also of two chamfered orders, and have narrow imposts, except the inner order of the N.E. respond, which is carried on a moulded corbel; the other three arches on each side are original, semi-circular, and of one square order, with stepped imposts; the springing of the arches is set back from the E. and W. faces of the piers, which are plain and of considerable width. At the E. end of the S. wall, above the arcade, is the 15th-century upper doorway of the former rood-loft, with a four-centred head; it is reached by a staircase in the S. aisle. The clearstorey has, on each side, four late 15th-century windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery under a square head, except the two windows in the westernmost bay, which have four-centred heads and more elaborate



WING: PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS; PRE-CONQUEST AND LATER.

From the South-East, showing original Chancel.

tracery; at about half the height of the jambs of the windows on each side is an off-set in the wall, showing the original height of the nave: above the windows, at the ends of the tie-rods, outside, are the following initials and dates; on the N. side, '1657. S.S. 1669'; on the S. side, '17 P2 1649' and a form of cross. The *North Aisle* (12 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, an original doorway with a semi-circular head of roughly squared stones; it opened probably into a staircase leading to the crypt, but is now blocked, and only visible outside; above it, on the N. side, is a window of late 15th-century date, much restored, and of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred head with an external label. In the N. wall, at the E. end, is a window similar to that in the E. wall, but blocked inside by a monument; further W. is an early 14th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights with intersecting tracery forming trefoils in a two-centred head; at the W. end of the wall is a window of 1320-30, and of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head: the N. doorway, between the two western windows, is of the 15th century, with continuously moulded two-centred head and jambs, and an external label with carved angel-stops. In the W. wall is a 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery under a four-centred head. The *South Aisle* (13½ ft. wide): The E. bay forms a S. chapel, and is cut off by screens. In the N.E. corner is the doorway of the rood-loft staircase. In the E. wall is a window of 1320-30, and of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery of unusual design in a two-centred head; the jambs, tracery and rear arch are moulded; the external label, with mask-stops, has been restored. In the S. wall are three windows of the same date as that in the E. wall, each of two lights with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; all the stonework, including the internal and external labels, is moulded: the S. doorway, between the two western windows, is of 1320-30, and has a pointed head of two moulded orders; the outer order is continuous, the inner order, of many members, dies into a wave-moulding at the springing; the external label is carried along the wall as a string-course; the rear arch is double-chamfered and has a label with moulded stops: between the two eastern windows are the upper and lower doorways of the staircase which led to the loft of the screen between the chapel and aisle; a slight external projection contains part of the staircase. In the W. wall is a window similar to the W. window of the N. aisle. The *West Tower* (16 ft. square) is entirely of the 15th century; it is of three stages with an embattled parapet and moulded plinth,

off-set angle buttresses reaching to the top of the second stage, and a S.W. stair-turret. The obtuse two-centred tower arch is of two moulded orders; the jambs have three shafts, with moulded capitals and bases. The W. doorway is of two moulded orders, the inner order two-centred, the outer order square, with tracery in the sunk spandrels; the W. window is of four cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head; on each side of it is a small niche (see Fittings). The second stage has, in the W. wall, a window of two cinquefoiled lights and tracery in a two-centred head, with an external label. The bell-chamber has, in each wall, a window similar to that in the second stage, but of three lights; the W. window is partly hidden by the clock-face. The *North Porch* is modern, but some early 15th-century stones have been re-set in the doorway, which has jambs and two-centred head of two moulded orders enriched with small four-leafed flowers. The *South Porch* has a plain parapet with grotesque figures of a lion and a goat on the coping. The outer doorway has a two-centred moulded arch of two orders in a square head; in the spandrels are half-figures of angels, holding shields with arms; the E. shield is charged with a lion rampant for Mowbray; the arms on the W. shield are defaced, but are possibly Sackville impaling Rokes; the shafted jambs have been much restored; above the doorway is a small niche (see Fittings). The side walls have each two windows of two trefoiled lights, with a quatrefoil in the head, hollow-moulded jambs and an external label; under each window is a stone bench. The *Roof* of the nave (see Plate, p. 41) is low-pitched, of mid or late 15th-century date, and of six bays, with king-post trusses, moulded wall-plates, purlins, ridge and tie-beams; the secondary beams, between the trusses, are foliated; at the feet of all the beams are carved figures of saints, kings, etc.; below the king-posts are carved angels with outstretched wings; there are also small wings of angels carved on the wall-plate; at the intersection of some of the timbers are grotesque bosses.

Fittings—Bells: six and sanctus; 1st inscribed 'For the honour of Carnarvan here I singe, wishing health to the neighbours of Winge', by Ellis, Francis and Henry Knight, 1654; 2nd by Ellis Knight, 1640, 3rd and 4th by Ellis Knight, 1638; sanctus undated. *Brackets*: In nave—on easternmost pier of S. arcade, moulded and ornamented with four-leafed flowers and grotesque head-cornel, 15th-century. In S. aisle—on each side of E. window, carved head-cornel, 15th-century. *Brasses and Indents* (see Monument (3)): In N. aisle—at E. end, (1) to Margaret Fines, inscription only, on lozenge-shaped plate,

mentions the burial places of her son and two daughters in the church, 17th-century, slab older than brass, with indents of two shields and another inscription; further W., (2) of a man and his wife, two figures, man in civilian dress with liripipe hood, woman in horned head-dress, c. 1470, with indents of sons, daughters, and inscription; initials and date 'K.S. 1693' cut at the top of the slab. In S. chapel—on N. side, (3) to John Theede, 1622, inscription only; on S. side, (4) of Harry Blackwall, 1460, and Agnes his wife, 1489, two figures, man in civilian dress, woman in horned head-dress, with inscription in black-letter, one corner broken away, indent of children; the slab has been re-used for incised inscription of 1733. In S. aisle—on S. wall, near W. end, (5) of Thomas Cotes, 'that sometime was porter at Ascott Hall', 1648, figure in cloak, inscription, verse, and representation of the porter's high hat, key and staff incised on quadrangular plate, set up by George Houghton. Indents: In S. aisle—near W. end, of figure, inscription and two shields; the outline of head suggests a circle and cross background. *Chests*: In N. aisle—iron-bound, with curved lid and three hasps; in tower—iron-bound, with flat cover; both possibly mediæval. *Doors*: In N. aisle—in N. doorway, with moulded styles, original strap-hinges, ring and scutcheon, large stock lock, 15th-century. In S. aisle—in lower doorway of rood-loft staircase, 15th-century. In tower—in doorway of turret staircase, plain, with strap-hinges, early 15th-century. *Font*: octagonal bowl, with quatrefoil panels and shields carved with the arms of the Passion, under the bowl cusped fan panelling and carved angels holding scrolls, stem with cinquefoiled panels, base moulded, 15th-century. In S. porch—square scalloped base of font of the 'Aylesbury' type, late 12th-century. *Glass*: In N. aisle—in second window in N. wall, two shields with arms of Warenne, checky or and azure, one with a label of five points, early 14th-century. In S. aisle—in tracery of E. window, complete, shield with arms hanging by gauge from a tree, with crowned figures, of a woman on one side, and of a man on the other, early 14th-century. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. *Monuments*: In chancel—on N. side, (1) altar tomb (see Plate, p. 43) of Sir William Dormer, Knight of the Bath, Lord of the Manor of Wing, 1575, and his second wife, 'Dorathe', daughter of Anthony Catesbye, the 'foundres' of the monument in 1590, two alabaster figures, man in plate armour, remains of crest at feet, a fox between two wings, woman's figure (see Plate, p. 46) lower down on tomb, in large hood and ruff, fingers broken, crest at feet, a spotted pard, lying down; on base, in front, kneeling figures of one son in armour, three daughters, three infants

in cradles, three shields of Dormer and alliances; at each end marble column with Corinthian capital supporting canopy with moulded entablature and cresting with five shields of arms, central shield, arms of Dormer, quarterly, 1 and 4, azure ten billets or and a chief or with a demi-lion sable therein; 2, gules a chevron argent between three chub fish or with three martlets sable on the chevron and a chief indented argent with three scallops therein; 3, argent three fleurs de lis azure; mantled helm and crest; shield W. of central shield, arms of the Duke of Feria, in three pieces party palewise, 1, or five leaves vert; 2, argent three bars gules; 3, gules a sword or quartering gules a lion or; all impaling quarterly coat of Dormer; a Spanish coronet surmounting shield; westernmost shield, quarterly coat of Dormer impaling coat of eight quarters for Sidney; 1, or a pheon azure; 2, barry argent and gules, a lion or over all; 3, argent two bars azure with three scallops sable in the chief; 4, gules three cheverons argent with a label or; 5, argent a bend gules with three leaves vert thereon; 6, quarterly or and gules with a carbuncle sable; 7, azure a chevron between three molets or; 8, argent three lions gules; shield E. of central shield, arms of Hungerford, sable two bars argent with three roundels argent in the chief, with eight other quarters, all impaling quarterly coat of Dormer; easternmost shield, quarterly coat of Dormer impaling Catesby, 1, argent two lions passant sable with crowns or; 2, bendy or and azure with a border gules; 3, or two bars gules over all a bend azure; 4, gules a fret or with a chief argent; soffit of canopy panelled, at back inscriptions in two arched recesses with panelled soffits, lozenge of arms in middle spandrel, monument and heraldry coloured and gilt, enclosed by iron railing; on S. side, (2) of Sir Robert Dormer, Master of the King's Hawks, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Viscount Montagu, early 17th-century, alabaster figures, of man in armour, woman in ruff and fardingale, each kneeling at prayer desk, in recess with semi-circular head, flanked by Corinthian columns supporting entablature of marble; on base in front kneeling figures of three sons and three daughters, five shields of Dormer and alliances, inscription undated, all coloured and gilt, iron railings in front of monument. In N. aisle—near E. end of N. wall, (3) to Sir Robert Dormer, 1552, second inscription to Mary, first wife of Sir William Dormer, daughter of Sir William Sidney, 1541; large monument of marble and limestone of pure Italian design; flat canopy richly moulded and carved, entablature supported on four Corinthian columns; sarcophagus decorated with heads of oxen and swags of fruit and foliage, in front,



WING: PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS.

Shewing Chancel Arch and Window over it, pre-Conquest ; N. Arcade, pre-Conquest and 13th-century.

small panel with date 1552; on wall above sarcophagus, two brass tablets with inscriptions and five shields with arms; central shield, quarterly coat of Dormer, mantled helm, and crest, a fox between two wings, over it the motto 'A SERVIER IE VVIELLE'; shield W. of it, quarterly coat of Dormer impaling Newdigate, gules three lion's legs, razed argent; westernmost shield, quarterly coat of Dormer impaling Browne; shield E. of central shield, Dormer impaling Sidney; easternmost shield, Dormer impaling Catesby; remains of colouring on the shields; scratched on wall dates and initials, also scratched drawing of a man hanging on a gibbet, probably representing Dr. Dodd, formerly vicar of the parish, hanged for forgery 1775; over the canopy a funeral helm, the skull being part of a late 15th-century close helmet, with the Dormer crest, a falcon on a glove and a crowned shield under it, of Dormer painted, but almost illegible; on canopy, a pair of gauntlets. In N. aisle—at E. end of N. wall, (4) to Sarah, daughter of Norreys Fynes, 1686, of white marble, with arms in lozenge. In S. chapel—on S. wall, (5) to Bridgett, daughter of John Merideth, alias Moore, widow of John Neale, 1677, of white marble, with columns and pediment. In S. aisle—on N. side of westernmost pier of S. arcade, (6) to Lady Anna Sophia Dormer, youngest daughter of Charles, Earl of Carnarvon, 169 $\frac{1}{2}$; bust and weeping cherubs of white marble, arms of Dormer in lozenge. Floor-slabs: In N. aisle—at E. end, (1) to George Redman, 1699; at W. end, (2) to Henry Redman, steward to the Earl of Carnarvon, 1672, with plain shield, much worn and broken. In S. chapel—at E. end, (3) to Bridgett Neale, 1677, with arms in a lozenge. *Niche*: In S. aisle—on second pier of arcade, with plain pyramidal canopy, possibly for chrysom oils, probably 15th-century. Tower—on each side of W. window, in outer face of wall, with cinquefoiled head under cornice having sunk spandrels, early 15th-century. S. porch—over doorway, outside, small, under defaced canopy with pinnacles, early 15th-century. *Piscinae*: In chancel—pillar piscina, under recess, with pointed head, early 15th-century. In N. aisle—with hollow-chamfered jambs and trefoiled two-centred head, circular basin, probably 14th-century, much re-cut. In S. chapel—with moulded jambs and two-centred head, chamfered shelf at back; late 15th-century, re-cut. In S. aisle—with trefoiled head of two chamfered orders, late 15th-century. *Plate*: includes small cup and cover paten of 1569: large silver-gilt cup and cover paten and two plates, all of 1644; silver-gilt flagon, with lions for feet, and a lion for handle on

lid, of 1676, hall mark only partly legible, probably originally used for secular purposes; all the 17th-century plate inscribed as the gift of Sir William Stanhope, and bearing the Stanhope arms and motto; standing paten of 1700, the gift of Ann, wife of William Browne, 'minister of the parish', with arms and crest. *Pulpit*: octagonal, carved, c. 1625. *Screens*: In chancel—trefoiled heads of close lower panels of rood-screen, and some constructional members, early 16th-century, rood-loft and open panels modern. In S. chapel—screen of four bays with central doorway, moulded constructional members, plain close lower panels, open upper panels with sub-cusped trefoiled heads; three-centred doorway with sub-cusped and cinquefoiled head; between the chapel and nave, parclose-screen, of seven bays and doorway, with lower panels not completely filled in, upper panels with trefoiled heads, moulded cornice, middle rail, mullions and sills, four-centred doorway with cinquefoiled head, flanked by small offset buttresses with moulded bases; both screens late 15th or early 16th-century. *Seating*: In nave—greater part plain, open, 15th-century, much restored and renewed. *Sedilia*: In chancel—ledge of S.W. window carried down to form sedilia. *Stalls*: In chancel—on modern return stall, poppy-head finial, carved as two dragons, late 15th-century. *Stoup*: In S. aisle—E. of S. doorway, recess, with plain flat head, chamfered edges. *Miscellanea*: In N. aisle—on the Dormer monument, fragment of *basin*, too small for font, circular, with sunk quatrefoils and four-leafed flowers, 15th-century, found in material of N. front when rebuilt in 1892; fragments of *stone* with axework, 12th-century, found in window over chancel arch when uncovered in 1892. In nave—loose, small double *capital*, richly moulded, somewhat defaced, 12th-century, found in N. porch in 1892. *Funeral helm and gauntlets*, see Monument (3).

Condition—Good, except the stonework of the tower, which is scaling badly; no structural danger is apparent.

Secular:—

^a (2). CASTLE HILL (Fortified Mount), 300 yards N. of the church, stands about 400 ft. above O.D. It is a partly natural hillock, about 20 ft. high and 100 ft. in diameter at the base. There are no traces of an encircling ditch.

Condition—Fairly good.

^c (3). FOUNDATIONS, traces of, and RAMPARTS, N. of Park Farm and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. of the church, marking the site of a former house belonging to the Dormer family.

^a (4). HOMESTEAD MOAT, a fragment S.W. of South Tinker's Hole, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of the church;

the W. part of the moat can be traced in an adjoining field.

^a (5). THE VICARAGE, N. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, and is entirely covered with roughcast. The roofs are tiled. The house has traces of early 16th-century work in one room, but has been much altered; the plan is now L-shaped, but may have been originally rectangular.

Interior:—The study, on the S. side of the house, has heavy moulded ceiling-beams on three sides and two intermediate beams crossing one another, all of early 16th-century date; in the rooms on the W. side of the house are lighter and less elaborately moulded beams, probably of later date.

Condition—Good.

MAIN ROAD, W. side:—

^c (6). *Dormer's Hospital*, a range of four almshouses, 300 yards S.E. of the church, is of one storey and an attic, built of stone rubble; the jambs of all the windows and doorways, and the copings of the gables at the ends of the building, are of modern brick; the dormer windows, four in front and four at the back, are cemented. The roofs are tiled. The hospital was founded in 1569, and was probably built at that date; a small room has been added at the back of each house. In the middle of the wall in front is a tablet with the inscription—'Dormer's Hospital of the foundation of Dame Dorothy Pelham sometime wife to Sir William Dormer Knight lord of the Manor of Wing, 1569'. Interior:—The ceilings have chamfered beams; the joists, formerly exposed, are now plastered and the fireplaces are partly blocked.

Condition—Good, except at the N.W. corner where there is a bad crack in the wall.

THE VILLAGE contains many buildings with traces of old work. The following buildings (7–13) are all of two storeys and almost all of them are of the 17th century. The walls were originally timber-framed, but have been much restored with 18th-century and modern brick. The roofs are tiled or thatched.

^a (7). *Cottage*, 50 yards N.E. of (6).

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (8). *Cottage*, now two tenements, N. of (7), was built probably in the 16th century, but the walls, except at the N. end, have been heightened. The roof is partly covered with slate. In front, below the modern courses of the wall, the timber-framing has curved braces. At the N. end the gabled upper storey is timber-framed; the lower storey has been rebuilt.

Condition—Fairly good; much altered.

^a (9). *Cottages*, a range, 70 yards N. of (8).

Condition—Poor.

E. side:—

^a (10). *Cottages*, a range of four tenements, opposite to the E. end of the road leading to the church. The walls have a few timbers of early 17th-century date, but have been almost entirely rebuilt with late 17th-century or early 18th-century brick.

Condition—Good; much altered.

^a (11). *The Cock Inn*, adjoining (10), on the N. side. Part of one wing is of early 17th-century timber and brick, and a gable is also timber-framed.

Condition—Good; much altered.

^a (12). *Cottage*, 100 yards N. of (11). Only the W. front retains the early 17th-century timber-framing, with some brick filling set in herring-bone pattern.

Condition—Good; much altered.

^a (13). *Cottages*, a range of four tenements, 200 yards N. of (11). The walls are much covered with roughcast.

Condition—Fairly good; much altered.

^b (14). ASCOTT HOUSE, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile E. of the church, is of two storeys. The walls are partly of brick, and partly timber-framed with filling of plaster and brick. The roofs are tiled. Part of the house was built early in the 17th century and was formerly a small farmhouse, but modern additions have converted it into a large building surrounding a courtyard. The original part is in the middle of the N. wing, and contains on the ground floor a small entrance hall, and three other rooms; all of them, with those on the first floor, have been completely altered. The exterior is entirely modern, except two chimney stacks with square shafts set diagonally, which have been possibly rebuilt at the top.

Interior:—The entrance hall is paved with squares of black and white marble, possibly of late 17th-century date; they were formerly in another room. The beams of the old ceilings have been encased or veneered; the date 1606 is incised on one beam, near the entrance hall, a space being left in the casing to show it. During a recent alteration a cast-iron fireback, with an achievement of the Tudor royal arms, was found buried in a fireplace.

Condition—Good, much altered.

^c (15). FARMHOUSE, at Crafton, about 2 miles S.S.E. of the church, is of two storeys, and timber-framed with brick filling; the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 17th century, slightly altered towards the end of the same century and enlarged in the 19th century. The plan is of the central chimney type, running E. and W., with the addition



WING: PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS; PRE-CONQUEST.

Original Crypt under Chancel, looking West.

of an extra room at the E. end, and a wing projecting towards the N. *S. Elevation*:—The wall is of closely spaced timber-framing with brick filling, and is on a brick base, partly modern; the upper storey projects, except at the E. end, where it is under-built with late 17th-century brick: there are three large gables, and one smaller gable, all with narrow moulded barge-boards, which have defaced pendants at the apices; the small gable is of late 17th-century brick and has a small oval medallion of moulded brick; the original main doorway below the gable is now blocked; E. of it is a brick with the date 1625 scratched on it, and a sundial over the doorway is dated 1692: the windows have metal casements: at the W. end is a covered archway opening into the yard on the N. The *N. Elevation* is covered by modern additions. The *E. Elevation* is chiefly composed of farm buildings, but at the S. end is a chimney stack, the lower part original, with moulded brick off-sets, the upper part probably rebuilt.

Condition—Fairly good.

Unclassified:—

^a (16). MOUND, probably tumulus or boundary mound, by the roadside, nearly $\frac{5}{8}$ mile N.E. of the church, is about 6 ft. high and 30 ft. in diameter at the base.

Condition—Partly destroyed.

224. WINGRAVE.

(O.S. 6 in. xxix. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, stands in the middle of the village and is built of stone rubble. The roofs of the chancel and S. porch are tiled, that of a small chamber on the N. side of the chancel is of stone, and the other roofs are covered with lead. The *Chancel*, with a small *North Chamber*, is of c. 1190, and the *Nave* is probably of that date. The chancel was lengthened towards the E. early in the 13th century, and the *West Tower* was built about the middle of the same century; c. 1370 the *North* and *South Aisles* were added. In the 15th century the walls of the chancel were heightened and the clearstorey of the nave was added. The *South Vestries* and *Organ-chamber* were built in 1887-8, when the church was extensively restored, and in 1898 the W. tower was rebuilt above the level of the roof of the nave and considerably heightened.

The church is especially interesting on account of the 12th-century wall arcading in the chancel, and the small vaulted chamber with wall paintings,

which are probably of the 13th century; the 13th-century carved capitals of the tower arch are also noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (40½ ft. by 14 ft.) has a 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights and tracery, in a two-centred head, all much restored. In the N. wall the easternmost window is a 13th-century lancet with an external label enriched with dog-tooth ornament and continued towards the E. as a string-course; below the sill a second string-course has been cut away; the middle window is of the 14th century and of two trefoiled ogee lights and tracery under a segmental head; the westernmost is a small low-side window of one light; the jambs are of the 14th century, the trefoiled head is modern: between the two eastern windows, and leading into the N. chamber, is a doorway of c. 1190, with chamfered jambs and two-centred head; W. of the doorway, below the sill level of the middle window, is a 12th-century wall arcade of four bays with plain pointed arches springing from attached shafts which have moulded bases, partly destroyed, and carved capitals with moulded abaci; the easternmost bay has a low drop arch which was inserted in the 14th century, with the window over it; in the second bay is a small square opening, with rebated jambs, head and sill, and holes for two bars; it is possibly not *in situ*. In the S. wall, near the E. end, is part of a 13th-century lancet similar to that in the N. wall, now blocked, and with the label and string-course almost destroyed; below the sill are the remains of a plain string-course; further W. is a window of three trefoiled lights and tracery; the W. jamb and part of the chamfered rear arch and one carved head-stop of the internal label are of the 14th century; the rest is modern: W. of the three-light window is a doorway, originally external, but now opening into the vestry; it is probably of the 14th century, but the chamfered jambs and two-centred head have been considerably restored: at the W. end of the wall is a modern arch opening into the organ-chamber; E. of the arch are fragments of four shafts and part of three arches of an arcade similar to that in the N. wall, but extending further towards the E. The chancel arch is probably of the 14th century, but has been much restored and possibly heightened; it is two-centred and of two chamfered orders, the outer order continuous and the inner resting on modern corbels. The *North Chamber* (8 ft. by 3 ft.) has a pointed barrel vault with one square cross rib springing, on the S. side, from a small moulded impost. The N. wall, half the vault and the external roof of stone are modern. The *Nave* (54 ft. by 18½ ft.) has N. and S. arcades of five bays of c. 1370, restored; the two-centred

arches are of two chamfered orders, and the chamfers on each side of the semi-octagonal responds have trefoiled stops near the springing of the arches; the octagonal columns have moulded bases and moulded octagonal capitals. The clearstorey has five N. and five S. windows of late 15th-century date, much restored, each of three trefoiled lights under a segmental pointed head with a moulded external label. The *North Aisle* (11 ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a 14th-century window, similar to the middle window in the N. wall of the chancel. In the N. wall are three windows of the 15th century, much restored, each of three cinquefoiled lights under a depressed head with an external label; between the two western windows is the modern N. doorway. The *South Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has, in the E. wall, a modern opening into the organ-chamber. In the S. wall are three windows similar to the N. windows of the N. aisle, but of later date; they have been much restored: between the two western windows is the S. doorway with moulded jambs and two-centred head, probably of the 15th century, but much restored. The *West Tower* (13½ ft. square) is of three stages and is modern above the ground stage. The mid 13th-century tower arch was originally two-centred, but has spread to a slightly four-centred form; it is of three orders with a modern label on the E. side; the two inner orders rest on semi-octagonal responds and the outer order on small attached shafts, all with moulded bases, those on the N. side being modern; the capitals have carved stiff-leaf foliage and moulded abaci. The W. window is modern, except the internal jambs and chamfered rear arch. The *Roof* of the chancel is modern, but part of the moulded cornice is apparently of the 15th century. The flat-pitched roof of the nave is modern, except two tie-beams, and twelve carved figures of men, holding books, and standing on carved stone corbels, all apparently of late 15th-century date. The flat-pitched roof of the N. aisle has moulded principal rafters and purlin; at the lower end of each principal is a carved wooden angel holding a shield; they are all of the 15th century, except two principals and one carved angel, which are modern.

Fittings—*Bells*: six and sanctus; 2nd 1618, probably by William Wakefield; 3rd by Joseph Carter, 1608; sanctus by Anthony Chandler, 1678. In ground stage of tower—original tenor, inscribed 'Intonat De Celis Vox Campana Michaelis', and with a shield of France quartering England, by John Danyell, 15th-century, now cracked. *Books*: (1) Foxe's *Martyrs*, with life of Foxe, etc., three volumes, almost entirely in black-letter, leather covers with brass mounts, staples for chains, bound in 1696, in very poor condition;

(2) book on Bishop Jewel's 'Defence of the Apologie of the Church of England', 'Of Private Mass', and many other articles, partly in black-letter, in fairly good condition. *Brackets*: In chancel—in N. wall, fragment of projecting moulded stone. In S. aisle—built into S. face of S.E. respond of arcade, piece of moulded stone. *Brass*: In chancel—to Penelope Cleaver, 1657, inscription only. *Chest*: In vestry—front having two raised panels with enriched mouldings, arched lid with three strap-hinges, names of churchwardens and date 1684 cut in lid. *Font*: circular tapering bowl with cable moulding at the bottom, 12th-century, stem and base modern. *Locker*: In chancel—in S. wall, double, E. recess square, with one jamb and the head rebated for shutter, W. recess with two openings separated by a stop-chamfered mullion. *Monuments and Floor-slabs*. Monuments: In S. aisle—on S. wall (1) tablet to Samuel Theed, 1676; (2) to Simon Cleaver, 1700. Floor-slabs: In nave—(1) to Thomas Cook, 1700; (2) to Samuel Theed, 1676; (3) to Richard Rose, 1682, and Alice, his wife, 1713. *Paintings* (see also *Screen*): In N. chamber—on S. wall and vaulting, two angels with haloes holding a strip of linen continued over their shoulders with fringed ends; above them, border and fragments of (?) figures; over the doorway into the chancel—scroll pattern and plain borders; all probably 13th-century. In N. aisle—on N. wall, black-letter inscription, referring to a charity, 16th-century, palimpsest. *Panelling*: In vestry—dado, part having small panels each with a painted leaf, mid 17th-century; part late 17th-century, rest modern; in organ case, six panels in moulded frame, three upper panels with mouldings and carved sprigs of vine ornament, three lower panels with linen pattern, early 16th-century, probably from a pew. *Piscinae*: In chancel—in S. wall, with trefoiled head and moulded jambs, 13th-century, almost entirely restored. In S. aisle—with moulded jambs and trefoiled head, circular basin, 14th-century, one jamb and half the head modern. *Plate*: includes cup of 1568, plain stand paten of 1671. *Screen* (see Plate, p. 48): Now in cart-shed N. of the church—of three bays on each side of a wide opening with four-centred head and carved spandrels, upper panels open, with cinquefoiled ogee heads and tracery, moulded mullions, close plain lower panels, moulded cornice and rail, late 15th-century; attached to lower part of screen, two 16th-century linen panels; screen in danger of destruction in its present position. *Miscellanea*: In chancel—*table*, now used as credence, with fluted and shaped top rails, turned legs and moulded foot rail,

17th-century. Built into E. wall, two carved and moulded *capitals*, late 12th-century.

Condition—Good, much restored.

Secular:—

(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT at Bell Leys Farm, fragment.

(3). CHURCH FARM, S.W. of the church, is a house of two storeys. It is of mediæval origin and was probably originally of rectangular plan, constructed in bays, and open to the roof; late in the 16th century a floor and fireplaces were inserted, and in the 18th century the whole building was much altered and completely re-faced with brick.

Interior:—On the ground floor is a late 16th-century fireplace, partly blocked; in cupboards at the sides are the remains of moulded jambs. The roof has been almost entirely renewed, but has remains of roughly constructed trusses of steep pitch.

Condition—Good, much altered.

(4). MITCHELL LEYS FARM, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S. of the church, is a house of two storeys and an attic; the walls are of brick; the roof is tiled. It was built in 1668, on a rectangular plan, and apparently had a central hall and staircase, but internally has been much altered. In front are three gables, all with rough kneelers, the middle gable bearing the date 1668; at the level of the first floor is a plain string-course, which is carried over the doorway in the middle in pedimental form; above the string-course are the remains of brick pilasters. The back is similar to the front, but is not dated. The chimney stack is of old thin bricks.

Condition—Poor.

(5). WINDMILL FARM, about 300 yards S.S.E. of the church, is a house of two storeys. The walls are covered with roughcast, but are probably of timber and brick; the roofs are tiled. The building is of F-shaped plan, and probably of late 16th-century date, much altered, and with modern additions. The wings have gables, and there is a large central chimney stack.

Condition—Good.

(6). MALTBY'S FARM, house, outhouses and cottage, 400 yards S.E. of the church. The *House* is of two storeys. It is irregular in plan; the earliest part is built of timber and brick, probably of early 17th-century date, and has additions of late 17th and 18th-century brick. The roofs are tiled. The elevations are also irregular; a few of the windows have plain solid frames.

The *Outhouses* adjoining the house are of wood and have thatched roofs. The *Cottage*, 50 yards

N. of the house, is of one storey and an attic, with a little 17th-century timber-framing in the walls and in one gable, but otherwise completely rebuilt. The roof is tiled.

Condition—Of house and outhouses, poor; of cottage, bad.

(7). COTTAGE, about 70 yards N. of Maltby's Farm, is of two storeys, of timber and brick; the roofs are tiled. It was built apparently in the 17th century; the plan is rectangular, with a small wing at the back, possibly a later addition, all much altered and partly rebuilt. Some of the windows have solid frames with iron casements. The chimney stacks are of old thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

(8-9). COTTAGES, two, in Rowsham, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of the church, are each of two storeys, and of the central chimney type, built of timber and brick in the 17th century and partly re-faced with brick; both the buildings have modern additions. The roofs are tiled.

Condition—Fairly good.

225. WINSLOW.

(O.S. 6 in. xix. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE, stands in the middle of the town, and is built of yellow sandstone, uncoursed, except in the chancel, the third stage of the tower, and the S. porch, which are of squared stones laid in courses; the chancel has a modern E. gable of timber and plaster. The roofs of the chancel and nave are tiled, and the rest are covered with lead. The present *Chancel*, *Nave*, *North* and *South Aisles*, and *West Tower*, were built in the 14th century, the aisles extending to the W. wall of the tower. In the second half of the 15th century the *South Porch* was added, the third stage of the tower was built, the walls of the aisles were raised, and many of the windows were altered. The church was restored in 1884, and in 1889 a *North Aisle*, with a *Vestry* at the E. end and an *Organ-chamber*, was added to the chancel, possibly in place of a former vestry.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (37 ft. by $19\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has a moulded stone plinth, and, below the windows, a moulded external string-course. The 15th-century E. window is of five cinquefoiled ogee lights with tracery under a straight-sided four-centred head and a moulded label; the middle light is wider than the others. In the N. wall, in the W. half, is a modern arcade of two bays, opening into the modern N. chancel aisle; E. of the arcade is a small rectangular opening with deep

splays on the S. side, possibly a squint from a former vestry. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a pointed head, externally all modern, but with internal splays and a moulded rear arch of the 15th century; the western window is of the 15th century, restored, and of four cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head; the label is of the 14th century, re-used, with modern head-stops: between the windows is a priest's doorway with moulded jambs and four-centred head, of late 15th-century date, but externally almost entirely restored. The 14th-century chancel arch is two-centred, of two chamfered orders, the inner order resting on slightly restored semi-octagonal responds with moulded capitals and modern bases; on each side is a plain label with modern stops. The *North Chancel Aisle* is modern, except a few re-used stones in the window at the W. end of the N. wall. The *Nave* (45½ ft. by 19 ft.) has 14th-century N. and S. arcades of four bays, the westernmost bay on each side being narrower than the rest; the arches are pointed and of two chamfered orders, with plain continuous labels in the nave and aisles; the octagonal columns have moulded capitals and much restored moulded bases; at each end of both arcades the outer order is continued to the ground, and the inner rests on a semi-octagonal respond with moulded capital and base. The clearstorey has, on each side, three windows; the first and third are of three trefoiled lights under a square head, of late 15th-century date, with modern external stonework; each middle window is a quatrefoiled circular light and is of the 14th century, but the external stonework of the S. window is modern. The *North Aisle* (64 ft. by 10 ft.) has, at the E. end, a modern arch opening into the N. chancel aisle. In the N. wall are three windows; the easternmost is of the 14th century, restored, and of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a pointed head which has a label with modern stops; the second and third windows are of the 15th century, and each of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery, under a square head and a moulded label, the mullions being modern; the westernmost window has also a modern sill: between the two western windows is the 14th-century N. doorway with moulded jambs and much restored two-centred head which has a moulded label with modern stops; the doorway is covered inside by a bookcase. In the W. wall is a 14th-century window, restored, and of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a pointed head; in the S.W. corner is a doorway opening into the stair-turret of the tower. Under the windows, inside, is a moulded string-course, partly of the 14th century, but almost entirely modern. The *South Aisle* (64 ft. by 10½ ft.) has, in the E.

wall, a window of four cinquefoiled lights under a square head, with pierced spandrels, all of the 15th century, restored. In the S. wall are three windows: the easternmost, of two trefoiled lights with tracery in a pointed head, has 14th-century internal jambs and pointed rear arch, but is externally modern; the second and third windows are each of four cinquefoiled lights under a square head, all modern except the internal splays, which are of late 15th-century date: between the second and third windows is the late 14th-century S. doorway, with moulded jambs and two-centred head; the moulded label has modern stops. In the W. wall is a 14th-century window of two trefoiled lights with uncusped tracery in a pointed head; the sill and label are modern. Under the windows in the S. and W. walls, inside, is a string-course similar to that in the N. aisle. The *West Tower* (11 ft. by 14 ft.) is of three stages with an embattled parapet, a heavy string-course between the second and third stages, and a modern string-course under the parapet. The three 14th-century arches opening into the nave and aisles are two-centred, and each of two chamfered orders, with a plain label which has modern stops; the jambs have semi-octagonal shafts with small moulded capitals and bases, all much restored; the arches opening into the N. and S. aisles are lower and narrower than the other. The W. doorway, of late 14th-century date, much restored, has jambs and two-centred head of two continuously moulded orders, with a label; the W. window is of two trefoiled ogee lights with tracery, the jambs, two-centred head and label being of late 14th-century date, the rest modern; N. of the window is a pointed loop lighting the stair-turret. The N. and S. walls of the second stage have each a small plain window, partly hidden by the clock. In each wall of the bell-chamber is a late 15th-century window of three trefoiled lights under a four-centred head with a label. The *South Porch* is gabled and has a late 15th-century moulded string-course and cornice, with a large grotesque gargoyle on each side wall, and an embattled parapet with restored pinnacles. The outer entrance is also of the 15th century, much restored, and has a four-centred arch under a square head with a label and traceried spandrels; the shafted jambs have moulded capitals and bases. The side walls have each a small quatrefoiled square window, the internal splays and lintel being old, the rest modern. The *Roof* of the N. aisle has 16th-century moulded tie-beams. The S. porch has a late 15th-century roof, much restored, and is of two bays with richly moulded ridge and purlins, foliage bosses and carved angels with shields at the intersections; some of the stop-chamfered rafters are old; the middle principals

are supported by moulded brackets, one carved with initials and the date 1677.

Fittings—*Bells* : seven ; 3rd, by Richard Keene, 1670 ; 4th and 5th, 1668, probably by Richard Keene ; sanctus, by Robert Atton, 1611. *Books* : In N. aisle—in recess of N. doorway, including, (1) Commentary on the Old and New Testament, 7 vols., 1508, Latin, black-letter, left to church by John Croft, vicar 1684-1716 ; (2) Book of Homilies, 1562, reprint of twelve Homilies, 1547 ; (3) Bible, 1611, black-letter, oak covers ; (4) Life and Works of John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury, 1611 ; (5) Critical Commentary on the Bible, 1674, 4 vols., Old Testament volumes missing ; (6) Foxe's Book of Martyrs, 4 vols., 1684. *Bracket* : In S. aisle—in E. wall, plain. *Brasses* : In chancel—in N.E. corner, (1) of Thomas Fige, 1578, and Janne his wife, two figures, man in civilian dress, with two sons, five daughters, black-letter inscription and shield of arms, a fesse between three fleurs de lis, quartered with a bend with three pierced molets thereon : in S.E. corner, (2) of Dorothy Barnard, daughter of Ralph Allwey, late of Shenley, Herts, 1634, figure and inscription. *Communion Tables* : In chancel—with four carved and turned front legs, two turned back legs, top rails carved, foot rails moulded, late 17th-century. In S. aisle—with four turned legs, top rails moulded, foot rails plain, early 17th-century, top modern. *Lockers* : In chancel—in N. wall, roughly plastered ; at E. end of S. wall, with rebated jambs, head and sill, door modern. In S. aisle—at E. end of S. wall, rectangular, rebated all round. *Monuments and Floor-slabs* : Tombstones : In churchyard—(1) to John Watts, 1692, (2) others probably 17th-century, much worn. Floor-slab : In N. aisle—at E. end, to Richard Croft, 1691, Richard Pocock, 1695, and Elizabeth Croft, 1695, part cut off or buried in wall. *Niche*, for image : S. porch—over entrance, outside, carved, canopied, late 15th-century, much restored. *Paintings* : In N. aisle—on N. wall, between two eastern windows, traces of representation of murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury, 15th-century ; surrounding N. doorway, of St. Christopher with the Christ Child, fragment of inscription over figures, late 15th-century : further W., traces of another subject. *Piscina* : In S. aisle—in angle of E. jamb of S.E. window, at sill level, with trefoiled ogee heads, plain angle-mullion, shallow round basin, late 14th-century, projecting sill modern. *Plate* : includes cup of unusual shape, probably 16th-century, and cover paten of 1569 to fit cup ; large cup and cover paten of 1639, given in 1647 ; paten on stand, of 1693, with arms of Hill impaling Figg ; salver, given in 1686, date-letter worn, apparently 1686 ; two spoons, silver gilt, of 1699. *Pulpit* : of wood, hexagonal, five sides

with richly carved panels, sixth open, book-rest with round top supported by carved bird brackets, c. 1630, slightly restored. *Miscellanea* : In chancel—on E. internal jamb of S. doorway, two inscriptions, (1) set upside down, 'Ave Maria, Gratia Plena Dñs Tecū' ; (2) 'Robert Maynw [aring] (?) Oct. 14 an Do 1646'. In churchyard—moulded base of churchyard cross, and fragment of the top of the square shaft with trefoiled panels and a crocketed finial, 15th-century.

Condition—Good.

(2). PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHAPEL, 200 yards S. of the church ; the walls are of red brick ; the roofs are tiled. It is said to have been built in the second quarter of the 17th century, but over the doorway of the porch is a stone inscribed 'W^M G^G'¹⁶⁹⁵, which is certainly the date of the porch, and probably that of the whole building.

The chapel is an interesting 17th-century example of its class.

Architectural Description—The building (24 ft. from E. to W. by 16½ ft.) is of rectangular plan. At the E. end is a modern doorway ; two modern windows light a small gallery. In the N. wall are two small latticed, square-headed windows with wooden frames, probably contemporary with the building. In the S. wall are two windows, probably of the 18th century, with shutters. In the W. wall two windows have been inserted. The *North Porch* is gabled and has a moulded cornice and pulvinated frieze of wood, and a plain entrance doorway ; in the gable is the stone dated 1695. The *Roof* is of the 17th century, and of two bays, plastered on the collar-beams and rafters ; in the middle is a plain truss, hidden by the plaster, with curved angle brackets resting on wall-posts with wooden corbels, all very rough work.

Fittings—At W. end, *Table*, with turned baluster legs, first half of 17th century, similar to the communion tables of that period.

The small *Burial Ground* is enclosed by a wall of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Fairly good ; the mortar in the joints of the walls is crumbling away.

Secular:—

SHEEP STREET, N. side :—

(3). *Winslow Hall*, 140 yards S.E. of the church, is a building of three storeys with an attic and cellars. It is dated 1700 and has been attributed to Sir Christopher Wren or one of his pupils. The walls are of brick with stone dressings ; the roofs are covered with slate.

The house is a fine example of domestic architecture of the period.

The plan of the main building is rectangular with a projecting bay in the middle of each wall; a modern wing of one storey, containing the entrance hall, has been added at the E. end on the site of a former extension, and there are low modern additions on each side of a covered passage, which leads to a building of two storeys containing the kitchen. The arrangement of the interior of the main building is symmetrical, peculiarities being that all the fireplaces are in the axial wall, and that in each corner of the house on each floor, including the cellars, there is a small square chamber, those on the upper floors having been used probably as powdering-closets: on the ground floor the eastern two-fifths of the N. half form a *Hall*, with the N.E. corner chamber as an ante-room between it and the modern entrance hall, and the western three-fifths contain the *Dining Room*, with the N.W. corner chamber, used as a pantry, beyond it. In the S. half, the eastern three-fifths contain the *Drawing Room*, with the S.E. corner chamber as an ante-room, and the western two-fifths the *Library*, with the S.W. corner chamber opening from it and used as a *Study*. The staircases are in the projecting bays at the E. and W. ends of the house. The upper floors are each divided into four main rooms in the same way as the ground floor.

S. Front.:—The wall is of purple brick with a stone plinth, the angles of the projecting bay and of the main block have Portland stone quoins with rusticated joints; between the first and second floors is a stone string-course and the second floor has a moulded stone cornice with modillions, the projecting bay being finished with a pediment having a similar cornice; all the windows have dressings of red brick, with moulded edges, and sills of stone; the windows of the cellar are half below the ground-level: on the ground floor is a stone doorway with architrave and frieze, a cornice on projecting consoles, and a rounded pediment; on the frieze is carved 'William Lowndes AD.MDCC'; on each side of the doorway are three windows with 'outside sashes'; the first and second floors have each seven similar windows, those on the second floor being of the same width, but half the height of the windows below them; in the pediment of the projecting bay is a small circular light. The *N. Front* is similar to the *S. front*, but the doorway is without the name and date. The *E. and W. Ends* resemble the other elevations, but the ground floor is masked at the E. end by the modern wing and at the W. end by the modern additions and the passage to the kitchen; at each end the upper floors have each five windows and the projecting bays have no pediments. In the middle of the building is a range of four rectangular chimney stacks, each with square panels

on the N. and S. sides, and moulded stone capping: the two stacks in the middle are wider than those at the ends.

Interior.:—On the *Ground Floor* there are moulded cornices in all the rooms, and most of the doors are of 1700, with raised panels and thin mortice locks. There is old oak panelling with moulded styles and rails and raised panels in the original hall, the dining room, the study (made out of the shutters of the blocked W. windows), and the drawing room (where it is made up with modern work); in the modern entrance hall there is similar panelling brought from another part of the house. In the drawing room is a restored fireplace dated 1647, probably brought from abroad; over the mantelpiece is a painting in a raised panel of early 18th-century date; the library has a corner fireplace with marble jambs and mantel, of 1700, and the hall has a fireplace dated 1717. The N.W. corner chamber contains cupboards brought from the extension destroyed when the modern E. wing was built. The *Cellar* under the library and drawing room is vaulted and has a large open fireplace with a stone edge-roll moulding: the N.W. corner chamber is also vaulted. The staircase at the W. end of the house is original, and has turned balusters, moulded rails and square newels; the original staircase at the E. end has been altered, and is partly modern. On the *First Floor* all the rooms have original doors, overdoors with raised panels, and oak cornices; most of the rooms, including the small corner chambers, retain the original low dado-panels, and some are panelled up to the ceiling. In the room over the original hall are some curious paintings stretched on canvas, probably of mid 18th-century date. In the N.W. corner chamber is a cupboard of 1700, brought from the present stables E. of the house. On the *Second Floor* the room over the drawing room has panelling, painted white, and an original marble fireplace also of 1700; the next room on the S. side has similar panelling. In the *Attic*, used only for storage, many of the original roof-timbers are visible.

The kitchen building W. of the house is also built of brick. The roof is covered with slate. The windows, where visible, have moulded edges similar to those of the windows of the house; some of them are blocked. The N. and S. ends are gabled. On the W. side is a large chimney stack, resembling those of the house. In the kitchen is a large open fireplace, and two stop-chamfered ceiling-beams.

On the S. side of the house there is a raised terrace with a courtyard between it and the road, at the E. end of the terrace, is a pair of ornamental iron gates, flanked on each side by a brick gate-post



WINSLOW: WINSLOW HALL, dated 1700.
South Front.

with a stone cap and ball, all probably of the same date as the house, but originally set in the S. wall of the courtyard opposite the S. doorway.

Condition—Good.

(4). *Cottage*, 60 yards S.W. of (3), is of two storeys, built probably late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. The walls are covered with plaster. The roof is thatched. The chimney stack has grouped square shafts, built of thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

(5). *Cottage*, now three tenements, 240 yards E. of (3), is of two storeys, built of brick and timber late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. The two western tenements are divided on the ground floor by an open gateway. The S. front of the westernmost tenement is of modern brick, the other walls are timber-framed with modern brick filling. The roofs are thatched. There are four chimney stacks of old thin bricks.

Condition—Good.

(6). *Cottage*, adjoining the E. end of (5), is of two storeys and an attic, built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, but the S. front is of 18th-century brick. The other walls are timber-framed with filling of thin bricks, partly in herring-bone pattern. At the back is a modern addition. At each end is an old chimney stack of thin bricks. The roofs are thatched.

Condition—Good.

(7). *Cottage*, 50 yards E. of (6), is a 17th-century building of two storeys, with a modern addition at the back. The walls are timber-framed; the S. front is covered with plaster; the E. gable and old N. wall have 18th-century brick filling. The roof is thatched. The base of the central chimney stack is of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good.

(8). *Curtis Farm*, house and barn, E. of (7). The *House* is of two storeys, built of timber and brick, probably late in the 16th century. The N. side and E. gable retain the old timber-framing, but the rest of the exterior is covered with roughcast and whitewashed. The roof is thatched. There is a central chimney stack which has grouped square shafts built of 17th-century brick. Interior:—Some old ceiling-beams and other constructional timbers are visible, and one room has a large open fireplace.

Barn, N.E. of the house, was built in the 17th century. It retains all the original timber-framing, and most of the brick filling. The roof is tiled.

Condition—Of house, good; of barn, poor.

MONUMENTS (9–11):—

These buildings are all probably of early 17th-century date, but have been considerably restored

and altered; two of them are each of two storeys and an attic. The walls generally retain old timber-framing, with filling almost entirely of modern brick; the roofs are tiled or thatched.

SHEEP STREET, S. side:—

(9). *House*, now two tenements, nearly opposite to (6), is of two storeys. The plan is T-shaped, the central wing extending towards the S. The W. end of the transverse wing is of 18th-century brick, except the gable, which is timber-framed; the other walls of the W. tenement are covered with plaster. The central chimney stack has grouped square shafts built of 17th-century brick, and in it is a large open fireplace.

Condition—Fairly good.

(10). *Cottage*, 80 yards S.W. of (9), on the E. side of a by-road. The central chimney stack has an original base.

Condition—Fairly good.

(11). *Cottage*, now two tenements, S. of (10). The brick filling of the walls is covered with roughcast. At each end of the building is a chimney stack with an original base.

Condition—Fairly good.

(12). *The Bell Inn*, barn and stables, on the S.E. side of the Market Square. The greater part of the *Inn* is apparently modern; on the W. side, facing Bell Alley, is a rectangular block, of two storeys and a cellar, originally a separate inn called 'The George', built early in the 16th century. The wall in front is almost entirely of modern brick, but retains some of the original timber-framing in the lower storey, and a little old brick filling, re-used, in the upper storey; at the back the timber-framing is original, the brick filling is modern. The roof is tiled. On the E. side of the modern block is a two-storeyed gateway of late 16th or early 17th-century date; it is timber-framed, with modern brick filling, and has a tiled roof, with an old dormer window on each side. Interior:—On the ground floor the large room, now sub-divided, has richly moulded intersecting ceiling-beams, and a fireplace with a late 17th-century moulded architrave and dentil cornice. The smaller room has a large chamfered ceiling-beam, supported at one end by a 17th-century turned post, brought from elsewhere.

The *Barn* and *Stables*, E. of the gateway, are also of late 16th or early 17th-century date, and timber-framed, with modern brick filling; they form a rectangular building, with a large open gateway leading to the yard at the back; the roof is thatched.

Condition—Of inn, fairly good; of barn and stables, bad.

(13). *HOUSE*, now three tenements, 120 yards S. of the church at the S.W. corner of the Market Place, is of two storeys, built of timber and brick probably late in the 16th century. The roof is tiled. On the N. front, which is plastered, the upper storey projects at the W. end and has a row of old mullioned windows, restored. The W. end is gabled, and has original brick filling set in herring-bone pattern. At the back are modern additions. The central chimney stack has four shafts, built of 16th-century brick. Interior:—On the ground floor some of the ceilings show rough beams, and there are large fireplaces, now partly blocked.

Condition—Good.

HORN STREET, N. side:—

(14). *Cottage*, now a bakehouse and shop, 100 yards S. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, built probably early in the 17th century. The walls are timber-framed, with filling partly of plaster and partly of brick. The roofs are of thatch and corrugated iron. The S. front is covered with plaster, and has dormer windows; the E. end is gabled, the W. end has a half-hipped gable and, on the first floor, an old window of three lights. At the back are modern additions. The central chimney stack is of old thin bricks. Interior:—On the ground floor there are chamfered ceiling-beams and four large fireplaces, all partly blocked except one which now forms a recess.

Condition—Good.

E. side:—

(15-16). *Cottages*, two, were built probably in the 17th century. The walls are timber-framed with brick filling, partly re-faced with modern brick. The roofs are thatched. The first cottage, about 180 yards S.W. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic; the N.W. front and gabled S.W. end have each an old oak mullioned window. The second cottage, S. of the other, is of two storeys.

Condition—Fairly good.

(17). *COTTAGE*, on the N. side of a blind alley, 100 yards W.S.W. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, built of brick; the roof is tiled. The walling is of 1726, the date with the initials 'G.B.' appearing in a square panel over the doorway on the S. front, but at the E. end of the building is a chimney stack of 17th-century brick. Interior:—Some of the rooms have old chamfered ceiling-beams, and under the old stack is a large fireplace, partly blocked.

Condition—Fairly good.

(18). *Cottages*, a range of three, N.E. of (17), are of two storeys, built apparently in the 17th century.

The middle cottage shows some original timber-framing with filling of plaster and brick. The other cottages have been re-fronted with brick; the N.E. gable retains old timbers. The roofs are thatched.

Condition—Fairly good.

HIGH STREET, E. side:—

(19). *House*, now a shop, E. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, probably built in the 17th century, and timber-framed, but now covered with plaster. The roof is tiled. A little timber-framing is visible in the covered gateway on the N. side of the house. The central chimney stack is of old thin bricks with a V-shaped shaft on the N. side. Interior:—On the ground floor the ceilings have old chamfered beams, and in the central stack is a large fireplace, partly blocked.

Condition—Good.

W. side:—

(20). *The Old Windmill Inn*, at the corner of Back Lane, is of two storeys, built probably in the 17th century. The walls are plastered, but some timber-framing is visible in the covered archway at the N. end of the house. The roof is thatched. Inside the house are some chamfered ceiling-beams.

Condition—Good.

MONUMENTS (21-25):—

These buildings are all of late 16th or early 17th-century date, and all except one retain much of the original timber-framing, though the brick filling has been considerably renewed; the roofs generally are thatched.

SHIPTON:—

(21). *House*, now four tenements, on the N. side of the Swanbourne road, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E.S.E. of the church.

Condition—Poor.

(22). *Farmhouse*, S. of (21). The walls have been almost completely restored. The roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped. One chimney stack has square shafts built of thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good; much restored.

THE AYLESBURY ROAD, E. side:—

(23). *Cottage*, 100 yards S.W. of (22), now two tenements.

Condition—Poor.

(24). *Cottage*, now two tenements, S. of (23). In front the wall retains most of the original brick filling set in herring-bone pattern, but is entirely colour-washed red. At the back is a modern addition.

Condition—Fairly good.

W. side :—

(25). *House*, now three tenements, almost opposite to (24). The two chimney stacks are of old thin bricks.

Condition—Bad.

226. WOLVERTON.

(O.S. 6 in. ix. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). *HOLY TRINITY CHURCH*, Old Wolverton, 1 mile E.N.E. of Stony Stratford, was rebuilt in 1815, except the two lower stages of the *West Tower* which are probably of the 14th century. The tower was originally central and the N. and S. arches indicate that the plan of the church was cruciform. The walls have been completely encased.

Architectural Description—The *West Tower* is of three stages with a stair-turret in the S.W. angle; the third stage is modern. The walls of the second stage, inside, have marks suggesting that they were originally gabled at that height. The N. and S. arches are of the 14th century, two-centred, and of three chamfered orders with plain chamfered jambs. In the stair-turret is a doorway, now blocked, with rebated jambs and pointed head; it opened probably on to the roof of the original S. transept.

Fittings—*Brasses* and *Indents*: see *Floor-slabs*. *Monuments* and *Floor-slabs*. Monument: In chancel—on N. side, of Sir Thomas Longueville, of Wolverton, 2nd baronet, 1685, large, of white marble classic detail, with recumbent figure of man on base, urn at the top, inscription at back and arms of Longueville impaling Fenwick and Peyton for his two wives. *Floor-slabs*: now outside S. doorway of chancel—two, in fragments, with indents of circles and small shields, original edges moulded, possibly 15th or 16th-century. *Miscellanea*: In tower—in E. jamb of W. arch, incised *cross* in a double lozenge, partly cut away by chamfered edge of jamb and now set upside down, possibly consecration cross: in stair-turret—built into the wall, near the top, carved *grotesque face*, possibly 12th-century: small *stool*, with turned legs and ornamental rails, 17th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(2). *MOUNT AND BAILEY*, N.E. of Old Wolverton Church. The mount is about 100 ft. in diameter at the base; the bailey is indicated by a scarp on the E.

Condition—Thickly planted, but well preserved.

(3). *DOORWAYS*, two, and worked *STONES*, at the vicarage, about 50 yards S.E. of Old Wolverton Church. The *Doorways* were removed from a house which formerly stood E. of the church. The principal doorway, in front of the house, is of early 17th-century date, and has plain jambs and semi-circular head, with a moulded string-course at the springing, and on each side a fluted Corinthian column, supporting a moulded cornice and broken pediment; the soffit of the cornice has carved strapwork ornament; built into the pediment is part of a smaller tympanum, containing the arms of Longueville; also in the pediment, and built into the wall on each side, are parts of two friezes, one being fluted and both carved with circular flower ornament. The second doorway, inside the house, is small, and of late 16th or early 17th-century date, with moulded jambs and depressed head, the spandrels carved with grotesque animals and foliage; above the doorway is a moulded cornice and pediment; the tympanum is panelled and contains a carved crest, the head of a greyhound; also inside the house is part of a 12th-century label with double dog-tooth ornament, brought from the original church.

In the garden are several worked *stones*, one being part of a small capital, probably of the 12th century, and brought from the original church; the others are from moulded arches, etc., probably of the 17th century and brought from the same house as the doorways.

Condition—Good.

(4). *HOUSE*, at Warren Farm, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.W. of Old Wolverton Church, is a small 17th-century building of two storeys, with a basement and attic; the walls are of stone; the roof is tiled. At one end is a rectangular chimney stack of 17th-century brick. Interior:—In the basement is a wide fireplace.

Condition—Good.

227. WOODHAM.

(O.S. 6 in. xxvii. N.E.)

Secular:—

(1). *HOMESTEAD MOAT*, near a stream N.W. of Akeman Street Station.

(2). *COLLETT FARM*, W. of (1), about 3 miles W.S.W. of Quainton Church, is a house of two storeys and an attic, built in the middle of the 17th century, and subsequently considerably restored. The walls are of stone, except the N. gable, which is timber-framed, with brick filling. The roofs are tiled. Two chimney stacks are of

17th-century brick, but one of them apparently has been rebuilt.

Interior:—On the ground floor there are some old ceiling-beams, original doors of battens, and one wide fireplace, partly blocked; one room has original bolecion-moulded panelling, with a carved and moulded cornice, all now painted. On the first floor some of the ceilings have chamfered beams, and the floors have old oak boards; some of the doors are of old battens, with strap-hinges, and two cupboard doors are of 17th-century panelling, one door having original scroll-hinges; one room has 17th-century panelling, probably not *in situ*; on the top rails and panels of the frieze is an inscription in large letters, but parts of it are missing.

Condition—Poor; the walls are bolted together, and the roof is not watertight.

WOOLSTONE, GREAT and LITTLE, see GREAT WOOLSTONE and LITTLE WOOLSTONE.

228. WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN.

(O.S. 6 in. xv. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN, stands at the E. end of the village green; the walls are of stone rubble, partly irregular and partly squared; the dressings are of stone. The roof of the nave is covered with slate, and that of the aisle with lead; the other roofs are tiled. Parts of the N. walls of the *Chancel* and *Nave* are probably of the 13th century, and the chancel arch is of mid 13th-century date. In the first half of the 14th century the *Nave* was lengthened and widened; the chancel was enlarged, and almost entirely rebuilt, and the *South Aisle* and *South Porch* were added. At the beginning of the 15th century the *West Tower* was built. The church was twice restored, when the *North Vestry*, of 1867, and the *South Organ-chamber*, of 1891, were added.

Among the fittings a silver-gilt paten of the 15th century (see Plate, p. 50) is especially noteworthy.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (38 ft. by 17 ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall at the E. end is a wide recess (see Fittings); at the W. end is a window, of two uncusped lights in a two-centred head; the opening is apparently of the 13th century, the rest is modern: between the recess and the window is a modern doorway,

opening into the vestry. In the S. wall, at the E. end, is a 14th-century window of two lights, with a quatrefoil in a two-centred head; the cusps of the lights have been cut away: W. of the window is the modern opening into the organ-chamber. The chancel arch is of mid 13th-century date, widened and re-set in the 14th century; it is two-centred, and of two chamfered orders; the jambs, which do not fit the arch, are square and have semi-octagonal pilasters with moulded capitals and bases. The *Vestry* is modern. The *Organ-chamber* is modern, but has some old detail re-set in it. In the E. wall is a window, said to have been formerly the E. window of the S. aisle; it is of the 14th century, and of three trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head, all much restored. The S. wall contains a window and doorway, said to have been originally in the S. wall of the chancel; the window is of the same date and design as that in the E. wall: the doorway is also of the 14th century; the jambs and two-centred head are of one continuously moulded order, and the label is moulded. The *Nave* (46½ ft. by 19 ft.): In the N. wall the more regularly set stones in the W. bay show the change of building in the 14th century; the buttresses are of the 15th century, much restored; in the modern cornice are set a number of small grotesque carvings, which were found buried in the wall, and are apparently of the 13th century. In the N. wall are two windows; the eastern is of three trefoiled lights with tracery in a two-centred head, all modern, except the opening which is of the 14th century; the western window is of late 15th-century date, and of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery in a four-centred head, all much restored; between the windows is the 14th-century N. doorway, with jambs and two-centred head of one continuously moulded order. The S. arcade is of early 14th-century date and of four bays; the arches are two-centred and of two chamfered orders; the pillars are quatrefoil on plan, and have plain moulded capitals and bases; the responds are of detail similar to that of the pillars; E. of the arcade a short length of wall is pierced by a small two-centred arch not carried to the ground; it is almost entirely restored, but part of the sill is old, and contains the bowl of a piscina (see Fittings). The *South Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has a plain parapet. In the N.E. corner is the rood-loft staircase, which is complete: the upper and lower doorways have each a square head and are rebated; over the lower doorway is a projecting trefoiled canopy, carried on grotesque corbels; it is pinnaced and crocketed, and of crude 15th-century workmanship; the upper doorway is visible also in the nave. In the S. wall are two windows, the eastern of three lights and tracery,

the western window similar to the other but of two lights; only the openings of the windows are old; between them is the 14th-century S. doorway with jambs and two-centred head of two orders, the outer order moulded, the inner chamfered. In the W. wall is a window similar to the S.W. window. The *West Tower* (10 ft. square) is of three stages, with a plinth and an embattled parapet. The early 15th-century tower arch is four-centred and of two chamfered orders; the jambs have moulded capitals and bases. The W. window is of two lights; only the opening is old. In the second stage is a square-headed window, of uncertain date, much defaced with cement. The *South Porch* is entirely of early 14th-century date. The outer entrance has a depressed two-centred arch of two chamfered orders, with a moulded label; the chamfered jambs have semi-octagonal pilasters, with small moulded capitals; all the detail has been considerably scraped, almost re-cut: above the arch is a small niche (see Fittings). In each side wall is a square opening divided into two lights with traceried trefoiled heads supported on a chamfered mullion and two half-round columns which have moulded capitals and bases; they are modern or entirely restored, but the design is of the 14th century.

Fittings—*Bells*: four, 3rd, by Chandler, 1701; frame old. *Chair*: In chancel—with curved arms, turned legs, carved back, early 17th-century. *Communion Table*: with legs of large baluster type, apron carved with arabesque ornament, c. 1600, much enlarged, two additional legs and top, modern. *Easter Sepulchre*: (see *Monument*). *Font*: circular tub-shaped bowl with moulded base, 13th-century, circular stem almost entirely modern. *Monument*: In chancel—in N. wall, at E. end, (1) recess, probably used for Easter sepulchre, with elaborately moulded ogee arch, set in imposts two crudely carved heads, one of knight in camail; in recess effigy of priest in Mass vestments, crude work, of clunch, probably 14th-century, under effigy slabs with good curvilinear tracery in front, 14th-century. In churchyard—N. of the chancel, (2) ridged coffin-lid, with remains of incised cross, 13th or 14th-century. *Niches*: In nave—in E. wall, S. of chancel arch, with trefoiled head, cut back and defaced, 14th-century. *Porch*—over entrance, outside, with trefoiled head, 14th-century. *Piscinae*: In chancel—incorporating part of cinquefoiled head of crocketed and buttressed piscina, 15th-century, rest modern; under small arch E. of nave arcade, piscina bowl. In S. aisle—double recess with two trefoiled heads and pierced quatrefoil under ogee arch, with crockets and finials, flanked by buttresses, basin in eastern recess, 15th-century, mullion destroyed. *Plate*: includes silver-

gilt paten with sexfoil sinking, incised with sacred monogram in the middle, cusps and foils with fine foliated ornament, inscribed round rim, in black-letter, with foliated stops, 'Miserere mei, Deus, secundum magnam misericordiam tuam', no hall marks, 15th-century, gilding little worn, lightly scored with knife-marks: cup, plain, with moulded stem, no hall marks, early 17th-century. *Recess*: see *Monument*.

Condition—Good; except at W. end of N. wall of chancel, where a bad crack is apparently due to recent settlement of the foundations; the whole building much scraped and restored.

Secular:—

MONUMENTS (2-7):—

These buildings are of the 17th century, and of two storeys, timber-framed, with brick filling; most of them have been restored with modern brick. The roofs generally are thatched.

(2). COTTAGE, on the S. side of the churchyard. The timber-framing of the walls has been restored with cement, and the filling is whitewashed. At the E. end is a modern addition. The base of the central chimney stack is original.

Condition—Fairly good.

(3). THE OLD SWAN INN, about 70 yards S.W. of the church. The plan is L-shaped, the wings extending towards the N. and E., with modern additions on the W. side of the N. wing, and at the S.E. corner of the E. wing. The N. and W. ends of the wings are gabled. The roofs are tiled.

Interior:—On the ground floor the ceilings have old beams; those in the parlour are chamfered and have moulded stops: in the same room is a corner niche for china; it is of wood with a semi-circular head, and probably of c. 1700. In the tap-room is a wide fireplace, partly blocked.

Condition—Good, much restored; except the N. gable, which leans outwards.

(4). COTTAGE, about 100 yards W. of (3). On the N. front the timber-framing is set in narrow panels; part of the upper storey projects slightly, and the ends of the joists are exposed; the principal joists are supported on curved brackets. At the back is a modern addition. The central chimney stack is original. Interior:—The ceilings have old beams, and there is one large open fireplace.

Condition—Good, restored, except the N.W. corner, which has sunk badly, on account of the clay subsoil; the wall is strengthened by a modern buttress.

(5). COTTAGE, about 180 yards W. of (3). The filling in the walls is whitewashed; the roof is

tilled. At the E. end is a chimney which is partly original.

Condition—Fairly good ; slightly restored.

(6). COTTAGE, about 380 yards N. of the church.
Condition—Good, much restored.

(7). PINEHAM, a cottage, $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles W.S.W. of the church. The N. and S. walls are of modern brick ; the filling in the other walls is whitewashed and

probably modern. On the E. front some of the upper windows have leaded rectangular quarries. The chimney stack at the N. end is probably of late 17th-century date.

Interior :—On the ground floor in one room is an open timber ceiling with stop-chamfered beams, and the wide fireplace has been partly blocked. The staircase is of old oak.

Condition—Disused and dilapidated.

END OF THE INVENTORY.

SCHEDULE B.

LIST OF MONUMENTS SELECTED BY THE COMMISSION AS ESPECIALLY WORTHY OF PRESERVATION.

109. BEACHAMPTON.

Secular :—(2) HALL FARM: An early 17th-century house, with contemporary staircase.

Condition—Sound structurally; the N. part of the house good, altered internally; the S. part uninhabited, internally in bad repair.

111. BLETCHLEY.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY: The development of plan, dating from the 12th century, is interesting. Among the fittings the 15th-century alabaster effigy of a knight in armour is unusually fine work.

Condition—Good; very much restored.

Secular :—(2) BARN, at Rectory Cottages: with 15th-century roof.

Condition—The interior suffers from present use for storage of lumber.

113. BRADWELL.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE: The remains of the 13th-century dedicatory inscriptions on the chancel arch are especially interesting. Among the fittings are two bells by Michael of Wymbis, c. 1300.

Condition—Good; except the N.E. angle of the nave, which shows cracks in the E. wall; the W. wall of the aisle is cracked, but is supported by a buttress.

114. BRADWELL ABBEY.

Secular :—(1) BRADWELL ABBEY, with 14th-century remains of monastic buildings.

Condition—Of chapel, poor; of other buildings, fairly good.

115. BROUGHTON.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE: The wall-paintings of c. 1400 and of the 15th century are unusually extensive and interesting.

Condition—Good.

116. BUCKINGHAM.

Ecclesiastical :—(2) CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST AND ST. THOMAS OF ACON, afterwards the Royal Latin School, with fine doorway of late 12th-century date.

Condition—Good, substantially; now the property of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest.

118. CASTLE THORPE.

Secular :—(2) CASTLE THORPE (mount and bailey). The outworks W. and S.W. of the mount are unusual.

Condition—Well preserved in some places.

120. CHEDDINGTON.

Unclassified :—(13) LYNCHETS, on Southend Hill, the best examples in the county.

Condition—Very good.

121. CHETWODE.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY AND ST. NICHOLAS: The remains of a priory church, with fine 13th-century windows at the E. end, and unusually good glass of the 13th and 14th centuries in the S. window.

Condition—Good, but much overgrown with ivy.

123. CLIFTON REYNES.

Ecclesiastical:—(2) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY: Good 14th-century architecture. Among the fittings are some exceptionally fine 14th-century effigies of wood and stone; the Reynes brass, of 1428, and the mediæval painting and glass are also of interest.

Condition—Good; except the S. windows of the clearstorey, which are badly weather-worn outside.

125. CRESLOW.

Secular:—(1) THE MANOR HOUSE and CHAPEL: The chapel is notable on account of the 12th-century remains; the house is of unusual interest as a survival of 14th-century domestic architecture; the crypt, the remains of the roof of the hall, the tower and stair-turret, and the traceried windows are remarkable. The 17th-century doors and staircase are good examples of woodwork of that date.

Condition—Of house and chapel, good on the whole, though the chapel suffers from present use and has much ivy at the W. end. The two large W. gables of the house lean outwards. The attic of the tower has been long disused, and the floor is rotten.

126. CUBLINGTON.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS: An interesting church of early 15th-century date. Among the fittings a late 12th or early 13th-century chest is noteworthy.

Condition—Fairly good; the walls of the tower are much weathered.

131. EDLESBOROUGH.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN: A fine building of the 13th century and earlier date, in a commanding position. The 15th-century roofs are noteworthy. Among the fittings the pulpit with canopy, the stalls and screen, all of the 15th century, are remarkable.

Condition—Fairly good; the walls of the tower bulge outwards.

132. EMBERTON.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS: Good 14th-century architecture; the E. window of the chancel is especially fine. Among the fittings, the 15th-century

brass of a priest, with a curious inscription, is of unusual interest.

Condition—Good; except the plinth of the tower, which is much decayed.

135. GAYHURST.

Secular:—(2) GAYHURST HOUSE: The finest example of domestic architecture of late 16th-century date in North Buckinghamshire.

Condition—Good; but with ivy and other creepers on the walls.

136. GRANDBOROUGH.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST: The 15th-century pewter chrismatory is a rare survival, and a carved alabaster panel, also of the 15th century, is notable.

Condition—Good; except W. doorway, which is badly weathered.

143. HANSLOPE.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JAMES: A large church with elaborate detail; the spire is an unusual feature in Buckinghamshire; the 12th-century work is of great interest, but much restored.

Condition—Fairly good; the roofs of the chancel and nave leak.

145. HARDWICK.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY: Notable on account of the pre-Conquest date of the nave, and the 14th-century windows of the S. aisle.

Condition—Good; much restored.

146. HAVERSHAM.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY: The 12th-century remains are interesting. The altar tomb with alabaster effigy, of c. 1390, is noteworthy.

Condition—Good; but much ivy on E. and S. walls.

147. HILLESDEN.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS: A very fine example of late 15th-century architecture. The N. porch, the stair-turret of the vestry, the stone panelling in the chancel, N. chapel and porch, and the cornice of carved angels in the chancel, are especially interesting. The late 15th-century glass, the early 16th-century rood-screen, and the Denton tomb of 1560 are noteworthy.

Condition—Good.

150. IVINGHOE.

Ecclesiastical :—(2) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, with good 13th-century detail in the nave arcades, 14th-century windows in the aisles, and 15th-century roofs. An effigy, probably of the 15th century, and the bench-ends of late 15th or early 16th-century date are remarkable.

Condition—Good generally; cement on parapets, etc., poor.

151. LATHBURY.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, with interesting late 12th-century remains, especially the carved capitals of the S. arcade, and a carved stone formerly the tympanum of a doorway. The 15th-century mural paintings are noticeable.

Condition—Good; many of the walls and pillars are out of the perpendicular, but are not unsafe.

152. LAVENDON.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH (dedication uncertain, but said to be to St. Mary): The chancel, nave and tower, are good examples of late pre-Conquest work.

Condition—Good; some ivy on the N. aisle and tower may prove dangerous; the straight joint between the S. aisle and the S.W. angle of the nave has opened.

Secular :—(2) LAVENDON CASTLE (mount and bailey): The original plan is almost complete.

Condition—Well preserved, although the defences are somewhat denuded.

153. LECKHAMPSTEAD.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN: The late 12th-century arcade, 12th-century N. and S. doorways and 13th-century W. doorway are remarkable. Among the fittings the remains of the 13th-century painted inscriptions, the 12th-century font, re-cut in the 14th century, and an early 14th-century effigy of a knight are particularly noteworthy.

Condition—Good.

154. LILLINGSTONE DAYRELL.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS: Especially interesting on account of the 11th-century nave. The early 13th-century tiles and the late 16th-century effigies in the chancel are noticeable.

Condition—Good.

158. LITTLE HORWOOD.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS: The mural paintings, of the 13th century and of later date, are especially interesting.

Condition—Good; but in the tower the steps leading to the bell-chamber are badly worn.

163. MAIDS' MORETON.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. EDMUND: The building is of unusually fine design, workmanship and material, all of the 15th century, and practically untouched; the W. tower, with the fan-vaulted canopy over the W. doorway, and the fan-vaulting in the vestry, tower and porches are especially noteworthy.

Condition—Good; the roof may need attention in a few years' time; there are one or two signs of settlement, but none of them serious; little restored.

164. MARSH GIBBON.

Secular :—(3) THE MANOR HOUSE: An interesting example of a building of late 16th-century date, with 17th and 18th-century alterations.

Condition—Good, but much covered with ivy on all sides.

167. MIDDLE CLAYDON.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, with inscription of 1519, which records the rebuilding of the chancel at that date. Among the fittings, the brass of Roger Giffard, of 1542, is a good example of the armour of that period, and the alabaster effigy of Margaret Giffard, 1539, is of unusually fine workmanship and in excellent preservation.

Condition—Good, much restored.

168. MILTON KEYNES.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS: A 14th-century church with fine detail; the window tracery, and the S. doorway and porch, are especially noteworthy.

Condition—Good; except the lower part of the walls of the tower, which are cracked, owing to weak foundations.

175. NORTH CRAWLEY.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. FIRMIN: Interesting on account of the 13th-century inscription below the E. window, recording the rebuilding of the chancel; the 13th-century S. arcade of the nave is

- also noticeable. The roofs are fine examples of 15th-century woodwork. Among the fittings the late 15th-century rood-screen, with paintings, is remarkable. The dedication of the church to St. Firmin is unusual.
- Condition—Appearance of walls externally spoilt by cement, and stonework ‘picked’ to make it adhere. Internally the church has suffered much from the plaster and whitewash applied in the 19th century; walls of chancel damp.
- Secular* :—(4) MOAT FARM : A good example of a 16th-century house, almost entirely timber-framed.
- Condition—Good, considerably restored.
176. NORTH MARSTON.
- Ecclesiastical* :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY : The development of the plan is interesting, and the late 15th-century detail of the chancel is of an unusually high standard of technical and artistic excellence. The famous Master John Schorne (d. 1314) was rector of the parish.
- Condition—Of chancel good : of nave, with its roof, and of aisles poor ; some bad cracks beginning in walls.
177. OLNEY.
- Ecclesiastical* :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL : Contains good 14th-century detail, and the spire is an unusual feature in the county.
- Condition—Good ; much restored.
186. QUANTON.
- Secular* :—(7) DODDERSHALL HOUSE : A fine 16th-century building ; the original chimney stack on the S.E. elevation, the hall, and the staircases are noteworthy.
- Condition—Good.
- (9) THE RECTORY : An interesting 16th-century house with 17th and 18th-century alterations. The hall screen, of c. 1500, possibly brought from elsewhere, is especially noticeable.
- Condition—Very good.
188. RAVENSTONE.
- Ecclesiastical* :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS : Notable on account of the 11th-century remains. The most remarkable fittings are the communion rails, the screens in the S. chapel, and the Finch monument with effigy, all of late 17th-century date.
- Condition—Good, but the quoins and corbels of the tower are much weathered.
191. SHENLEY CHURCH END.
- Ecclesiastical* :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY : The development of the plan is especially interesting. The late 12th-century windows and other details in the chancel are notable.
- Condition—Good, but the N. arcade leans outwards.
192. SHERINGTON.
- Ecclesiastical* :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAUD : Dates from the 12th century and is especially interesting on account of the intricate development of the plan. The 15th-century font is a noteworthy fitting.
- Condition—Good.
195. SOULBURY.
- Secular* :—(3) LISCOMBE HOUSE AND CHAPEL : The 14th-century chapel, with its windows, is interesting.
- Condition—Good.
- (4) CHELMSCOTT MANOR HOUSE : Consists apparently of a 14th-century chapel and antechapel, converted to secular use probably in the 17th century.
- Condition—Good.
196. STANTONBURY.
- Ecclesiastical* :—(1) OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER : The fine 12th-century work of the chancel arch is remarkable.
- Condition—Good ; has been recently restored.
198. STEWKLEY.
- Ecclesiastical* :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL : A complete 12th-century church with good moulding and carving of that date. Among the fittings are some alabaster figures, probably part of a 15th-century reredos.
- Condition—Good, but disfigured by cement.
203. STOWE.
- Roman* :—(1) TESSELLATED PAVEMENT, in the ‘Queen’s Temple’ at Stowe Park, removed from Foscott. The pavement is the only visible survival of Roman structural work in the county.
- Condition—Good.
204. SWANBOURNE.
- Secular* :—(11) THE MANOR HOUSE : A good example of 16th-century domestic architecture, of stone.
- Condition—Structurally good ; the N.

half of the first floor and the attic disused, and the attic floor in bad condition. Some ivy on the W. wall.

206. THORNBOROUGH.

Secular :—(13) THORNBOROUGH BRIDGE: The only 14th-century bridge in the county.

Condition—Good.

207. THORNTON.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS: The 15th-century alabaster effigies in the tower are noteworthy; the brass of Robert Ingylton, 1472, in the nave, is remarkable on account of the quadruple canopy.

Condition—Fairly good, except tower, though covered with ivy; the buttresses of the tower are falling away.

210. TWYFORD.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN: Dates from the 12th century; the development of the plan is interesting; the 12th-century S. doorway and the 15th-century roof of the nave are especially noteworthy. The most remarkable fittings are:—a fine effigy of a knight, of c. 1230; a palimpsest brass of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, now on an altar tomb; the brass of John Everdon, half-figure of a priest, 1413; and the 15th-century seating.

Condition—Good; unequal settlements have occurred in different parts of the building, but it is uncertain whether any of them are recent.

215. WATER STRATFORD.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. GILES: Rebuilt, but retains two 12th-century doorways with carved tympana and lintels.

Condition—Good; some ivy on the walls.

221. WHITCHURCH.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST: A fine example of 14th-century work. The font, dated 1661, and the 17th-century cover with counterpoises are notable.

Condition—Good.

Secular :—(2) BOLEBEC CASTLE (mount and bailey): The remains are remarkable on

account of the plan and the treatment of the site.

Condition—Of mount, fairly good; of bailey, bad.

(5) THE PRIORY: A late 15th-century building, with a large contemporary truss in the roof.

Condition—Good; partly under repair at time of visit (April, 1912).

223. WING.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS: The most interesting ecclesiastical structure in the county, as it is an almost complete example of a church of considerable size and of a date not later than the 10th century. Among the fittings the three Dormer monuments are noteworthy; that dated 1552 is of unusually pure Italian design; the other two monuments have interesting effigies of late 16th-century date and of c. 1600.

Condition—Good, except the stonework of the tower, which is scaling badly; no structural danger is apparent.

224. WINGRAVE.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL: The 12th-century wall arcading in the chancel, the 12th-century vaulted chamber, with wall-paintings probably of the 13th century, and the 13th-century carved capitals of the tower arch are noteworthy.

Condition—Of structure, good, much restored.

225. WINSLOW.

Ecclesiastical :—(2) PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHAPEL: An interesting 17th-century example of this class of building.

Condition—Fairly good; the mortar in the joints of the walls is crumbling away.

Secular :—(3) WINSLOW HALL: A fine house, dated 1700.

Condition—Good.

228. WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN.

Ecclesiastical :—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN: Dates from the 13th century. Among the fittings a silver-gilt paten of the 15th century is especially noteworthy.

Condition—Good, except W. end of N. wall of chancel, which has a bad crack; the whole building much scraped and restored.

GLOSSARY

OF THE MEANING ATTACHED TO THE TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN THE INVENTORY.

- Abacus.**—The uppermost member of a capital.
- Alettes or Ailettes.**—Plates usually rectangular, of leather covered with cloth or other light material, fastened by a lace to the back or sides of the shoulders; they commonly display armorial bearings; worn c. 1275 to c. 1325.
- Alb.**—Long linen robe, with close sleeves; worn by clerks of all grades.
- Altar-tomb.**—A modern term for a tomb of stone or marble resembling, but not used as, an altar.
- Amice.**—A linen strip with embroidered apparel, placed upon the head coifwise by a clerk before vesting himself in an alb, after which it is pushed back, and the apparel then appears like a collar.
- Amess.**—Fur cape with hood, and long tails in front; worn by clerks of the higher grades.
- Anelace.**—A large dagger.
- Apparels.**—Rectangular pieces of embroidery on alb, amice, etc.
- Apse.**—The semi-circular or polygonal end of a chancel or other part of a church.
- Arabesque.**—A peculiar kind of strap ornament in low relief, common in Moorish architecture, and found in 16th and 17th-century work in England.
- Arcade.**—A range of arches carried on piers or columns.
- Arch.**—The following are some of the most usual forms:—
Segmental.—A single arc struck from a centre below the springing line.
Segmental-pointed.—Struck from two centres, much below the springing line, to form a slight point at the apex.
Two-centred, pointed, lancet, equilateral.—Two arcs struck from centres on the springing line, and meeting at the apex with a point.
Drop-arch.—A two-centred arch in which the arcs are struck from centres below the springing line.
Three-centred, elliptical.—Formed with three arcs, the middle or uppermost struck from a centre below the springing line.
Four-centred, depressed, Tudor.—A pointed arch of four arcs, the two outer and lower arcs struck from centres on the springing line, and the two inner and upper arcs from centres below the springing line. Sometimes the two upper arcs (and in a few cases all four arcs) are replaced by straight lines.
Ogee, ogival.—A pointed arch of four or more arcs, the two uppermost or middle arcs being reversed, i.e., convex instead of concave to the base line.
Stilted.—An arch with its springing line raised above the level of the imposts.
Skew.—An arch not at right angles laterally with its jambs.
- Archbishops' Vestments.**—Buskins, sandals, amice, alb, girdle, stole, fanon, tunic, dalmatic, chasuble, pall; gloves, ring, mitre; an archbishop carries a crozier but, in later times, a cross staff.
- Architrave.**—A moulded enrichment to the jambs and head of a doorway or window opening; the lowest member of an entablature (*q.v.*).
- Argent.**—In heraldry, white or silver, the latter being the word used in mediæval English blazonry.
- Armet.**—See "Helmet".
- Arming Doublet.**—Sleeved coat worn under armour; 15th and 16th-centuries.
- Arming Points.**—Laces for attaching parts of armour together.
- Arris.**—A sharp edge or corner.
- Articulation.**—The joining of several plates of armour to form a flexible defence.
- Ashlar.**—Masonry wrought to an even face and square edges.
- Aumbries.**—See "Lockers".
- Azure.**—In heraldry, blue.
- Badge of Ulster.**—A silver scocheon charged with a red hand upraised, borne in the arms of baronets of England, Ireland, and the United Kingdom.
- Bailey.**—A court attached to a mount or other fortified enclosure.
- Bainbergs.**—Shin defence of plate armour, or leather.
- Ball-flower.**—In architecture, a decoration peculiar to the first quarter of the 14th century, consisting of a globular flower of three petals enclosing a small ball.
- Banded Mail.**—Mail shown with bands of leather or woven stuff, between rows of rings; construction uncertain.
- Bar.**—See "Fesse".
- Barbe.**—Pleated linen covering for chin and throat, worn by widows and women under vows.
- Barbican Mount.**—A mound advanced from the main defences to protect an entrance.
- Barge-board.**—A board placed below the verge or edge of a gabled roof, a short distance from the face of the wall, and either taking the place of, or covering the end rafters, which would otherwise be exposed to view.
- Barnack-stone.**—A shelly oolitic limestone quarried at Barnack, Northants.
- Barrel-vaulting.**—See "Vaulting".
- Barrow.**—A burial mound.
- Barry.**—In heraldry, an even number of divisions in a shield, normally six, but sometimes four or eight, set barwise. When a greater and indefinite number of divisions appear the word **Burely** is used.
- Barwise.**—Disposed after the manner of heraldic bars.
- Bascinet.**—Steel head-piece worn with camail, sometimes fitted with vizor.
- Baston.**—See "Bend".
- Bead.**—A small round moulding.
- Bead-and-reel Ornament.**—In 12th century, mouldings with projecting cross-rings at short intervals.
- Bell-capital.**—A form of capital of which the chief characteristic is the reverse bell between the neck moulding and upper moulding; the bell is often enriched with carving.
- Bend.**—In heraldry, a band passing aslant and across the shield, commonly from the dexter chief. A narrow bend thrown across other charges is called a **Baston**. The baston drawn in the other direction across the shield showing the ends cut off, is a mark of bastardy in post-mediæval heraldry.
- Bendwise.**—In the direction of a bend.
- Bendy.**—In heraldry, divided bendwise into an equal number of divisions, normally six.
- Berm.**—A platform on the slope of a rampart.
- Besagues.**—Small plates worn in front of the arm-pits.
- Bevor.**—Plate defence for chin and throat.

- Bezant.**—In heraldry, a gold roundel or disc.
- Billet.**—In heraldry, a small oblong figure; also an architectural ornament chiefly used in the 11th and 12th centuries.
- Billey.**—In heraldry, a field or charge powdered with billets.
- Bishops' Vestments.**—Same as an archbishop's, but without pall, and a bishop carries a crozier, and not a cross.
- Bolection-moulding.**—A moulding raised above the general plane of the framework of the door or panelling in which it is set.
- Border.**—In heraldry, an edging round a shield.
- Boss.**—A projecting square or round ornament, generally carved, covering the intersections of the ribs in a panelled ceiling or roof, or placed at the apex of a vault.
- Bouget or Water-bouget.**—A brace or yoke of leather bottles, borne as a heraldic charge.
- Bowtell.**—A round moulding; another term for roll-moulding.
- Brassarts.**—Plate armour defence for the arms.
- Bressumer.**—A beam supporting the front of a building.
- Brick-nogging.**—The brick-work filling the spaces between the uprights of a timber-framed building.
- Brigandine.**—Coat of padded cloth and very small plates (of metal).
- Broach-spire.**—See "Spire".
- Broach-stop.**—A half pyramidal stop against a chamfer to bring the edge of the masonry out to a right angle.
- Buff Coat.**—Coat of heavy leather.
- Burget.**—See "Helmet".
- Buskins.**—Stockings reaching to the knee; worn by archbishops, bishops, and mitred abbots.
- Butterfly Head-dress.**—Large, of lawn and gauze on wire, late 15th-century.
- Buttress.**—A mass of masonry or brick-work built against a wall to give additional strength.
Angle-buttresses.—Two meeting, or nearly meeting, at an angle of 90° at the corner of a building.
Diagonal-buttress.—One placed against the right angle formed by two walls, and more or less equi-angular with both.
Flying-buttress.—One connected to the wall which it supports, by a half-arch, springing at some distance from the wall, and leaving a clear space beneath or within the buttress.
- Cable-moulding.**—A round moulding carved in the form of a cable.
- Camail.**—Hood of mail; first worn attached to hauberk, then separate from it with tippet of mail over shoulders, and, in 14th century, attached to bascinet.
- Cambered** (applied to a beam).—Curved so that the middle is higher than the ends.
- Canonical Quire Habit.**—Surplice, amess, cope.
- Canopy.**—A projection or hood over a door, window, etc., and the covering above a tomb or niche; also the representation of the same on a brass.
- Cantilever.**—A beam supported at a point short of one end, which end carries a load, the other end being fixed.
- Canton.**—A word applied in modern heraldry to the Quarter which is commonly given less space than in the older examples.
- Caryatides.**—Pillars carved as human figures.
- Casement.**—1. A wide, hollow moulding in window jambs, etc.
 2. A window frame hinged at the side to open.
 3. The sinking for a brass in a stone-slab.
- Cassock.**—Long, close-sleeved gown; worn by all clerks.
- Central Chimney Type of House.**—See "House".
- Chamfer.**—The small plane formed when the sharp edge or corner of stone or wood is cut away, usually at an angle of 45°; when the plane is concave it is termed a *hollow chamfer*, and when the plane is sunk below its arrises, or edges, a *sunk chamfer*.
- Chancel Arch.**—The arch spanning the west end of the chancel.
- Chantry-chapel.**—A small chapel usually occupying part of a large building, specially attached to a chantry.
- Chasuble.**—A nearly circular cape with central hole for head, worn by priests and bishops at mass. It is put on over all the other vestments.
- Chausses.**—Leg defences of mail.
- Checky.**—In heraldry, a field or charge divided into checkers.
- Cheveron.**—In heraldry, a charge resembling a plain barge-board of a gable. A field or charge filled with cheverons of alternating colours is said to be *cheveronny*.
- Chief.**—In heraldry, the upper part of the shield. Cut off from the rest of the field by a horizontal line and having its own tincture, it becomes one of the charges of the shield, covering a space which occupies from a third to a half of it.
- Chrismatory.**—A box containing the holy oils for anointing.
- Chrisom-child.**—A newly-baptised child bound in swaddling clothes.
- Cinquefoil.**—1. See "Foil".
 2. An heraldic flower of five petals.
- Clearstorey.**—An open storey or range of windows in the upper part of a nave, chancel, etc. of a church, immediately below the roof.
- Close-helmet.**—See "Helmet".
- Clunch.**—A local name for the lower chalk limestone, composed of chalk and clay.
- Cockatrice.**—A monster with the head and legs of a cock and the tail of a wyver.
- Coif.**—Small close hood, covering head only.
- Collar-beam.**—A horizontal beam framed to and serving to tie a pair of rafters together some distance above the wall-plate level.
- Combed Work.**—The decoration of plaster surfaces by "combing" it into various patterns.
- Console.**—A bracket with a compound curved outline.
- Cops, Knee and Elbow.**—Knee and elbow defences of leather or plate.
- Cope.**—Cloak fastening in front with morse; processional and quire vestment only; worn by clerks of most grades.
- Corbel.**—A projecting stone or piece of timber supporting, or intended to support, a superincumbent weight.
- Cotises.**—In heraldry, pairs of narrow bands, in the form of bends, pales, fesses, or cheverons, and borne accompanying one of those charges on each side of it.
- Counterchanged.**—In heraldry, term applied in cases where the field and charges exchange tinctures on either side of a dividing line.
- Counter scarp.**—The reverse slope of a ditch facing towards the place defended.
- Courtyard Type of House.**—See "House".
- Cove.**—A curved surface forming the junction between a wall and a ceiling.
- Cover-paten.**—A cover to a communion cup, intended for use as a paten.
- Crackows.**—Shoes or sollerets with very long pointed toes.
- Credence.**—A shelf, niche, or table on which the vessels, etc. for mass are placed.
- Crest.**—A device worn upon the helm.
- Crest, cresting.**—An ornamental finish on the top edge of a screen, etc. usually in the form of square leaves and flowers.

- Croquets.**—Carvings which represent projecting leaves of conventional design; used to enrich the vertical or sloping sides of parts of a building, such as spires, canopies, hood moulds, etc.
- Cross.**—In its simplest form in heraldry, a pale combined with a fesse, as the St. George's Cross; there are many other varieties, of which the following are the most common:—*Crosslet*,—with a small arm crossing the end of each main arm, the ends being cut off squarely; *Crosslet fitchy*,—having the lowest arm spiked or pointed; *Crosslet flowered* or *flory*,—having the arms headed with *fleurs de lis*; *Crosslet formy*,—arms widening from the centre, and square at the ends. The old forms of the crosslet have, as a rule, the arms ending as in trefoils with rounded petals; *Plain cross*,—with four equal arms; *Moline* (or *mill-rind*),—with the arms split or forked at the ends; *Paty*,—as a cross *formy*, but with the arms notched in two places at the ends, giving them a form which may approach that of a blunt head of a fleur de lis; *Potent* (or *Jerusalem*),—having a small transverse arm at the extreme end of each main arm; *Tau* (or *Anthony*),—in the form of a T.
- Cross-loop.**—Narrow slits or openings in a wall, in the form of a cross, generally with circular enlargements at the ends.
- Cross-vaulting.**—See "Vaulting".
- Cross-staff.**—Staff terminating in a cross; carried before archbishops, who are usually shown holding it in effigies, brasses, etc.
- Crusilly.**—In heraldry, the field of a shield covered or powdered with small crosslets.
- Cuirass.**—Breast and back plates of metal or leather.
- Cushion-capital.**—An early form of capital (late 11th and early 12th-century).
- Cusps** (*cusping*, *cusped heads*, *sub-cusps*).—The projecting points forming the foils in Gothic windows, arches, panels, etc.; they were frequently ornamented at the ends, or *cusps-points*, with leaves, flowers, berries, etc.
- Dagging.**—Cutting of edges of garments into slits and foliations.
- Dalmatic.**—The special vestment at mass of a deacon; loose robe, moderate length, slit up sides, with wide sleeves and fringed edges.
- Dance.**—In heraldry, a fesse or bar drawn zigzagwise.
- Deacons' Vestments (Mass).**—Amice, alb, stole (worn over left shoulder), dalmatic and fanon.
- Demi-brassart.**—Plate defences for outside of arm.
- Dexter.**—In heraldry, the right side of a shield (from the position of the holder).
- Diagonal-buttress.**—See "Buttress".
- Diaper.**—Decoration of surfaces with squares, diamonds, and other patterns.
- Dimidiated.**—In heraldry, cut in half palewise and one half removed.
- Dog-legged Staircase.**—Two flights of stairs in opposite directions.
- Dog-tooth Ornament.**—A typical 13th-century carved ornament consisting of a series of pyramidal flowers of four petals; used to cover hollow mouldings.
- Dormer-window.**—A vertical window on the slope of a roof, and having a roof of its own.
- Dorter.**—A dormitory or sleeping apartment.
- Double-ogee.**—See "Ogee".
- Dovetail.**—A carpenter's joint for two boards, one with a series of projecting pieces resembling doves' tails fitting into the other with similar hollows; in heraldry, an edge formed like a dovetail joint.
- Drawbar.**—A wood bolt inside a doorway, sliding when out of use into a long channel in the thickness of the wall.
- Dressings.**—The stones used about a window, or other feature when worked to a finished face, whether smooth, tooled in various ways, moulded, or sculptured.
- Drip-stone.**—See "Label".
- Drop-arch.**—See "Arch".
- Easter Sepulchre.**—A locker in the north wall of a chancel wherein the Host was placed from Good Friday to Easter Day, to typify Christ's burial after his crucifixion. A temporary wooden structure in imitation of a Sepulchre with lights, etc. was often placed before it, but in some parts of the country this was a more permanent and ornate structure of stone.
- Eaves.**—The lower edge or verge of a sloping roof overhanging a wall.
- Embattled or Battled.**—In heraldry, the edge of a chief, bend, bar, or the like drawn in the fashion of the battlements of a wall.
- Embrasures.**—The openings, indents, or sinkings in an embattled parapet.
- Enceinte.**—The main outline of a fort.
- Engaged Shafts.**—Shafts cut out of the solid or connected with the jamb, pier, respond, or other part against which they stand.
- Engrailed or Indented.**—In heraldry, edged with a series of concave curves or sharp indentures. In modern heraldry the two forms are nicely distinguished.
- Entablature.**—The horizontal superstructure above the columns or jambs of an opening, and consisting of an *architrave*, *frieze* and *cornice*.
- Ermine or Ermines.**—The fur most frequently used in heraldry; white powdered with black tails. Other varieties are sometimes found, as sable ermined with silver, and in more modern heraldry, gold ermined with sable, and sable ermined with gold.
- E Type of House.**—See "House".
- Fanon.**—A strip of embroidery probably at one time a handkerchief held in the left hand, or worn hanging from the left wrist by bishops, priests and deacons. It is often called a maniple.
- Fan Vaulting.**—See "Vaulting".
- Fenestration.**—The arrangement of windows in the elevation of a building.
- Feretry.**—A place or chamber for a body which was watched by a "feretrar"; the term now usually confined to a shrine or the chamber in which it stands.
- Fesse.**—In heraldry, a band athwart the shield. When more than one fesse is borne they are known as **Bars**.
- Finial.**—A formal bunch of foliage or similar ornament at the top of a pinnacle, gable, canopy, etc.
- Fitchy.**—See "Cross".
- Foil** (*trefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *cinquefoil*, *multifoil*, etc.).—A leaf-shaped curve formed by the cusping or feathering in an opening or panel.
- Foliated** (of a capital, corbel, etc.).—Carved with leaf ornament.
- Fosse.**—A ditch.
- Four-centred Arch.**—See "Arch".
- Frater.**—The refectory or dining-hall of a monastery.
- Fret or Fretty.**—In heraldry, a charge formed by a number of interlacing bastons drawn dexter-wise and sinister-wise. In modern heraldry, the charge of a fret takes the form of a narrow saltire interlacing a voided lozenge, while the word *Fretty* is kept for the older form.
- Frieze.**—The middle division in an *entablature*, between the *architrave* and the *cornice*; generally any band of ornament or colour immediately below a cornice.
- Fusil.**—In heraldry, a word applied to the pieces into which a fesse is divided by engrailing or indenting.
- Fylfot.**—A peculiar cruciform figure, each arm of which is bent to form one or more right angles in its length.
- Gable.**—The wall at the end of a high-pitched roof, generally triangular, sometimes semi-circular, and often with an outline of various curves, then called *curvilinear*.

- Cadlings.**—Spikes or knobs on plate gauntlets.
- Cambeson.**—Garment of padded cloth worn under hauberk or as sole defence.
- Cardant.**—In heraldry, an epithet of a beast whose full face is seen.
- Garreted Joints.**—Wide joints in rubble or masonry into which thin pieces of flint or stone have been inserted.
- Cimel-bar** or **Cemel-bar.**—In heraldry, a bar painted as two narrow bars lying close to one another.
- Cipon.**—Close-fitting vest of cloth, worn over armour c. 1350 to c. 1410.
- Cobony.**—In heraldry, a row of checkers of a metal alternating with a colour, or either with a fur.
- Corget.**—Plate defence for neck and throat.
- Creek Cross.**—A plain cross with four equal arms.
- Griffon.**—A winged monster with the fore parts of an eagle, and the hinder parts of a lion.
- Groining, Groined Vault.**—See "Vaulting".
- Guige.**—Strap from which shield was suspended.
- Guilloche-pattern.**—An ornament consisting of two or more intertwining wavy bands.
- Gules.**—In heraldry, red.
- Cussets.**—Pieces of flexible armour placed in gaps of plate defences.
- Gyronny** or **Gironny.**—In heraldry, the field of a shield divided into six, eight or more gussets meeting at a point in the midst.
- Haketon.**—Studded and stiffened body defence, of cloth, leather and metal, with moderately long skirts, worn between the hauberk and surcoat in the second and third quarters of the 14th century.
- Half-H type of House.**—See "House".
- Hall and cellar type of House.**—See "House".
- Hammer-beams.**—Horizontal brackets projecting from the wall at the wall-plate level, and somewhat resembling the two ends of a tie-beam with its middle part cut away; they are supported by braces (or struts), and help to diminish the lateral pressure in a roof by reducing the span for the upper part of the truss.
- Hatchment.**—A display of arms in a lozenge-shaped frame.
- Hauberk.**—Shirt of chain or other mail.
- Helm.**—Complete barrel or dome-shaped head defence of plate.
- Helmet.**—A light headpiece; various forms are: Armet, Burgonet, close Helmet, all similar in principle.
- Herm.**—A form of caryatid, a square tapering column with a carved human figure growing out of it at the top.
- Hood-mould.**—See "Label".
- Houses.**—These are classified as far as possible under the following definitions:—
- i. *Hall and cellar type*:—Hall on first floor; rooms beneath generally stone vaulted; examples as early as the 12th century.
 - ii. *H type*:—Hall between projecting wings, one containing living rooms, the other the offices. The usual form of a mediæval house, employed, with variations, down to the 17th century.
 - iii. *L type*:—Hall and one wing; generally for small houses.
 - iv. *E. type*:—Hall with two wings and a middle porch; generally of the 16th and 17th centuries.
 - v. *Half-H type*:—A variation of the E type without the middle porch.
 - vi. *Courtyard type*:—House built round a square; sometimes only three ranges of buildings with or without an enclosing wall and gateway on the fourth side.
 - vii. *Central Chimney type*:—(Rectangular plan), small houses only.
- Impaled.**—See "Parted".
- Indent.**—The sinking or casement, in a slab, in which a monumental brass is, or has been, fixed.
- Indented.**—See "Engrailed".
- Invected.**—In modern heraldry, edged with a series of convex curves.
- Jambs.**—1. The sides of an archway, doorway, window, or other opening.
2. In heraldry, legs of lions, etc.
3. In armour, plate defences for lower leg.
- Jazerine.**—Armour of small plates on leather or cloth.
- Keep.**—The great tower or stronghold in a Norman castle; of greater height and strength than the other buildings.
- Keystone.**—The middle stone in an arch.
- King-post.**—The middle vertical post in a roof truss.
- Kneeler.**—Stone at the foot of a gable.
- Label** (*hoodmould, dripstone*).—A projecting moulding on the face of a wall above an arch; in some cases it follows the form of the arch, and in others is square in outline.
- Label.**—In heraldry, a narrow horizontal band (lying across the chief of a shield), from which small strips, generally three or five, called *points*, depend at right angles.
- Lancet.**—A long narrow window with a pointed head, typical of the 13th century.
- Langued** (of beasts, etc.).—In heraldry, a term used when indicating the tincture of a beast's tongue.
- Latin Cross.**—A plain cross with the bottom arm longer than the other three.
- Leopard.**—In heraldry, a lion showing its full face; always passant (unless otherwise emblazoned), as in the three leopards of England.
- Lierne Vault.**—See "Vaulting".
- Lintel.**—The flat beam or joist bridging an opening.
- Lion.**—In heraldry, face in profile and (unless otherwise emblazoned) always rampant.
- Liripipe.**—Long tail of cloth attached to hooded tippet of 14th century; the whole finally developed into form of turban called *Liripipe head-dress*.
- Locker** (*Aumbry*).—A small cupboard cut or built in a wall.
- Locus.**—A small niche or locker in an Easter Sepulchre, in which the pyx was placed.
- Loop.**—A small narrow light in a turret, etc.; often unglazed.
- Low side window.**—A window with a low sill, i.e. within a few feet of the floor, in the N. or S. wall of the chancel near the W. end; it appears to have been always provided with a shutter instead of fixed glass; use uncertain.
- Lozenge.**—In heraldry, a charge like the diamond in a pack of cards.
- L type of house.**—See "House".
- Luce.**—In heraldry, a fish (pike).
- Lychgate.**—A covered gateway, at the entrance of a churchyard, beneath which the bier is rested at a funeral.
- Mail Skirt.**—Skirt of chain mail worn under taces and tuiles.
- Mail Standard.**—Collar of chain mail.
- Manche, Maunche.**—A lady's sleeve with a long pendent lappet; a heraldic charge.
- Maniple.**—See "Fanon".
- Mantle.**—In heraldry, the cloth hung over the hinder part of the helm, like the Indian "pagri", the edges came to be fantastically dagged and slit.
- Martlet.**—A martin, shown sometimes in heraldry without feet.
- Mask stop.**—A stop at the end of a label, bearing a distant resemblance to a human face; generally of the 12th and 13th centuries.

- Mass Vestments.**—These included the amice, alb, and girdle (which were worn by all clerks) to which a sub-deacon added the tunicle and fanon, a deacon the dalmatic, fanon, and stole (over one shoulder only) and the priest the fanon, stole (over both shoulders) and chasuble. Bishops and certain privileged abbots wore the tunicle and dalmatic under the chasuble, with the mitre, gloves, and ring, and buskins and sandals. Archbishops used the pall in addition to all the foregoing. Bishops, abbots, and archbishops alike carried croziers, and in the same way, but an archbishop had likewise a cross carried before him for dignity, and he is generally represented holding one for distinction. The mass vestments were sometimes worn over the quire habit, and the hood of the grey amice can often be seen on effigies hanging beyond the amice apparel at the back of the neck.
- Merlon.**—The solid part of an embattled parapet between the embrasures.
- Mezzanine.**—A subordinate storey between two main floors of a building.
- Mill-rind** (*Fer de moline*).—The iron affixed to the centre of a millstone; a common heraldic charge. In early heraldry the name given to the mill-rind cross, or cross moline.
- Misericorde.**—1. A projecting carved bracket affixed to the underside of the seat of a stall so that when the seat, which is hinged, is turned up against the back, the bracket forms a rest for the user.
2. Dagger worn with armour.
- Mitred Abbots' Vestments.**—Same as a bishop's.
- Modillions.**—Brackets under the cornice in classical architecture.
- Molet.**—In heraldry, a star of five or six points, the rays drawn with straight lines.
- Morse.**—Large clasp or brooch fastening cope across the breast.
- Mullion.**—A vertical post, standard, or upright dividing a window into two or more lights; generally chamfered, and often moulded.
- Muntin.**—The intermediate uprights in the framing of a door, screen, or panel, butting into or stopped by the rails.
- Nasal.**—Vertical bar or plate to protect nose.
- Nebuly.**—Heraldic term for a line or edge, following the fashion of the mediæval artists' conventional cloud.
- Neck-moulding.**—The narrow moulding at the bottom of a capital.
- Newel.**—The central post in a circular or winding staircase; also the principal posts at the angles of a dog-legged or well staircase.
- Nogging.**—The filling, generally of brick, between the posts, etc. of a timber-framed house.
- Ogee.**—A compound curve of two parts, one convex, the other concave; a *double-ogee* moulding is formed by two ogees meeting at their convex ends.
- Or.**—In heraldry, gold; a word which, like *argent*, was established in English blazon in the second half of the 16th century.
- Orders of Arches.**—Receding divisions, or concentric rings of vousoirs, generally moulded.
- Oriel Window.**—A projecting bay-window carried upon corbels or brackets.
- Orie.**—In heraldry, a term used of a number of small charges, as martlets or the like, set in the shield in the manner of a border. Also a wreath of twisted cloth worn on bascinet, or bare head, to take weight of helm; or on helm to hold mantle in place.
- Orphreys.**—Strips of embroidery on vestments.
- "Out of the Solid".**—Mouldings worked on the styles, rails, etc., of framing, instead of being fixed on to them.
- Oversailing Courses.**—A number of brick courses of which each course projects beyond the one below it.
- Pale.**—A vertical band down the middle of a shield.
- Palimpsest.**—Of a brass: re-used by engraving the back of an older engraved plate.
Of a wall-painting: superimposed on an earlier painting.
- Paly.**—In heraldry, a shield divided by lines palewise, generally into six divisions, unless otherwise emblazoned.
- Panache.**—A plume or brush of feathers worn on the helm.
- Pargetting.**—Ornamental plaster work on the surface of a wall.
- Parted or Party.**—In heraldry, a term used when a shield is divided into two parts down the middle. When two coats of arms are marshalled, each in one of these divisions, the one is said to be party or parted with the other, or, in the words of the later heraldry, to be impaling it. The word *party* or *parted* is also used for other specified divisions, as *party bendwise*.
- Parvise.**—Now generally used to denote a chamber above a porch.
- Passant** (of beasts, etc.).—In heraldry, walking and looking forward,—head in profile.
- Pastoral Staff.**—Staff ending in ornamented crook; carried by archbishops, bishops, and heads of monastic houses.
- Paten.**—A plate or salver for holding the Bread at the celebration of the Holy Communion.
- Paty** (*cross*).—See "Cross".
- Pauldron.**—Plate defence for the shoulders.
- Pediment.**—A low-pitched gable used in Classical and Renaissance architecture above a portico, at the end of a building, and above doors, windows, niches, etc.; sometimes the middle part is omitted, forming a "*broken*" pediment.
- Perk.**—A perch on which to hang vestments.
- Phoon.**—In heraldry, a broad arrow head.
- Pile.**—In heraldry, a triangular or wedge-shaped charge, issuing from the chief of the shield unless otherwise blazoned.
- Pilaster.**—A shallow pillar attached to and projecting from a wall.
- Piscina.**—A basin with a drain, set in a niche or recess in the wall S. of an altar.
- Pitch of Roof.**—The slope or angle of a ridged roof.
- Piinth.**—The projecting base of a wall, generally chamfered or moulded at the top; also the square member below a column.
- Poppy-head.**—The ornament at the heads of bench-standards, etc., in churches; generally carved with foliage and flowers, somewhat resembling a *fleur-de-lis*.
- Portcullis.**—A running gate, rising and falling in vertical grooves in the jambs of a doorway.
- Pourpoint.**—Defence of padded cloth or of leather set with metal studs.
- Powdered.**—A shield or charge with small charges scattered indiscriminately thereon is said to be powdered with them.
- Presbytery.**—The part of a church in which is placed the high altar, E. of the quire.
- Priests' Vestments** (*Mass*).—Amice, alb, girdle, stole, fanon, chasuble.
- Principals.**—Generally the larger rafters of a roof; also sometimes used for the tie-beams, purlins, and other main timbers.
- Processional Vestments.**—Same as canonical.

- Pulvinated Frieze.**—In Classical and Renaissance architecture, a frieze having a convex or bulging section.
- Purlin.**—A horizontal timber resting on the principal rafters of a roof-truss, and forming an intermediate support for the common rafters.
- Purple or Purpure.**—One of the colours in heraldry.
- Pyx.**—Any small box, but usually a vessel to contain the reserved Sacrament.
- Quarry.**—In glazing, small panes of glass, generally diamond-shaped or square, set diagonally.
- Quarter.**—In heraldry, the dexter corner of the shield; a charge made by enclosing that corner with a right-angled line taking in a quarter or somewhat less of the shield and giving it a tincture of its own.
- Quartered or Quarterly.**—A term which, in its original sense, belongs to a shield or charge divided crosswise into four quarters. After the practice of marshalling divers coats in the quarters of a shield had been established, the quarters themselves might be quartered for the admission of more coats, or the four original divisions increased to six or more, each being still termed a quarter.
- Quatrefoil.**—In heraldry, a four-petalled flower. *See* also "Foil".
- Queen-posts.**—A pair of vertical posts in a roof-truss equidistant from the middle line.
- Quills.**—Bars forming cross-guard of sword.
- Quilted Defence.**—Armour made of padded cloth, leather, etc.
- Quire-habit.**—In secular churches: for boys, a surplice only over the cassock; for clerks or vicars, the surplice and a black cope-like mantle, partly closed in front and put over the head, which was exchanged for a silk cope on festivals; canons put on over the surplice a grey amess. In monastic churches, all classes, whether canons regular, monks, friars, nuns, or novices wore the ordinary habit with a cope on festivals.
- Quoin.**—The dressed stones at the corners of a building.
- Ragged, Raguly.**—In heraldry, applied to a charge (commonly a bend) whose edges are ragged like a tree trunk with the limbs lopped away.
- Rampant** (of beasts, etc.).—In heraldry, erect; one hind paw on the ground, the other paws elevated.
- Rampart.**—A mound surrounding a fortified place.
- Rapier.**—Cut and thrust sword.
- Razed.**—Of a head, etc. in heraldry, having a ragged edge as though torn off.
- Rear arch.**—The arch on the inside of a wall enclosing a doorway or window opening.
- Rear-vault.**—The space between a rear arch and the outer stonework of a window.
- Rebate** (*rabbet, rabbit*).—A continuous rectangular notch cut on the edge of a solid.
- Reliquary.**—A small box or other receptacle for relics.
- Rerebrace.**—Plate or leather defence for upper arm.
- Reredos.**—A hanging, wall, or screen of stone or wood at the back of an altar or dais.
- Respond.**—The half-pillar or pier at the end of an arcade.
- Revetment.**—A retaining wall of masonry against a bank of earth.
- Roll-moulding.**—A plain round moulding cut upon the edges of stone and woodwork, etc.
- Rood** (*Rood-beam, Rood-screen, Rood-loft*).—A cross or crucifix. The *Great Rood* was set up at the E. end of the nave with accompanying figures of St. Mary and St. John; it was generally carved in wood, and fixed on the loft or head of the rood-screen, or in a special beam (the *Rood-beam*), reaching from wall to wall. Sometimes the rood was merely painted on the wall above the chancel-arch or on a closed wood partition or tympanum in the upper half of the arch. The *Rood-screen* is the open screen spanning the E. end of the nave, shutting off the chancel; in the 15th century a narrow gallery was often constructed above the cornice to carry the rood and other images and candles, and it was also used as a music gallery. The loft was approached by a staircase (and occasionally by more than one), either of wood or in a turret built in the wall wherever most convenient, and, when the loft was carried right across the building, the intervening walls of the nave were often pierced with narrow archways. Many of the roods were destroyed at the Reformation, and their final removal, with the loft, was ordered in 1561.
- Roundel.**—A round disc or small sphere as a heraldic charge.
- Rubble.**—Walling of rough unsquared stones or flints.
- Rustic work, rusticated joints.**—Masonry in which the jointing is accentuated by grooves.
- Sabatons.**—Articulated plate defences for the feet.
- Sable.**—In heraldry, black.
- Salade.**—Light steel headpiece, frequently with vizor.
- Saltaire.**—In heraldry, an X-shaped cross; also called St. Andrew's cross.
- Sanctus.**—A small bell, usually hung in a bell-cot over the E. gable of the nave, or in the steeple, and rung at the Elevation of the Host during mass. The name is also applied to small bells of post Reformation date.
- Sash-window.**—A window of which the part to open is made to slide up and down, with pulleys and counter-balances. In late 17th or early 18th-century work the frames were placed almost flush with the outer face of the walls (*flush-sash*, or *outside sash*).
- Scallop.**—A shellfish, a common charge in heraldry.
- Scalloped capital.**—A later development of the 12th-century cushion capital.
- Scappled Flints.**—Split flints.
- Scarp.**—A vertical or sloping face of earth in a ditch or moat, or cut in the slope of a hill, facing away from the place which it helps to defend.
- Scroll-moulding.**—A rounded moulding of two parts, the upper projecting beyond the lower, thus resembling a scroll of parchment.
- Scutcheon or Scocheon.**—A shield, a charge in heraldry. *Voided Scutcheon*, a scutcheon whose border alone is seen; incorrectly termed in modern heraldry an Orle. A door handle in the form of a pendent ring, etc. A covering for a keyhole.
- Sedilia** (sing. *sedile*, a seat).—The seats on the S. side of the chancel, quire, or chapel near the altar, used by the ministers during the Mass.
- Sexpartite vault.**—*See* "Vaulting".
- Shaft.**—A small pillar.
- Shafted jambs.**—A jamb containing one or more shafts either engaged or detached.
- Shell-keep.**—A wall of masonry encircling the top of the mount in a Norman castle.
- Shingles.**—Tiles made of cleft oak; used for covering spires, etc.
- Sinister.**—In heraldry, the left half of a shield (from the position of the holder).
- Slip tiles.**—Tiles moulded with a design in intaglio which was then filled in, before burning, with a clay of a different colour.
- Slupe.**—A mediæval term for a narrow passage between two buildings; generally used for that from the cloister to the cemetery of a monastic establishment.

- Soffit.**—The under side of a staircase, lintel, cornice, arch, canopy, etc.
- Soffit-cusps.**—Cusps springing from the flat soffit of an arched head, and not from its chamfered sides or edges.
- Solar.**—An upper chamber in a mediæval house reserved for the private use of the family.
- Sollerets.**—Shoes of articulated plates.
- Spandrel.**—The triangular-shaped space above the haunch of an arch; the two outer edges generally form a rectangle, as in an arched and square-headed doorway; the name is also applied to a space within a curved brace below a tie-beam, etc. and to any similar spaces.
- Spire, Broach - spire, Needle - spire.**—The tall pointed termination, usually of stone or wood, forming the roof of a tower or turret. A *Broach-spire* rises from the sides of the tower without a parapet, the angles of a square tower being surmounted, in this case, by half-pyramids against the alternate faces of the spire, when octagonal. A *Needle-spire* is small and narrow, and rises from the middle of the tower-roof well within the parapet.
- Splay.**—A sloping face making an angle less than a right-angle with the main surface, as in window jambs, etc.
- Springing-line.**—The level at which an arch springs from its supports.
- Sprocket-pieces.**—Short lengths of timber covering the ends of roof-rafters to flatten the angle or pitch of the roof at the eaves.
- Spurs.**—*Prick*: in form of plain goad; early form.
Rouel: with spiked wheel; later form.
- Squint.**—A piercing through a wall to allow a view of an altar from places whence it could otherwise not be seen.
- Stages of Tower.**—The divisions marked by horizontal string-courses externally.
- Stanchion, stanchion.**—The upright iron bars in a screen, window, etc.
- Stole.**—A long narrow strip of embroidery with fringed ends worn above the alb by a deacon over the left shoulder, and by priests and bishops over both shoulders.
- Stops.**—Projecting stones at the ends of labels, string-courses, etc. against which the mouldings finish; they are usually carved in various forms, such as shields, bunches of foliage, human or grotesque heads, etc.; a finish at the end of any moulding or chamfer bringing the corner out to a square edge, or sometimes, in the case of a moulding, to a chamfered edge. A splayed stop has a plain sloping face, but in many other cases the face is moulded.
- Stoup.**—A vessel, placed near an entrance doorway, to contain holy water; those remaining are usually in the form of a deeply-dished stone set in a niche. Also called *Holy-water Stones*, or *Holy-water Stocks*.
- String-course.**—A projecting horizontal band of brick or stone in a wall; usually moulded.
- Strut.**—A timber forming a sloping support to a horizontal beam, etc.
- Style.**—The vertical members of a frame into which are tenoned the ends of the rails or horizontal pieces.
- Sub-deacons' Vestments** (*Mass*).—Amice, alb, tunicle, fanon.
- Surcoat.**—Coat, usually sleeveless, worn over armour.
- Tabard.**—Short loose surcoat, open at sides, sometimes worn with armour, and emblazoned with arms; distinctive garment of heralds.
- Taces or tonlets.**—Articulated defence for hips and lower part of body.
- Tapul.**—Ridge down centre of breastplate.
- Tie-beam.**—The horizontal transverse beam in a roof, tying together the feet of the rafters to counteract the thrust.
- Timber-framed building.**—A building of which the walls are built of open timbers and covered with plaster or boarding, or with interstices filled in with brickwork.
- Totternhoe stone.**—Clunch from the Totternhoe beds.
- Tracery.**—The ornamental work in the head of a window, screen, panel, etc. formed by the curving and interlacing of bars of stone or wood, and grouped together, generally over two or more lights or bays.
- Transom.**—A horizontal bar of stone or wood across the upper half of a window opening, doorway, or panel.
- Trefoil.**—In heraldry, a three-lobed leaf, with a pendent stalk.
- Tressure.**—Heraldic term for a voided scocheon surrounded by another. Set about on the outer edge of the outer voided scocheon and on the inner edge of the inner one, with alternate heads and tails of fleurs de lis, it is called a *flowered tressure*, or, by careful blazoners, a *tressure flowered and counter-flowered*.
- Tripping.**—Applied, in heraldry, to stags, etc. walking or passant.
- Truss.**—A number of timbers framed together to bridge a space or form a bracket, to be self-supporting, and to carry other timbers. The *trusses* of a roof are generally named after a peculiar feature in their construction, such as *King-post*, *Queen-post*, *Hammer-beam*, etc. (*q.v.*).
- Tuilles.**—In armour, plates attached to and hanging from the edge of taces, or tonlets.
- Tumulus.**—A burial mound.
- Tunicle.**—Similar to dalmatic.
- Tympanum.**—An enclosed space in the head of an arch, doorway, etc. or in the triangle of a pediment.
- Types of Houses.**—See "Houses".
- Vair.**—In heraldry, fur; it is indicated by barring the field or charge (*see Barry*), each division being divided athwart by a waved or battled line into silver and azure. Other tinctures are found, but must be specified by the blazoners as *vairy ermine* and *gules*, etc.
- Vallum.**—A rampart.
- Vambrace.**—Plate defence for lower arm.
- Vamplates.**—Funnel-shaped hand-guard of lance.
- Vaulting.**—An arched ceiling or roof of stone, brick, or wood. *Barrel vaulting* (sometimes called *waggon head vaulting*) is a vault unbroken in its length by cross vaults. A *groined vault* (or cross vaulting) is one crossed at right angles by another. A *rib-vault* is a framework of arched ribs carrying the material which covers in the spaces between them. One bay of vaulting, divided into four quarters or compartments, is termed *quadripartite*; but often the bay is divided longitudinally into two subsidiary bays, each equalling a bay of the wall supports; the vaulting bay is thus divided into six compartments, and is termed *sex-partite*. A more complicated form is *lierne vaulting*; this contains secondary ribs, which do not spring from the wall-supports, but cross from main rib to main rib, producing a star-shaped plan. *Fan vaulting* is made up of compartments or bays, each containing numerous ribs, spreading from a common pendent in equal curves, and giving a fan-like effect when seen from below.
- Vernicle.**—A representation of the face of Christ printed upon the napkin.
- Vert.**—In heraldry, green.

Vestments (ecclesiastical).—Sec alb, amice, amess, apparels, archbishops' vestments, bishops' vestments, buskins, canonical quire habit, cassock, chasuble, cope, cross staff, dalmatic, deacons' vestments, fanon, mitred abbots' vestments, morse, orphreys, pastoral staff, priests' vestments, processional vestments, quire habit, sub-deacons' vestments, stole, tunicle.

Vizor.—Hinged face-guard of bascinet, salade, close helmet, etc.

Voided.—In heraldry, with the middle part cut away, leaving a margin.

Volute.—A spiral form of ornament.

Voussoirs.—The stones forming an arch.

Waggon-head Vault.—See "Vaulting".

Wall-plate.—A timber laid lengthwise on the wall to receive the ends of the rafters and other joists.

Water-bouget.—See "Bouget".

Wattle and daub.—An old form of plastering in timber-framed buildings.

Wave-mould.—A compound mould formed by a convex curve between two concave curves.

Weather-boarding.—Horizontal boards nailed to the uprights of timber-framed buildings and made to overlap; the boards are wedge-shaped in section, the upper edge being the thinner.

Weathering (to sills, tops of buttresses, etc.).—A sloping surface for casting off water, etc.

Well-staircase.—A staircase of several flights and generally square, surrounding a space or "well".

Wichert or Whitchet (white earth).—A local term for a kind of white marl or mud found at Haddenham, Dinton, and in the district, and used unburnt mixed with chopped straw for walling.

Wimple.—Scarf covering chin and throat.

Window.—A term applied to the stone, brick, or wood-work forming the window opening, as well as the glass.

Wyver or Wyvern.—A dragon-like monster with a beaked head, two legs with claws, and tail sometimes coiled in a knot. The earlier examples show wings.

INDEX.

(Combined Index of the Inventories of South and North Buckinghamshire.)

- The Abbey or Abbey Farm**, Little Marlow. I. 231-2.
Abbey Farm, Ravenstone. II. 252.
Abel, arms. II. 103.
Abel:
 Mary, *see* Verney.
 Will., floor slab to, 1661. II. 103.
Abingdon, John Blacknall of, *see* Blacknall.
Abington, Northants, Sir Edm. Hampden of, *see* Hampden.
Ackhamstead. II. 5.
Ackhamstead Chapel, Great Marlow. I. 168; II. 22.
Adams, Thomas, brass of, 1626, and Elizabeth, his wife. II. 289.
Addames, Robert, brass to, 1616, and his wife. II. 289.
Addington. II. 32, 53-4.
Addington, John Leigh of, *see* Leigh.
Adstock. II. 54-5.
"Adulterine" or Unlicensed Castles. II. 16.
Aethelred of Mercia. II. 11.
Agret, John, parson of Latimer, imprisoned for Lollardy, 15th century. II. 22.
Akeley. II. 55-6.
Akeman Street. II. 2, 3, 12, 345.
Alabaster Figures and Monuments in churches:
 see also Sectional Prefaces.
 14TH-CENTURY:
 Aylesbury. I. 26-7.
 Haversham. II. 145.
 15TH-CENTURY:
 Bletchley. II. 65.
 Boveney. I. 60.
 Grandborough. II. 119.
 Slough. I. 279.
 Stewkley. II. 277.
 16TH-CENTURY:
 Aylesbury. I. 27.
 Chenies. I. 89.
 Marlow Urban. I. 252.
 Middle Claydon. II. 198.
 Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
 Wing. II. 334.
 c. 1600:
 Bletchley. II. 65.
 Chenies. I. 89.
 17TH-CENTURY:
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.
 Castle Thorpe. II. 80.
 Chenies. I. 89, 89-90.
 Chesham. I. 94.
 Chilton. I. 103-5.
 Datchet. I. 114.
 Dorney. I. 128.
 Eton. I. 146.
 Fawley. I. 156.
 Fulmer. I. 159.
 Hambleton. I. 186.
 High Wycombe. I. 196.
 Oakley. I. 264.
 Quainton. II. 242.
 Shenley Church End. II. 257.
 Soulbury. II. 268.
 Waddesdon. I. 309.
 Wing. II. 334.
Alden, Margaret, plate given to Newton Longville Church, 1685. II. 214.
Aldriche, Wyllm., and Agnes, his wife, and children, brasses of. I. 71.
Aldridge family, tombstones, 17th-century. I. 114.
Alford, arms. I. 204.
"Alianora . . .", slab to, 14th-century. II. 281.
Alien monastic houses. II. 20, 215.
Allards Farm, Burnham. I. 77.
Alford, Roger, monument of, 1580, and Eliz., his wife. I. 204.
Allen:
 Amy, d. of John, vicar of Whaddon, *see* Emerdon.
 Bridget, widow of John, *see* Bulstrode.
 Helen, d. of Edw., *see* Proby.
 Thos., of Worcester, fellow of Eton, brass of, 1636. I. 145.
Allerds, Lord of the Manor of, *see* Eyre, Thos.
Allestree, Rich., provost, Eton College (1665-1680):
 Arms. I. 146.
 Monument, 1680. I. 146.
 Work on College. I. 146, 143; II. 25.
Alli, Lavendon held by. II. 13.
Allwey, Dorothy, d. of Ralph, of Shenley, *see* Barnard.
Almshouses, 17th-century:
 Amersham. I. 7-8.
 Dinton. I. 126-7.
 Eton. II. 24.
 Great Linford. II. 127-8.
 High Wycombe. I. 202.
 Hugghenden. I. 210.
 Langley Marish. I. 226-7.
 Little Brickhill. II. 175.
 Quainton. II. 246.
 Ravenstone. II. 252-3.
 Shenley Church End. II. 258.
 Wing. II. 336.
 Worminghall. I. 325-6.
Alms-shovels, 17th-century:
 see also Sectional Preface. II.
 Little Brickhill. II. 175.
 Tingewick. II. 300.
 Water Stratford. II. 310.
 Whaddon. II. 321.
Alscott, Rich. Brawne of, *see* Brawne.
Alsi, son-in-law of Wulfward White. II. 15.
Alston, Sir Jos., of Bradwell Abbey, bart., floor slab to, 1688. II. 69.
Altar cross, *see* Sectional Preface. I.
Altar slabs:
 Addington. II. 53.
 Hillesden. II. 148.
 Hoggeston. II. 152.
 Ickford. I. 215.
 Little Hampden. I. 162.
 Stoke Poges. I. 288.
Altars, *see* Sectional Prefaces.
Altar tombs, *see under* Monuments, Funeral.
Alwin, lands of, granted to Will. Peverel. II. 15.
Ambrosden Hall, Oxon, chair from. II. 189.
Ambrose, St., glass. II. 149.
Amerden. II. 8.

(Combined Index of the Inventories of South and North Buckinghamshire.)

Amersham. I. 1-14; II. 2, 15, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27.**Amersham Common.** I. 12-14.**Amos,** painted figure. II. 221.**Andrew, St.:**

Carved figure. II. 209.

Image. I. 89.

Andrews, Marg., d. of Sir Hen., baronet, floor slab to, 1680. II. 160.**Angle Way,** Long Crendon. I. 235.**Anglo-Saxon** period. II. 11.**Anglo-Saxon** remains discovered in tumulus at Taplow. I. 294.**Ankerwick Nunnery.** II. 20.**Ankerwyke,** Wyrardisbury. I. 329.**Anne, Alex.,** 'presbyter', brass of, 1526. II. 198.**Anne, St.,** image. I. 50.**Apgwyllym,** arms. I. 58.**Apses:**

Bledlow, indications of. I. 53.

Hitcham, foundations found. I. 203.

Arabesque Work:

Amersham, overmantel. I. 5.

Bierton with Broughton Parish Church, border to chair. I. 49.

Bletchley:

Font cover. II. 64.

Slab. II. 65.

Buckingham Castle House, overmantel. II. 77.

Chearsley, fireplace. I. 87.

Cheddington, communion table and pulpit. II. 83.

Chenies, altar tomb. I. 89.

Chesham, overmantel. I. 94.

Chetwode, The Manor House, fireplace. II. 87.

Dorton, Dorton Court. I. 133.

Hardmead. II. 140.

Little Ickford, Manor Farm. I. 217.

Mentmore, Ledburn Manor House, fireplace. II. 197.

Monks Risborough, The Manor Farm. I. 261.

Preston Bisset, Cowley Farm. II. 240.

Radclive, The Manor House. II. 250.

Stony Stratford West Church, chest. II. 285.

Upper Winchendon Parish Church, font cover. I. 300.

Weston Turville Parish Church, chairs. I. 315.

Woughton-on-the-Green, communion table. II. 347.

Arbour Cottages, Leyhill Common, Chesham. I. 99-100.**Arch of Oak,** 13th-century, Slough Parish Church. I. 278, 279.**Arches,** arms. II. 92.**Arden, Rich.,** fellow of Eton, brass of, 1509. I. 145.**Ardenham House,** Aylesbury. I. 30.**Armage, Rt. Rev. Jas.,** Usher, Archbp. of. I. 364.**Armour:***See also* Brasses and Indents, military, and Effigies, military.**FUNERAL HELMS:**

Bletchley. II. 65.

Chenies. I. 90.

Chilton. I. 105.

Fulmer. I. 159.

Hitcham. I. 204.

Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.

Quanton. II. 242.

Stantonbury. II. 271.

Stoke Poges. I. 288.

Winchendon. I. 300.

Wing. II. 335.

Armour: *cont'd.***HELMETS:**

Haddenham Parish Church. I. 179.

15th-century, Tyringham with Filgrave, vizor. II. 307.

Sword, etc., Stantonbury Parish Church. II. 271.

Ascott House, Wing. II. 336.**Ashby, Rob.,** tombstone, 1685. I. 204.**Ashendon.** I. 14-16; II. 6.**Asheridge Farm,** Chesham. I. 98.**Ashfield,** arms. II. 257.**Ashfield,** Cecilia, d. of Sir Edm., *see* Fortescue.**Ashfyld,** Sir Edm., kt., monument to, 1577, and Eleanor, his wife. II. 257.**Ashgood Farm,** Horton. I. 207.**Ashlar,** *see under* Building Materials.**Ashley Green.** I. 16-18; II. 3.**Ashridge.** II. 2.**Ashridge College.** II. 20.**Ashridge Farm,** Radnage. I. 275.**Ashwell's Farm,** Chalfont St. Peter. I. 85.**Askett,** Monks Risborough. I. 260-I.**Askowe, Chris.,** brass of, Margery, his wife, and Will, son of Margery, c. 1500-20. I. 323.**Aston.** II. 14.**Aston Abbots.** II. 6, 56-7, 23.**Aston Clinton.** I. 18-21; II. 3, 8.**Aston Ivinghoe.** II. 22.**Aston Mullins Farm,** Dinton. I. 125.**Aston Sandford.** I. 22.**Astwood.** II. 57-9.**Astwoodbury House,** Astwood. II. 58.**Athawes' Farm,** Swanbourne. II. 293.**Atkins,** arms. II. 209.**Atkins:**

Dame Rebecca, church-plate given by. II. 209.

Sir Rich., floor slab to, 1696. II. 209.

Atoun:

Agnes, brass to, 15th-century. II. 173.

John, prior of Chicksands. II. 173.

Attenbury, Frances, d. of Thos., monument to, 1685. II. 186.**Atton:**

Bart., bellfounder. I. 132; II. 100, 123, 152, 182, 236, 249, 263, 267, 272, 283, 300, 310.

Rob., bellfounder. I. 15, 132, 247; II. 118, 123, 130, 136, 228, 230, 281, 300, 301, 341.

Attons, The, bellfounders. II. 34.**Atwater, Will.,** Bp. of Lincoln, *see* Lincoln.**Aubrey,** arms. I. 58.**Augustin, St.,** glass. II. 149.**Aumberdine,** Nichole de, brass of, c. 1340. I. 293.**Austin Canons,** houses of:

Chetwode. II. 19, 85.

Long Crendon. I. 72-5, 244-6; II. 19.

Missenden. I. 173; II. 19.

Ravenstone. II. 19.

Austin nuns, Burnham Abbey. II. 19.**Awbrey,** Raufe, brass to, 15th-century. I. 221.**Aylesbury,** arms. II. 257.**Aylesbury:** I. 22-40; II. 1, 2, 3-4, 5, 12-13, 15, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.Thos. Scott of, *see* Scott.**Aylesbury,** Prebendary of, *see* Swayn, Thos.**Aylesbury, Vale of.** II. 7.**Aylett,** arms. II. 268.**Aylett,** Penelope, d. of Thos., *see* Lovett.**Babham, Margaret,** founder of Bledlow-Mannet Charity, inscription. I. 55.**Babyngton, arms.** II. 201.**Babyngton, Adam,** rector of Milton Keynes, brass of, 1427. II. 101.**Bacombe Hill,** Wendover. I. 313.

Badlesmere, arms. I. 185.

Bagley, bellfounder. II. 228.

Bagley:

Hen., bellfounder. I. 15; II. 67, 148, 228, 260, 317, 323.
Matthew, bellfounder. II. 317.

Baker, Eliz., wife of Giles, brass to, 1641. I. 145.

Baker's Farm, Lower Winchendon. I. 248.

Balch, Kath., wife of John, tablet, with arms, 1679. I. 114.

Baldwin's Shore, Eton. I. 152.

Baldwin's Wood, Wendover. I. 313.

Baldwyn, 'Ales', wife of Geo., brass of, 1611. II. 61.

Ballinger Common, Great Missenden. I. 176.

Ballinger Farm, Great Missenden. I. 176.

Balls, Dudley, d. of Will., of Catlidge, Suff., *see* Evelyn.

Bampton, Ann, wife of Sam, floor slab to, 1697. I. 15.

Bank Farm, Wendover. I. 311.

The Baptist Chapel, Stony Stratford West. II. 285-6.

Barbara, St., carving. II. 92.

'Bardfield', John, of 'Chevfield'. II. 198.

Barge-Boards:

14th-century, Stoke Poges Parish Church. I. 288.

15th-century, Weston Turville Parish Church. I. 315.

15th or 16th-century, Horton. I. 208.

16TH-CENTURY:

Chalfont St. Giles. I. 83.

Chalfont St. Peter. I. 85.

Langley Marish. I. 229.

Wendover. I. 308.

16TH or 17TH-CENTURY:

Ashendon, Pollicott Farm. I. 15.

Aylesbury. I. 35.

17TH-CENTURY:

Aylesbury. I. 32.

Chesham. I. 96.

Little Marlow Parish Church. I. 231.

Marsh Gibbon. II. 190, 191.

Princes Risborough. I. 271.

Wing. II. 337.

Barkeley, arms. I. 114.

Barkeley, Kath., wife of Sir Mores, brass to, 1559. I. 114.

Barker, arms. II. 123.

Barker:

Chris., tablet, b. 1599, and Rachel, his wife, 1607.
I. 114.

Daniel, tablet, 1700. I. 267.

Robert, monument, 1636, and Marie, his wife, 1653.
II. 123.

Dr. Thos., vice-provost of Eton, rector of Petworth,
brass of, 1489. I. 145.

Will., rector of Hardwick, tablet to, 1669.

Barker's Farm, Amersham. I. 12.

Barlow, Eliz., *see* Day.

Barnard, Dorothy, brass of, 1634. II. 341.

Barnes Grove, Little Hampden. I. 163.

Barns:

15th-century building material, Great Kimble, Manor
Farm. I. 167-8.

15th or 16th-century, Towersey. I. 297.

16TH-CENTURY:

Addington. II. 54.

Aylesbury. I. 33, 38.

Coleshill. I. 108-9.

Edlesborough. II. 109-10, 110.

Ellesborough. I. 139.

Great Linford. II. 128.

Hambleton. I. 187.

Hawridge. I. 191.

Iver. I. 222.

Marsworth. II. 195.

Stoke Mandeville. I. 282, 282-3.

Stoke Poges. I. 290.

Wendover. I. 312.

Wooburn. I. 324.

Barns: cont'd.

16TH or 17TH-CENTURY:

Amersham. I. 11.

Burnham. I. 79.

Chesham, part of wall. I. 96.

Great Horwood. II. 125, 126.

Langley Marish. I. 228.

Newton Longville. II. 217, 218.

Sherington. II. 261.

Stewkley. II. 279.

Whitechurch. II. 328.

Winslow. II. 343.

Wooburn. I. 324.

c. 1600, Wendover. I. 309.

17TH-CENTURY:

Amersham. I. 12.

Ashendon. I. 15.

Aston Clinton. I. 21.

Astwood. II. 58-9.

Aylesbury. I. 39, 40.

Barton Hartshorn. II. 60.

Beaconsfield. I. 47.

Biddlesden. II. 63.

Bletchley. II. 66.

Bradwell Abbey. II. 70.

Buckingham. II. 77.

Burnham. I. 74, 77, 79.

Chesham. I. 96, 97, 98, 99.

Chesham Bois. I. 102.

Chicheley. II. 90.

Cuddington. I. 112.

Denham. I. 119.

East Claydon. II. 104.

Grandborough. II. 120.

Great Brickhill. II. 121, 122.

Great Marlow. I. 169.

Hambleton. I. 188, 189.

Hardwick. II. 143.

Hedgerley Dean. I. 193.

Hitcham. I. 205.

Hughenden. I. 211.

Iver. I. 222.

Little Horwood. II. 177.

Little Marlow. I. 232.

Long Crendon. I. 239, 240-241.

Marsh Gibbon. II. 191, 192.

Nash. II. 206.

Newton Longville. II. 217.

Padbury. II. 234.

Quainton. II. 247, 248.

Saunderton. I. 276.

Shalstone. II. 253.

Shenley Brook End. II. 254.

Sherington. II. 261.

Simpson. II. 264.

Slough. I. 280.

Soulbury. II. 270.

Stoke Poges. I. 290.

Weedon. II. 314.

Wendover. I. 311.

West Wycombe, Lane End. I. 321.

Westbury. II. 316.

Weston Turville. I. 317.

Winslow. II. 343.

Medieval, Worminghall. I. 326.

UNCERTAIN DATE:

West Wycombe, Wheeler End Common. I. 320.

Barrel Vault, *see* under Roofs, Vaulted.

Barrows, *see* Tumuli, under Earthworks.

Bartholomew, St., glass. I. 178.

Bartlet, Jas., bellfounder. I. 115.

Barton, Read of, *see* Read.

Barton:

John (*alias* Bayle), *see* Bayle.
 John, Buckingham School probably founded by. II. 23.
 John, senior and junior, mentioned on brass. II. 286.
 John, junior, and Isabel, his wife, effigies, 15th-century. II. 299.

John, floor slab to, 1701. II. 209.
 Mary, floor slab to. II. 169.
 Will., brass of, 1389, and wife. II. 295-6.

Barton Hartshorn. II. 59-60.**Barton's Hospital**, Buckingham. II. 74.**Bassin**, 15th-century, fragment, Wing church. II. 335.**Basset**, arms. I. 58, 59.**Bassetsbury Manor House**, High Wycombe. I. 202-3.**Bassetsbury Mill**, High Wycombe. I. 203.**Bateman**, arms. I. 146.**Bateman**, Maria, monument, 1657. I. 146.**Bath**, Fras., d. of Will., Earl of, and Eliz. Russell, *see* Bourghier.**Bath stone**, *see under* Building Material.**Baths**, Roman, *see under* Roman Remains.**The Battery**, Newport Pagnell. II. 209.**Batterson**, Hen., tablet to, 1682, Anne, his wife, 1689, and sons, Hen., 1680, and Mich., 1696. I. 304.**Bawdyn**, Will., brass of, 1600. II. 61.**Bayeux**, Bishop of. II. 15.**Bayle**, John (*alias* Barton), brass of, 1487, and Margaret, his wife. I. 247.**Bayley**, Margaret, wife of Thomas, S.T.P., principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, monument to, 1701.**Baylis House**, Stoke Poges. I. 289-90.**Bayliss Farm**, Penn. I. 268-9.**Bay windows:**

Addington, The Old Manor House. II. 54.
 Aylesbury. I. 33.
 Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 58.
 Cuddington, Tyingham Hall. I. 111.
 Dinton, Upper Waldrige Farm. I. 126.
 Dorton, Dorton House. I. 133.
 East Claydon, White House Farm. II. 103.
 Ellesborough, Chequers Court. I. 140, 141.
 Eton, cloister buildings. I. 147, 148, 149.
 Great Missenden, The Gables. I. 173.
 High Wycombe. I. 199.
 Lower Winchendon, Winchendon Priory. I. 247.
 Marsh Gibbon, The Manor House. I. 190.
 Towersey. I. 296.
See also Oriel Windows.

Baxter, Eliz., wife of Moses, floor slab to, 1700. II. 305.**The Bazaar**, Penny Stratford. II. 114.**Beachampton**. II. 26, 60-3.**Beachendon Farm**, Waddesdon. I. 304.**The Beacon**, Cublington. II. 18, 99.**Beacon Hill**, Ellesborough. I. 142.**Beacon Hill**, Ivinghoe. II. 154, 158.**Beaconsfield**. I. 40-47. II. 2, 4, 31.**Beake**, arms. I. 178.**Beake**, Rich., tablet, 1627. I. 178.**Beale**, arms. I. 94; II. 308.**Beale:**

Bartholomew, monument to, 1660, and Katherine, his wife, 1657. II. 308.
 Mary, floor slab to, 1677. I. 94.
 Will., floor slab to, 1677. I. 234.

Beamangreen Wood, Bradenham. I. 62.**Beauchamp**, Will. II. 16.**de Beauchamp**, Will., Earl of Warwick. II. 17.**Beaufort**, Hen., cardinal of England, bp. of Winchester, *see* Winchester**Bedcurtains**, embroidered, 17th-century, Linford Hall, Little Linford. II. 179.**Bede**. II. 12.**Bedford:**

Bell at Sherington Church, cast at. II. 260.

Bedford: cont'd.

Font at St. Cuthbert Church, from. II. 129.

Watts of, *see* Watts.

Bedford, arms. II. 116.**Bedford:**

Anne, Countess of, Bedford Chapel, Chenies, built by. I. 90.

Anne, d. of Fras. Russell, Earl of, *see* Warwick.

Bridget, Dowager Countess of, tomb, 1600. I. 89.

Eliz., wife of John Russell, Earl of, tomb. I. 89.

Fran., Lord Russell, Earl of, Knight of the Garter, Privy Councillor, etc., to Queen Elizabeth, tomb, d. 1585. I. 89-90.

John, Lord Russell, 1st Earl of, Knight of the Garter, Lord High Admiral, etc.:

The Manor House, Chenies, probably built by, c. 1530. I. 90.

Tomb, d. 1555. I. 89.

Katherine, Countess of. I. 90.

Margaret, wife of Fras., Lord Russell, Earl of, tomb. I. 89-90.

Mary, *see* Wrighte.

Will., Earl of, monument erected by. I. 90.

Will., 5th Earl, 1st Duke of, d. 1683, and Anne, his wife, monument. I. 90.

Bedford Chapel, Chenies. I. 88-90.**Bedfordshire**, sheriff, *see* Fleetwood, Thos.**Bedsteads**, *see under* Furniture.**Bedyll**, Thos., brass to, 1527, and to Margaret and Johan, his wives. I. 115.**Bekes of Haddenham**. II. 26.**Bekynton**, bishop (1443). II. 24.**Bell cages:**

Soulbury. II. 267.

Weston Underwood. II. 317.

Bell-cots:**CHURCHES:**

Aston Clinton. I. 20.

Little Linford. II. 179.

Little Woolstone. II. 180.

North Crawley, traces. II. 219.

Preston Bisset. II. 239.

SECULAR:

Hulcott. I. 211.

Ludgershall. I. 249.

Oakley. I. 263.

Saunderton, mediæval framework. I. 276.

Steeple Claydon School. II. 273.

Bell Farm, Eton Wick. I. 153-4.**Bellfounders:****Atton:**

Bart. I. 132; II. 34, 100, 123, 152, 182, 236, 249, 263, 267, 272, 283, 300, 316.

Rob. I. 15, 34, 118, 123, 132, 247; II. 34, 130, 136, 228, 230, 281, 300, 301, 341.

Bagley. II. 228.**Bagley:**

Hen. I. 15; II. 67, 148, 228, 260, 323, 317.

Matthew. II. 148, 317.

Bartlet, Jas. I. 115.**Bolter**, Nathaniel. II. 118.**Burford**, Rob. II. 257.**Carter:**

John. I. 315.

Jos. I. 128, 171, 234, 318; II. 338.

Chandler. I. 315; II. 34, 166, 194, 198, 236, 267, 277, 298, 347.

Chandler:

Anthony. II. 56, 67, 71, 98, 100, 116, 123, 130, 133, 141, 145, 152, 166, 175, 176, 180, 196, 201, 209, 221, 238, 277, 289, 308, 320, 338.

George. II. 194, 265, 320.

Rich. I. 49, 124, 191, 292, 300; II. 55, 61, 83, 123, 180, 169, 189, 225, 263, 277, 330.

Bellfounders: cont'd.

- Clarke, John. II. 94.
 Crowch, Richard. II. 140.
 Danyell, John. I. 234, 315; II. 338.
 Deane, Hen. I. 255.
 Dier, John. II. 83.
 Eldridge :
 Bryan. I. 192.
 Rich. I. 71, 279; II. 272.
 Thos. II. 241.
 Will. I. 128.

Hasylwood, Will. I. 87, 218.

Hille:

- Joan, widow of Rich. II. 80.
 Rich. II. 298.

Hodson:

- Chris. I. 7.
 John. II. 91, 212.

Jordan, Hen. II. 71, 182.

Kebyll. I. 101; II. 179.

Keene:

- Jas. I. 63, 68, 171, 211; II. 58, 67, 71, 83, 102, 105, 141, 145, 160, 175, 202, 221, 225, 230, 252, 263, 287, 307, 310.
 Rich. I. 54, 59, 104, 171, 250, 295; II. 287, 341.

Knight:

- Ellis. I. 22, 60, 124, 128, 145, 161, 171, 207, 216, 234, 247, 255, 259, 274, 282, 292, 295, 298, 305; II. 118, 267, 333.
 Fran. I. 124, 207; II. 333.
 Hen. I. 22, 71, 87, 114, 124, 165, 209, 218, 234, 255, 284, 298, 318; II. 189, 194, 241, 267, 333.
 Will. I. 218.

Landen, Rog. I. 156; II. 118, 267.

March, Rich. II. 173.

Michael, John. I. 209.

Newcombe. II. 160, 201, 228, 252, 312, 315.

Newcombe, Rob. II. 141, 152, 236.

Peter of Weston. II. 294.

Rigby, Alex. I. 276; II. 94, 163, 172.

Rofford, John. I. 234; II. 252, 283.

Rufford, William. II. 140.

Saunders, John. I. 156, 159, 204; II. 83, 166.

Sturdy, John. I. 93; II. 55, 283.

Wakefield, Will. II. 338.

Walgrave, John. II. 58, 69, 300.

Watts. II. 228, 260, 315.

Welles, Will. II. 166.

White, John. II. 152.

Whitmore, W. I. 224.

Wymbis, Mich. of. I. 61, 229; II. 34, 69.

Yare, Will. I. 26.

Bell-frames:**17TH-CENTURY:**

- Bradwell. II. 69.
 Dorton. I. 132.
 Drayton Parslow. II. 100.
 Lavendon. II. 163.
 Little Woolstone. II. 180.
 Mentmore. II. 196.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 209.
 Radnage. I. 274.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 281.
 Walton. II. 308.

UNCERTAIN DATE:

- Brill. I. 63.
 Broughton. II. 71.
 Grendon Underwood. II. 130.
 Hoggaston. II. 152.
 Ivinghoe. II. 156.
 Iver. I. 220.
 Little Horwood. II. 176.
 Medmenham. I. 255.
 Milton Keynes. II. 281.

Bell-frames: cont'd.**UNCERTAIN DATE: cont'd.**

- Pitstone. II. 238.
 Sherington. II. 260.
 Thornton. II. 298.
 Turweston. II. 301.
 Waddesdon. I. 303.
 Wendover. I. 305.
 Worminghall. I. 325.

Bellingdon. II. 2.

Bellingdon End Farm, Chesham. I. 98.

Bellingdon Farm, Chesham. I. 98.

Bellingham, Walter, Ireland King of Arms, inscription to, 1487, and Eliz., his wife. II. 198.

Bell Leys Farm, Wingrave. II. 339.

Bells:

See also Sectional Prefaces.

CHURCH:**Pre-Reformation:**

- Adstock. II. 55.
 Aston Sandford. I. 22.
 Astwood. II. 58.
 Barton Hartshorn. II. 59.
 Bradenham. I. 61.
 Bradwell. II. 69.
 Broughton. II. 71.
 Castle Thorpe. II. 80.
 Chearsley. I. 86.
 Chesham. I. 93.
 Chesham Bois. I. 102.
 Chetwode. II. 86.
 Fawley. I. 156.
 Foscott. II. 115.
 Fulmer. I. 159.
 Hambleden. I. 185.
 Hardmead. II. 140.
 Hughenden. I. 209.
 Ilmer. I. 218.
 Lee. I. 229.
 Little Linford. II. 179.
 Little Missenden. I. 234.
 Loughton. II. 182.
 Ravenstone. II. 252.
 Shenley Church End. II. 257.
 Stoke Hammond. II. 283.
 Thornton. II. 298.
 Tingewick. II. 300.
 Weston Turville. I. 315.
 Wingrave. II. 338.

16th-century:

- Boveney. I. 60.
 Dorney. I. 128.
 Great Kimble. I. 165.
 Hitcham. I. 204.
 Hoggaston. II. 152.
 Horsenden. I. 205.
 Little Brickhill. II. 175.
 Loughton. II. 182.
 Pitchcott. II. 236.
 Sherington. II. 260.
 Soulbury. II. 267.
 Stoke Hammond. II. 283.
 Tingewick. II. 300.
 Twyford. II. 304.
 Water Stratford. II. 310.
 Weston Turville. I. 315.
 West Wycombe. I. 318.

Post Reformation:

- Adstock. II. 55.
 Akeley. II. 55.
 Ashendon. I. 15.
 Aston Abbots. I. 56.
 Aston Sandford. I. 22.
 Astwood. II. 58.

(Combined Index of the Inventories of South and North Buckinghamshire.)

Bells: cont'd.**CHURCH: cont'd.****Post Reformation: cont'd.**

Bledlow. I. 54.
 Boveney. I. 60.
 Bow Brickhill. II. 67.
 Broughton. II. 71.
 Burnham. I. 71.
 Chearsley. I. 86.
 Cheddington. II. 83.
 Chilton. I. 104.
 Clifton Reynes. II. 91.
 Cold Brayfield. II. 94.
 Cublington. II. 98.
 Datchet. I. 114.
 Denham. I. 115.
 Dinton. I. 124.
 Dorney. I. 128.
 Dorton. I. 132.
 Drayton Beauchamp. I. 136.
 Drayton Parslow. II. 100.
 Dunton. II. 102.
 Edgcott. II. 105.
 Eton. I. 145.
 Fulmer. I. 159.
 Gayhurst. II. 116.
 Grandborough. II. 118.
 Great Hampden. I. 161.
 Great Horwood. II. 123.
 Great Missenden. I. 171.
 Great Woolstone. II. 129.
 Grendon Underwood. II. 130.
 Grove. II. 133.
 Hambleton. I. 185.
 Hanslope. II. 136.
 Hardwick. II. 141.
 Haversham. II. 145.
 Hawbridge. I. 191.
 Hedgerley. I. 192.
 Hedsor. I. 194.
 Hillesden. II. 148.
 Hoggston. II. 152.
 Horton. I. 207.
 Hughenden. I. 209.
 Hulcott. I. 211.
 Ickford. I. 216.
 Ilmer. I. 218.
 Langley Marish. I. 224.
 Lathbury. II. 160.
 Lavendon. II. 163.
 Leckhampstead. II. 166.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
 Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.
 Little Brickhill. II. 175.
 Little Horwood. II. 176.
 Little Missenden. I. 234.
 Little Woolstone. II. 180.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 247.
 Ludgershall. I. 250.
 Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.
 Marsworth. II. 194.
 Medmenham. I. 255.
 Mentmore. II. 196.
 Middle Claydon. II. 190.
 Milton Keynes. II. 201.
 Monks Risborough. I. 259.
 Moulsoe. II. 202.
 Newton Blossomville. II. 212.
 North Crawley. II. 221.
 North Marston. II. 225.
 Olney. II. 228.
 Oving. II. 230.
 Pitchcott. II. 236.
 Pitstone. II. 238.

Bells: cont'd.**CHURCH: cont'd.****Post Reformation: cont'd.**

Quainton. II. 241.
 Radclive. II. 249.
 Radnage. I. 274.
 Ravenstone. II. 252.
 Saunderton. I. 276.
 Sherington. II. 260.
 Simpson. II. 263.
 Slapton. II. 265.
 Slough. I. 279.
 Soulbury. II. 267.
 Stantonbury. II. 271.
 Steeple Claydon. II. 272.
 Stewkley. II. 277.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 281.
 Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
 Stokenchurch. I. 284.
 Stone. I. 292.
 Stowe. II. 287.
 Swanbourne. II. 289.
 Tattenhoe. II. 294.
 Thornton. II. 298.
 Tingewick. II. 300.
 Towersey. I. 295.
 Turweston. II. 301.
 Turville. I. 298.
 Tyringham with Filgrave. II. 307.
 Upper Winchendon. I. 300.
 Walton. II. 308.
 Wavendon. II. 312.
 Water Stratford. II. 310.
 Wendover. I. 305.
 Westbury. II. 315.
 Weston Turville. I. 315.
 Weston Underwood. II. 317.
 West Wycombe. I. 318.
 Whaddon. II. 320.
 Whitchurch. II. 323.
 Willen. II. 330.
 Wing. II. 333.
 Wingrave. II. 338.
 Winslow. II. 341.
 Wotton Underwood. I. 326.
 Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 347.

Sanctus:

Ashendon. I. 15.
 Aylesbury. I. 26.
 Beachampton. II. 61.
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 49.
 Brill. I. 63.
 Broughton. II. 71.
 Buckland. I. 68.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
 Chearsley. I. 86.
 Chesham. I. 93.
 Chetwode. II. 86.
 Chilton. I. 104.
 Dorton. I. 132.
 Drayton Parslow. II. 100.
 East Claydon. II. 103.
 Edgcott. II. 105.
 Grandborough. II. 168.
 Great Brickhill. II. 121.
 Great Horwood. II. 123.
 Grendon Underwood. II. 130.
 Hardwick. II. 141.
 Haversham. II. 145.
 Hoggston. II. 152.
 Ickford. I. 216.
 Ivinghoe. II. 156.
 Leckhampstead. II. 166.

Bells: *cont'd.***CHURCH:** *cont'd.***Sanctus:** *cont'd.*

- Little Brickhill. II. 175.
- Lower Winchendon. I. 247.
- Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.
- Marsworth. II. 194.
- Middle Claydon. II. 198.
- Milton Keynes. II. 201.
- Newport Pagnell. II. 209.
- North Marston. II. 225.
- Pitchcott. II. 236.
- Quainton. II. 241.
- Slapton. II. 265.
- Slough. I. 279.
- Stewkley. II. 277.
- Stoke Hammond. II. 283.
- Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
- Stone. I. 292.
- Swanbourne. II. 289.
- Tingewick. II. 300.
- Towersey. I. 295.
- Twyford. II. 304.
- Westbury. II. 315.
- Whaddon. II. 320.
- Whitchurch. II. 323.
- Wing. II. 333.
- Wingrave. II. 338.
- Winslow. II. 341.
- Wotton Underwood. I. 326.

SECULAR:

- Amersham, The Market Hall. I. 4.
- Boarstall Gatehouse. I. 59.
- Shalstone, The Manor House. II. 253.
- Stoke Poges, Stoke Park. I. 289.

Bell-Turrets:**CHURCHES:**

- Boveney. I. 60.
- Dorton. I. 131, 132.
- Ilmer. I. 218.
- Tattenhoe. II. 294.
- Wexham. I. 322.
- West Wycombe, The Church Loft. I. 319.

Belville House, Twyford. II. 306-7.**Bench ends and fronts,** *see* Seating.**Benches,** *see under* Seating.**Benedictine Monasteries:**

- Bradwell. II. 19, 69.
- Luffield Abbey. II. 19, 184.
- Snellshall. II. 19, 321.

Benedictine nuns. II. 19-20.**Benet:**

- Sir Sim., baronet, floor slab to, 1631. II. 61.
- Simon, monument of, 1682, and arms. II. 61.
- Simon. II. 78.

Benett, Will., monument to, 1658, and arms. II. 175.**Bennett's End,** Radnage. I. 275.**Bensington,** battle of, 777. II. 11.**Berde, John,** brass to, 1492. I. 185.**Bere,** *see* La Bere.**Beringer, arms.** I. 221.**Beringer:**

- Barbara, floor slab to, 1662. I. 221.
- Jane, floor slab to, 1681. I. 221.
- Jane, wife of Thos., floor slab to, 1663. I. 221.

Berinus, St., conversion of Saxon settlers by. II. 12.**Berkin Manor,** Horton. I. 207.**Bermingham, Will. de,** effigy, 1342. II. 152.**Bernan, Anna,** floor slab to, 1632. II. 92.**Bernard, arms.** II. 257.**Bernwode Forest.** I. 134; II. 11.**Berrie's Farm or Whepley Hill Farm,** Ashley Green. I. 18.**Bexthorpe.** II. 11.**Bible-box,** oak, 17th-century, Chicheley Church. II. 89.**Bibles:**

- Bletchley. II. 64.
- Buckingham. II. 71.
- Cublington. II. 98.
- Grandborough, vicarage. II. 110.
- Milton Keynes. II. 201.
- North Marston. II. 225.
- Quainton. II. 241.
- Winslow. II. 341.

Biddlesden. II. 15, 63.**Biddlesden Abbey.** II. 19, 20, 63.**Biddlesden Farm, or Manor House,** Biddlesden. II. 63.**Bidon, family of.** II. 17.**de Bidun, John,** house of Premonstratensian Canons at Lavendon founded by, 12th-century. II. 20.**Biers, 17th-century:**

- Broughton. II. 71.
- Hardmead. II. 140.
- Ludgershall. I. 250; II. 30.
- Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
- Moulsoe. II. 203.
- Preston Bisset. II. 239.

Bierton with Broughton. I. 47-51; II. 12.**Biggin Field,** Grandborough. II. 120.**Signell, Will. Staveley of,** *see* Staveley.**Birchensty, T. de,** mural monument, 1657. I. 204.**Birchmore, Mary, d. of Thos.,** brass of, 1602. II. 136.**Birdstane.** II. 23.**Birtwisle, arms.** II. 186.**Birtwisle, John,** floor slab to, 1697, and Phillip, his wife. 1696. II. 186.**Bishopstone, Stone.** I. 292.**Bishopstone, Will. Gurney de,** *see* Gurney.**Black Death, 1349.** II. 20-1.**Blacknall, Mary, d. of John, of Abingdon,** *see* Verney.**Blackhed, Rich.,** brass of, 1517, and Maude, his wife. II. 156.**Blackwall, Harry,** brass of, 1460, and Agnes, his wife, 1489, and children. II. 334.**Blackwell Hall Farm,** Chesham. I. 101.**Blakenolle, Benet,** brass to, and Agnes, his wife, 1535. II. 100.**Blakysley, Rich.,** rector of Lillingstone Dayrell, brass of, 1493. II. 169.**Blaise, St.,** painted figure. II. 221.**Bledlow.** I. 51-57; II. 3, 7, 8, 15.**Bledlow Cross,** Bledlow. I. 57.**Bledlow-Mannet Charity.** I. 55.**Bledlow Ridge,** Bledlow. I. 56.**Bletchley.** II. 63-6, 23, 34.**Bletchley, Thos. Lord Grey of,** *see* Grey.**Bletsoe, Sir John St. John of,** *see* St. John.**Blondesden, arms.** I. 300.**Bloomfield Farm,** Chesham. I. 98.**Blount, arms.** I. 220.**Blount:**

- Edw., monument, 1685. I. 221.
- Kath., d. of Will., *see* Barkeley.
- Mary, d. of Edw., monument, 1681. I. 221.
- Rich., knight, brass of, 1508, Eliz., his wife, and sons and daughters. I. 220.

Blundell, Rob., rector of Monks Risborough, brass of, 1431. I. 259.**Blunt:**

- Anne, wife of Rob., floor slab to, 1682. I. 207.
- Edwin, floor slab to, 1664. I. 207.

Blythe, Eliz., d. of Fras, *see* Mavne.**Blythewood House,** Hitcham. I. 205.**Boarstall.** I. 57-60; II. 32, 33.**Boarstall Horn.** I. 29, 132, 134; II. 34.**Boarstall House,** Boarstall. I. 57; II. 30-1, 33.**Boarstall Manor.** I. 135.

(Combined Index of the Inventories of South and North Buckinghamshire.)

- Boats**, Bronze Age. II. 2, 7.
Bockmer, Medmenham. I. 256.
Bodington:
 Ann, monument to, 1696. II. 94.
 Bridget, wife of John, brass to, 1673. II. 212.
 Edw., monument to, 16—. II. 94.
Bodington Hill, Halton. I. 184.
Bohun, Will de, Earl of Northampton, *see* Northampton.
Bohun Swan, glass in window, Aylesbury. I. 38.
Bois, arms and crest. I. 172.
Bois:
 Ann, d. of Thos., *see* Eayrs.
 Jane, wife of Sir John, kt., monument to, 1635. I. 172.
 Will., monument, 1631. I. 172.
de Bois, Arnold, Biddlesden Abbey founded by, 1147. II. 20.
Bois Farm, Chesham Bois. I. 102.
Bolebec:
 Hugh de, estates given to, by William the Conqueror. II. 15.
 Hugh de, castle held by, 1147. II. 16, 17.
 Isabel, Countess of Oxford, Medmenham Abbey founded by, 1204. II. 20.
Bolebec Castle, Whitechurch. II. 324-5, 4, 17.
Bolebec House, Whitechurch. II. 329.
Boleyn, arms. II. 114.
Bolter, Nathaniel, bellfounder. II. 118.
Bolter End. I. 158.
Bond, Jane, wife of Daniel, *see* Bois.
Bonhommes. II. 20.
Bonstowe, hundred of. II. 6.
Books:
see also Sectional Preface. II.
see also Bibles.
 Addington. II. 53.
 Bletchley Rectory. II. 64.
 Broughton. II. 71.
 Langley Marish. II. 223, 225.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 209.
 North Marston. II. 225.
 Sherington. II. 260.
 Willen. II. 331.
 Wingrave. II. 338.
 Winslow. II. 341.
Book rests:
 Eton. I. 30.
 Pitchcott. II. 49, 235, 236.
Borlase:
 Hen., school at Marlow Urban founded in memory of, 1624. I. 253-4.
 Sir Will., school at Marlow Urban founded by, 1624. I. 253.
Borlase School, The, Marlow Urban. I. 253-4; II. 26.
Bosse:
 Caecily, wife of Samuell, monument erected by, to husband, 1626. I. 50.
 Samuell, of Byrton, monument, 1616, and arms. I. 50.
de Bossu, Rob., Earl of Leicester, Luffield Priory founded by, before 1133. II. 19.
Bost, Hen., brass of, 1503. I. 145.
Boswell, arms and motto. II. 222, 223.
Bosworth House, Wendover. I. 307.
Botchmore Farm, Hawridge. I. 192.
Boteler, arms. II. 182.
Boteler:
 Eliza., *see* Chester.
 John, Maud, his wife, and daughter, brass of. I. 224.
see also Butler.
Botteler, Phillip, brass to, 1613. I. 145.
Bottom Farm, Lane End, West Wycombe. I. 321.
Boundary banks and mounds, *see under* Earthworks.
Bourghier, Lady Frauncis, monument to, 1612. I. 89.
Bourne End. II. 2, 7.
Bourse River. I. 119.
Bourton House. II. 27.
Boutrod, Will., 'late petty canon of Wyndsore', brass of, 1522. I. 145.
Boveney. I. 60-1; II. 14.
Boveney Court, Boveney. I. 60-1.
Bow Brickhill. II. 66-8.
Bower Chapel, High Wycombe Church. I. 194, 195.
Bowers Farm, Coleshill. I. 108-9.
Bowie, arms. I. 94.
Bowie, Rich., monument, 1626. I. 94.
Bowry, Sam., headstone, 1695-6. I. 207.
Bowser, John, son of Thos., of Coolebrooke, brass of, 1608. I. 224.
Bowyer, arms. I. 116.
Bowyer:
 Eliz., wife of Rob., tablet to, 1667. I. 221.
 Sir Hen., knight, tablet to, 1613. I. 116.
 Hen., tablet to, 1675. I. 221.
 Martha, tablet to, 1681. I. 221.
 Mary, *see* Truelove.
 Sir Will., kt., tablet to, 1616. I. 116.
 Sir Will., knight and baronet, tablet to, 1679, and Margaret, his wife, 1678. I. 116.
 Sir Will., bart., tablet erected by, 1682. I. 116.
Boxes, 17th-century:
 Great Kimble Parish Church. I. 166.
 Padbury Parish Church. II. 233.
Boys, *see* Bois.
Brackets:
ECCLESIASTICAL:
 c. 1200, Upper Winchendon. I. 300.
 14th-century:
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 49.
 Bledlow. I. 54.
 Great Hampden. I. 161.
 Great Horwood. II. 123.
 Lavendon. II. 163.
 Little Horwood. II. 176.
 Little Kimble. I. 166.
 Milton Keynes. II. 201.
 Mursley. II. 204.
 Newton Blossomville. II. 212.
 Newton Longville. II. 214.
 Oving. II. 230.
 Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
 Stokenchurch. I. 284.
 Stowe. II. 287.
 Whitechurch. II. 323.
 14th or 15th-century, North Crawley. II. 221.
 15th-century:
 Aylesbury. I. 26.
 Beachampton. II. 61.
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 49.
 Bledlow. I. 54.
 Bradenham. I. 61.
 Chearsley. I. 87.
 Cublington. II. 98.
 Cuddington. I. 111.
 Eton. I. 146.
 Great Horwood. II. 123.
 Haversham. II. 145.
 Hillesden. II. 148.
 Hulcott. I. 211-2.
 Ickford. I. 216.
 Iver. I. 220.
 Long Crendon. I. 237.
 Loughton. II. 182.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
 Monks Risborough. I. 259.
 Newton Blossomville. II. 212.
 Pitstone. II. 238.
 Radnage. I. 274.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 281.

Brackets: cont'd.**ECCLESIASTICAL: cont'd.****15th-century: cont'd.**

Tattenhoe. II. 294.
Waddesdon. I. 303.
Weston Turville. I. 315.
Wing. II. 333.

c. 1500, Ellesborough. II. 108.

16th-century:

Linslade. II. 173.
Little Brickhill. II. 175.
Whitchurch. II. 323.

Date uncertain:

Clifton Reynes. II. 91.
Grandborough. II. 118.
Grendon Underwood. II. 130.
Hardmead. II. 140.
Hoggeston. II. 152.
Ivinghoe. II. 156.
Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.
Moulsoe. II. 202.
Slapton. II. 265.
Whaddon. II. 321.
Wingrave. II. 338.
Winslow. II. 341.

SECULAR:

17th-century, Slough, Upton Court. I. 280.

Date uncertain:

Creslow, The Manor House. II. 96.
Soulbury, Chelmscott Manor House. II. 269.

Bradenham. I. 61-2; II. 14.

Bradenham House, Bradenham. I. 62.

Bradfield, arms. II. 198.

Bradschawe, arms. I. 184.

Bradschawe:

Hen., chief baron of the Exchequer, brass of, 1553, and
Joan, his wife, sons and daughters. I. 184.
Will., brass of, 1537, Alice, his wife, and children.
I. 305-6.

Bradshaw, arms. II. 172.

Bradwell. II. 68-9, 18.

Bradwell Abbey. II. 69-70.

Bradwell, New. II. 7.

Bradwell Priory. II. 19, 21, 69-70.

Bagnells Buildings, Eton. I. 152.

Brandin, Will., brass to, 1441, rector of Cublington.
II. 99.

Brasses and Indents, in churches:

see also Sectional Prefaces.

CIVIL:**14th-century:**

Newport Pagnell. II. 209.
Quainton. II. 242.
Taplow. I. 293.
Thornborough. II. 295-6.

15th-century:

Amersham. I. 2.
Chalfont St. Peter. I. 84.
Cheersley. I. 87.
Chenies. I. 89.
Chetwode. II. 86.
Denham. I. 115.
Dinton. I. 124.
Dunton. II. 102.
Great Hampden. I. 161.
Great Linford. II. 127.
Hanslope. II. 136.
Haversham. II. 145.
Hedgerley. I. 192.
Langley Marish. I. 224.
Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.
Little Marlow. I. 231.
Long Crendon. I. 237.

Brasses and Indents, in churches: cont'd.**CIVIL: cont'd.****15th-century: cont'd.**

Lower Winchendon. I. 247.
Monks Risborough. I. 259.
Saunderton. I. 276.
Stoke Poges. I. 288.
Stone. I. 292.
Stowe. II. 287.
Thornton. II. 298.
Turweston. II. 301.
Wing. II. 334.
Wooburn. I. 323.

c. 1500, Clifton Reynes. II. 91.

15th or 16th-century:

Bierton with Broughton. I. 49.
Shenley Church End. II. 257.

16th-century:

Amersham. I. 2.
Astwood. II. 58.
Beaconsfield. I. 41.
Burnham. I. 71.
Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
Chenies. I. 88-9.
Chesham Bois. I. 102.
Chicheley. II. 88.
Datchet. I. 114.
Denham. I. 115.
Dinton. I. 124.
Drayton Parslow. II. 100.
Dunton. II. 102.
Edlesborough. II. 108.
Ellesborough. I. 138.
Eton. I. 145, 146.
Great Hampden. I. 161.
Great Linford. II. 127.
Great Missenden. I. 171.
Halton. I. 184.
Hambleton. I. 185.
Hanslope. II. 136.
Hardmead. II. 140.
Hedgerley. I. 192.
Hitcham. I. 204.
Horton. I. 207.
Iver. I. 220.
Ivinghoe. II. 156.
Leckhampstead. II. 166.
Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.
Linsdale. II. 173.
Ludgershall. I. 250.
Marsworth. II. 194.
Middle Claydon. II. 198.
Moulsoe. II. 202.
Mursley. II. 204.
Newport Pagnell. II. 209.
Penn. I. 267.
Quainton. II. 241-2.
Radnage. I. 275.
Shalstone. II. 253.
Slapton. II. 265.
Slough. I. 279.
Soulbury. II. 267.
Stoke Poges. I. 288.
Stone. I. 292.
Taplow. I. 293-4, 294.
Thornton. II. 298.
Tyringham with Filgrave. II. 307.
Waddesdon. I. 303.
Wendover. I. 305-6.
Weston Turville. I. 315.
Weston Underwood. II. 317.
Whaddon. II. 320.
Winslow. II. 341.
Wooburn. I. 323.

Brasses and Indents, in churches: *cont'd.***CIVIL: *cont'd.***16th-century: *cont'd.*

- Worminghall. I. 325.
- Wotton Underwood. I. 326.
- Wyrardisbury. I. 328.

c. 1600, Beachampton. II. 61.

17th-century:

- Beachampton. II. 61.
- Bletchley. II. 65.
- Chicheley. II. 88.
- Ellesborough. II. 108.
- Eton. I. 145, 146.
- Great Linford. II. 127.
- Hambleton. I. 185.
- Hanslope. II. 136.
- Langley Marish. I. 224.
- Little Missenden. I. 234.
- Marsworth. II. 194.
- North Marston. II. 225.
- Penn. I. 267.
- Stokenchurch. I. 284.
- Swanbourne. II. 289.
- Whaddon. II. 320.
- Wing. II. 334.
- Winslow. II. 341.
- Wooburn. I. 323.

Date uncertain:

- Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
- Dinton. I. 125.
- Edlesborough. II. 108.
- Eton. I. 145, 146.
- Haversham. II. 145.
- Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
- North Crawley. II. 221.
- Slough. I. 279.
- Twyford. II. 304.
- Whitechurch. II. 324.

ECCLESIASTICAL:

14th-century, Twyford. II. 305.

14th or 15th-century, Hanslope. II. 136.

15th-century:

- Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
- Chenies. I. 88.
- Emberton. II. 112-3.
- Eton. I. 145.
- Haddenham. I. 178.
- Hughenden. I. 209.
- Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
- Milton Keynes. II. 201.
- Monks Risborough. I. 259.
- Newton Longville. II. 214.
- Quainton. II. 241.
- Shenley Church End. II. 257.
- Slapton. II. 265.
- Turweston. II. 301.
- Twyford. II. 304, 305.

15th or 16th-century:

- Chalfont St. Peter. I. 84.
- Hanslope. II. 136.

16th-century:

- Bledlow. I. 54.
- Bradenham. I. 61-2.
- Drayton Beauchamp. I. 136.
- Eton. I. 145, 146.
- Loughton. II. 182.
- Middle Claydon. II. 198.
- North Crawley. II. 221.
- Slapton. II. 265.
- Upper Winchendon. I. 300.
- Waddesdon. I. 303.
- Wooburn. I. 323.

17th-century:

- Bletchley. II. 65.

Brasses and Indents, in churches: *cont'd.***ECCLESIASTICAL: *cont'd.***17th-century: *cont'd.*

- Denham. I. 115.
- Tingewick. II. 380.
- Moulsoe. II. 202.

MILITARY:

14th-century:

- Drayton Beauchamp. I. 135, 136.
- Edlesborough. II. 108.
- Milton Keynes. II. 201.

15th-century:

- Beaconsfield. I. 41.
- Chalfont St. Peter. I. 84.
- Chenies. I. 89.
- Clifton Reynes. II. 91.
- Denham. I. 115.
- Dinton. I. 124.
- Great Hampden. I. 161.
- Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
- Lower Winchendon. I. 247.
- Stokenchurch. I. 284.
- Stoke Poges. I. 288.
- Thornton. II. 298.
- Tyringham with Filgrave. II. 307.
- Waddesdon. I. 303.

c. 1500, Preston Bisset. II. 239.

16th-century:

- Beaconsfield. I. 41.
- Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
- Chesham Bois. I. 102.
- Chicheley. II. 88.
- Edlesborough. II. 108.
- Ellesborough. I. 138.
- Eton. I. 145.
- Great Hampden. I. 161.
- Hanslope. II. 136.
- Hitcham. I. 204.
- Iver. I. 220.
- Middle Claydon. II. 198.
- Moulsoe. II. 202.
- Penn. I. 267.
- Slough. I. 279.
- Taplow. I. 294.
- Twyford. II. 305.
- Waddesdon. I. 303.
- Wyrardisbury. I. 328.

17th-century:

- Dinton. I. 124-5.
- Marsworth. II. 194.
- Penn. I. 267.

PALIMPSEST:

- Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
- Denham. I. 115.
- Eton. I. 145.
- Hedgerley. I. 192.
- Middle Claydon. II. 198.
- Stone. I. 292.
- Twyford. II. 305.

17th-century, Haversham. II. 145.

- Amersham. I. 2.
- Burnham. I. 71.
- Denham. I. 116.
- East Claydon. II. 103.
- Radnage. I. 275.
- Shields, *see under* Heraldry.
- Slough. I. 279.
- Stantonbury. II. 271.
- Stone. I. 292.
- Weston Turville. I. 315.

Brattell, Dr., church plate given by, Loughton. II. 182.**Brawne**, Susan, d. of Rich., of Alscott, Glos., *see* Dormer.**Brays Wood**, Wendover. I. 306.**Bread-bin**, 17th-century, Eton College. I. xix., 149.

- de Brèauté**, Faulkes, Castlethorpe besieged and destroyed by, 1215. II. 17.
- Bredham**, Thos., brass to, 1521, and Anna, his wife. I. 81.
- Brent**, Basill, son and heir of Sir Nathaniel, floor slab to, 1695. II. 136.
- Brett**, arms. II. 242.
- Brett**:
Alicia, monument erected by, 1637. II. 242.
Ann, d. of Sir John, kt., *see* Norton.
Rich., D. Th., rector of Quainton, monument of, 1637. II. 242.
- The Brewery**, Amersham. I. 3.
- Brewhouses**, 17th-century:
Bradwell Abbey. II. 70.
Westbury, The Vicarage. II. 315.
- Briarsbank Farm**, Great Horwood. II. 126.
- Brick**, *see under* Building Material.
- Brickhill**, Bow, *see* Bow Brickhill.
- Brickhill**, Great, *see* Great Brickhill.
- Brickhill**, Little, *see* Little Brickhill.
- Bridges**:
see also Sectional Prefaces.
Ickford. I. 217.
Thornborough. II. 297.
- Bridges**, *see* Brugis.
- Brill**. I. 62-7; II. 1, 4, 15, 27, 28, 32.
- Brill House**, Brill. I. 65.
- Brinley**, Thos., auditor of revenue to Charles I. and Charles II., floor slab to, 1661. I. 114.
- Brise's Farm**, Swanbourne. II. 293.
- Bristow**, Hugh, brass of, 1548. I. 303.
- Broadmead**, North Crawley. II. 223.
- Broadway**, Amersham. I. 11.
- Broadway Wood**, Whaddon. II. 322.
- Brockhurst Farm**, Chesham. I. 98.
- Brok**, arms. II. 92.
- Bronze Age**. II. 7.
- Bronze celts** (Vale of Aylesbury), Waddesdon. II. 7.
- Bronze cinerary urns**, High Wycombe. II. 7.
- Bronze implements**:
Datchet. II. 7.
New Bradwell. II. 7.
Taplow. II. 7.
- Bronze sword**, Hawridge. II. 7.
- Bronze sword scabbard**, Amerden. II. 7.
- Brook End**, Burnham. I. 77.
- Brook End**, Weston Turville. I. 316.
- Brook Farm**, Monks Risborough. I. 261.
- Brook Farm**, Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
- Brook House**, Wendover. I. 311.
- Brook's Farm**, Swanbourne. II. 293.
- Brooke**, arms. II. 268.
- Brooke**,
Susan, *see* Lovett.
Robt. Greville, Baron. II. 27.
- Broughton**. II. 70-1.
- Broughton**:
Agnes, wife of John of, brass to, 1399. II. 71.
Eliz., d. of John, brass of, with arms, 1524. I. 88-9.
John, son of Rob., of, brass to, 1403. II. 71.
- Broughton Farm**, Weston Turville. I. 316, 318.
- Browne**, arms. II. 335.
- Browne**:
Ann, wife of Will., 'minister of Wing', church plate given by. II. 335.
Maj.-Gen., parliamentary general (1644). II. 29-31.
- Brudenell**, arms. I. 282; II. 245.
- Brudenell**:
Eliz., d. of Edm., *see* Teryngnam.
Geo., brass to, 1522. I. 84.
Hen., brass of, 1430, and Eleanor, his wife. I. 2.
Mary, Thos., Dorothy, and Rich., children of Edm., monument. I. 282.
- Bruge**, Giles, Lord Chandos, *see* Chandos.
- Brugis** (Bridges), arms. II. 108, 109.
- Brugis**, Hen., brass of, 1647, and Francis, his wife. II. 108.
- Bruloe**, Frances, wife of Augustin, floor slab to, 1700. II. 324.
- Buckingham**. II. 71-7, 4, 6, 13, 15, 20, 23, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34.
- Buckingham**, Archdeacon of, *see* Hillersdon, John.
- Buckingham Castle**. II. 16.
- Buckingham and Chandos**, Duke of, Wotton Underwood Church, South chapel rebuilt by, 1867. I. 326.
- Buckland**. I. 67-9; II. 3, 12.
- Buckland Common**, Buckland. I. 68.
- Buckmore End Farm**, Ellesborough. I. 141.
- Budd**:
Rich., son of Rose, floor slab to. I. 114.
Rose, wife of Rich., auditor of the King's revenue, floor slab to, 1624. I. 114.
- Building Material**. II. 34.
see also Sectional Preface. II.
- Building Material**:
see also Flint-work.
- ASHLAR**:
Ecclesiastical:
Adstock. II. 54.
Aston Abbots. II. 56.
Aylesbury. I. 22.
Brill. I. 62.
Castle Thorpe. II. 79.
Cheddington. II. 82.
Chilton. I. 102.
Cublington. II. 98.
Drayton Beauchamp, chancel. I. 135.
Drayton Parslow. II. 99.
Edlesborough. II. 106.
Emberton. II. 111.
Grendon Underwood. II. 130.
Hanslope. II. 133.
Hardmead. II. 139.
High Wycombe. I. 194.
Hillesden. II. 146.
Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 167.
Little Horwood. II. 175.
Long Crendon. I. 235.
Mursley. II. 203.
Newport Pagnell. II. 207.
Newton Longville. II. 212.
North Marston. II. 223.
Olney. II. 227.
Oving. II. 229.
Pitchcott. II. 235.
Pitstone. II. 236.
Quainton. II. 240.
Slapton. II. 264.
Swanbourne. II. 288.
Tingewick. II. 299.
Upper Winchendon. I. 299.
Wavendon. II. 311.
Whitchurch. II. 322.
Willen. II. 330.
- Secular**:
Hartwell, Hartwell House. I. 189.
Haversham, The Manor House. II. 145.
High Wycombe, Hospital of St. John the Baptist. I. 197.
Hillesden, Hillesden House, terrace. II. 151.
Hogshaw, Fulbrook Farm. II. 154.
Ickford Bridge. I. 217.
Olney. II. 228, 229.
Swanbourne, The Manor House. II. 291.
Towersey, quoins of doorway. I. 297.
Tyringham with Filgrave. II. 307.
Weedon. II. 314.
- Bath stone, Eton College Church. I. 145.

Building Materials: cont'd.**BRICK:**

Patterns, etc.;

- Amersham. I. 4, 6, 7, 10-11, 13.
 Astwood. II. 58.
 Aylesbury. I. 32.
 Beaconsfield. I. 41, 42, 43, 45, 47.
 Berton with Broughton. I. 51.
 Bledlow. I. 55-56.
 Bletchley. II. 66.
 Bradenham. I. 62.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82, 84.
 Chalfont St. Peter. I. 85.
 Chearsley. I. 87, 88.
 Cheddington. II. 84.
 Chenies. I. 90.
 Chepping Wycombe Rural, Wycombe Marsh.
 I. 91.
 Chesham. I. 97.
 Chetwode. II. 87.
 Chicheley. II. 89, 90.
 Clifton Reynes. II. 93.
 Cublington. II. 99.
 Dinton. I. 126, 127.
 Dorney, Dorney Court. I. 129, 130.
 Edgecote, Manor Farm. II. 106.
 Edlesborough. II. 109, 111.
 Ellesborough, Malthouse Farm. I. 142.
 Eton. I. 147, 148, 151, 152.
 Great Hampden. I. 163.
 Great Horwood. II. 124.
 Great Kimble. I. 167.
 Great Missenden. I. 173, 174, 175-176.
 Grendon Underwood. II. 131, 132.
 Haddenham. I. 181, 182.
 Hambleton. I. 188.
 Hardwick. II. 142, 143.
 Hedgerley. I. 192, 193.
 High Wycombe. I. 202.
 Hillesden. II. 151.
 Hughenden. I. 210.
 Iver. I. 221, 222.
 Ivinghoe. II. 157, 158.
 Langley Marish. I. 226, 229.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
 Little Horwood. II. 177.
 Little Ickford. I. 218.
 Little Woolstone. II. 181.
 Long Crendon, barn. I. 239.
 Loughton. II. 183.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 248.
 Ludgershall. I. 250, 251.
 Marlow Urban. I. 253.
 Milton Keynes. II. 201.
 Monks Risborough. I. 259, 261.
 Mursley. II. 205.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 211.
 Newton Longville. II. 215.
 North Marston. II. 226.
 Oakley. I. 265.
 Oving. II. 231.
 Padbury. II. 234, 235.
 Penn. I. 267, 268.
 Preston Bissett. II. 239, 240.
 Princes Risborough. I. 271, 272.
 Quainton. II. 243, 246, 247, 248.
 Quarrendon, Uppings Farm. I. 273.
 Radnage. I. 275.
 Ravenstone. II. 252.
 Saunderton. I. 276.
 Simpson, Rectory Farm. II. 263.
 Soulbury. II. 268, 269.
 Steeple Claydon. II. 274.
 Stewkley. II. 277, 278, 279, 280.

Building Materials: cont'd.**BRICK: cont'd:**

Patterns, etc.: cont'd.

- Stoke Hammond. II. 284.
 Stoke Mandeville. I. 283.
 Stokenchurch. I. 285, 286.
 Stoke Poges. I. 290.
 Swanbourne. II. 289, 290, 291, 293.
 Towersey. I. 296, 297.
 Twyford. II. 306-7.
 Thornborough. II. 296.
 Walton, The Manor House. II. 309.
 Wavendon. II. 312.
 Weedon. II. 313, 314.
 Wendover. I. 308, 310, 311.
 Westcott. I. 313.
 Weston Turville. I. 316.
 West Wycombe. I. 219, 321.
 Whitchurch. II. 326, 329, 330.
 Wing. II. 336.
 Winslow. II. 342, 343, 344.
 Wooburn. I. 324.

Roman, Iver Parish Church. I. 219.

CHALK AND CHALK RUBBLE:

Ecclesiastical:

- Boveney. I. 60.
 Fingest. I. 156.
 Hambleden. I. 184, 185.
 Hedsor. I. 193.
 Little Marlow. I. 230.
 Little Missenden. I. 232.
 Medmenham. I. 254.

Secular:

- Chenies, walls of cellar. I. 91.
 Medmenham. I. 255-6.
 Wyrardisbury. I. 329.

Clunch, *see* Totternhoe stone or clunch, *below*.

DENNER HILL STONE:

- Great Missenden, foundations of church. I. 170.
 Little Marlow Parish Church. I. 230.

Free-stone, Saunderton Parish Church. I. 276.

HERRINGBONE RUBBLE WORK:

- Lavendon Parish Church. II. 161.
 Newton Blossomville Church. II. 211, 212.
 Ravenstone Church. II. 251.
 Thornborough Church. II. 294.

Hornton Stone, Ickford Parish Church. I. 214.

Huddleston Stone, Eton Church. I. 144.

IRONSTONE; Ecclesiastical:

- Great Horwood, arch, etc. II. 122-3.
 Hanslope. II. 133.
 Lathbury. II. 158.
 Lillingstone Dayrell, chapel. II. 170.
 Little Brickhill. II. 174.
 Soulbury. II. 266.
 Stewkley. II. 275.
 Stoke Hammond. II. 284.
 Twyford, windows. II. 304.
 Walton. II. 307.

KENTISH RAGSTONE; Ecclesiastical:

- Eton. I. 144.
 Horton. I. 206.

Ketton Stone, North Crawley. II. 222.

LIMESTONE AND LIMESTONE RUBBLE:

Ecclesiastical:

- Adstock. II. 54.
 Aston Sandford. I. 22.
 Barton Hartshorn. II. 59.
 Beachampton. II. 60.
 Beaconsfield. I. 40.
 Berton with Broughton. I. 47.
 Bledlow. I. 51.
 Bletchley. II. 63, 64.
 Boveney. I. 60.

Building Materials: *cont'd.***LIMESTONE AND LIMESTONE RUBBLE: *cont'd.*****Ecclesiastical: *cont'd.***

- Brill. I. 62.
 Buckingham. II. 72.
 Chilton. I. 102.
 Clifton Reynes. II. 90.
 Cold Brayfield. II. 93.
 Creslow, chapel. II. 98.
 Cuddington. I. 109.
 Dinton, jambs of window. I. 123.
 East Claydon. II. 102.
 Foscott. II. 115.
 Haddenham. I. 176.
 Hambleton. I. 184, 185.
 Hanslope. II. 133.
 Hughenden, arcade, etc. I. 209, 210.
 Hulcott. I. 211.
 Ickford. I. 214.
 Iver, part of window. I. 219.
 Lathbury. II. 158.
 Lavendon. II. 161.
 Leckhampstead. II. 165.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 167, 170.
 Linslade. II. 173.
 Little Brickhill. II. 174.
 Little Kimble. I. 165.
 Little Linford. II. 178.
 Little Woolstone. II. 179.
 Long Crendon. I. 235.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 246.
 Ludgershall. I. 249.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 184.
 Marsh Gibbon. II. 188.
 Medmenham. I. 254.
 Middle Claydon. II. 197.
 Moulsoe. II. 202.
 Mursley. II. 203.
 Newton Blossomville. II. 211.
 Oakley. I. 263.
 Preston Bissett. II. 238.
 Radcliffe. II. 249.
 Radnage. I. 274.
 Shabbington. I. 277.
 Sherington. II. 259.
 Simpson. II. 261.
 Slough, arches, etc. I. 278, 279.
 Stantonbury. II. 270.
 Stewkley. II. 275.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 280.
 Stoke Hammond. II. 282.
 Stoke Mandeville. I. 281.
 Stokenchurch. I. 283.
 Stone. I. 290.
 Stony Stratford East. II. 284.
 Thornborough, porch. II. 295.
 Tingewick. II. 299.
 Towersey. I. 294.
 Turville, arches, etc. I. 298.
 Upper Winchendon. I. 299.
 Walton. II. 307.
 Whitchurch. II. 322.
 Willen. II. 330.
 Wing. II. 331.
 Worminghall. I. 324.
- Secular:**
 Brill, The Manor Farm. I. 65.
 Gayhurst. II. 116.
 Soulbury, Chelmscott Manor House. II. 269.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STONE

- Hoggeston Church. II. 151.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 167, 168.

OOOLITE, Ecclesiastical:

- Aston Clinton. I. 22.
 Cold Brayfield. II. 90.

Building Materials: *cont'd.***OOOLITE, Ecclesiastical: *cont'd.***

- Great Horwood. II. 122.
 Hulcott. I. 211.
 Lavendon. II. 161.
 Little Missenden. I. 233.
 Moulsoe. II. 202.
 Oving Stone, Whitchurch. II. 328.
 Portland Stone, Winslow Hall. II. 342.
- PUDDINGSTONE, Ecclesiastical:**
 Chesham, foundations. I. 92.
 Dorney, plinth of tower. I. 127.
 Hitcham, quoins of nave. I. 203.
 Horton, tower. I. 206.
 Iver. I. 219.
 Little Missenden, tower. I. 232.
 Slough. I. 278.
 Stoke Poges. I. 286.
 Wexham, chancel. I. 322.
- SANDSTONE AND SANDSTONE RUBBLE, Ecclesiastical:**
 Bow Brickhill. II. 66.
 Great Brickhill. II. 120.
 Radcliffe. II. 249.
 Whaddon. II. 318.
 Winslow. II. 339.
- Shaly Sandstone or Ironstone, Soulbury, Chelmscott Manor House. II. 269.**
- Teynton Stone, Eton Church. I. 143, 144.**
- TOTTERHOE STONE OR CLUNCH:**
Ecclesiastical:
 Beaconsfield. I. 40.
 Bledlow. I. 51.
 Bletchley. II. 64.
 Boveney. I. 60.
 Burnham. I. 69, 70.
 Chearsley, part of window. I. 86.
 Chesham. I. 92.
 Chesham Bois, window jambs. I. 101.
 Chilton. I. 102.
 Datchet. I. 114.
 Dinton, rear arch of window, and part of doorway. I. 124.
 Dorney. I. 127.
 East Claydon, doorway. II. 102.
 Farnham Royal. I. 154.
 Grandborough. II. 118.
 Great Brickhill. II. 120.
 Great Kimble, arches. I. 164.
 Hambleton, windows. I. 184.
 Hitcham, windows. I. 203.
 Horsenden, window, etc. I. 205.
 Horton. I. 206.
 Hughenden. I. 209, 210.
 Ivinghoe. II. 154.
 Langley Marish, doorway, etc. I. 223, 224.
 Leckhampstead. II. 166.
 Lee. I. 229.
 Marsworth. II. 193.
 Monks Risborough. I. 257.
 Mursley. II. 203.
 Penn, arches, probably of. I. 266.
 Slapton. II. 264.
 Slough. I. 278, 279.
 Stantonbury. II. 270.
 Stoke Poges. I. 286.
 Swanbourne. II. 288.
 Turville. I. 297, 298.
 West Wycombe, tower. I. 318.
 Wexham, chancel, etc. I. 322.
 Wing. II. 331.
 Wyrardisbury. I. 327.
- Secular:**
 Burnham Abbey. I. 72.
 Chenies, Manor House, cellar roof. I. 91.
 Edlesborough, barn. II. 109.

(Combined Index of the Inventories of South and North Buckinghamshire.)

Building Materials: *cont'd.***TOTTERHOE STONE OR CLUNCH:** *cont'd.*Secular: *cont'd.*

Great Hampden, Hampden House, mouldings, etc. I. 163.

Great Kimble, part of chimney stack. I. 168.

Great Marlow, Widmer Farm Chapel, cellar roof. I. 169.

Great Missenden. I. 173, 175.

Hambleton, Yewden Manor, stables. I. 187.

Hedsor, Old Hedsor House. I. 194.

High Wycombe, Hospital of St. John the Baptist, detached wall. I. 197.

Little Marlow, nunnery wall. I. 232.

Marlow Urban, Stone House, cellar. I. 253.

Monks Risborough, cottage and pigeon-house. I. 259.

Soulbury, Chelmscott Manor House. II. 269.

Wooburn, Deyncourt Farm. I. 323, 324.

WATTLE AND DAUB:

Amersham. I. 8, 9.

Aston Clinton. I. 21.

Astwood. II. 59.

Bletchley. II. 66.

Buckingham. II. 74.

Chalfont St. Giles. I. 84.

Chesham. I. 95, 96, 100.

Dorney. I. 131.

Ellesborough. I. 139.

Fenny Stratford. II. 115.

Haddenham. I. 182, 184.

Little Horwood. II. 178.

Maids' Moreton. II. 187.

Marlow Urban. I. 252.

Monks Risborough. I. 260.

Moulsoe. II. 203.

Newton Longville. II. 217, 218.

North Crawley. II. 222, 223.

North Marston. II. 226.

Quainton, Doddershall House. II. 245.

Saunderton. I. 276.

Stokenchurch. I. 286.

Tingewick. II. 300.

Towersey. I. 295, 296-297.

Twyford. II. 306.

Walton. II. 309.

Water Stratford. II. 311.

Weston Turville. I. 316.

West Wycombe. I. 319, 321.

WITCHERT:

Cuddington. I. 112, 113.

Dinton. I. 127.

Haddenham. I. 180-4.

Lower Winchendon. I. 247, 248.

Bulkeley, arms. II. 267.**Bulstrode**. II. 20, 33.**Bulstrode**, arms. I. 41, 279.**Bulstrode:**

Edw., brass of, 1599, and Cecill his wife. I. 279.

Edw., Esquire of the Body to Henry VII. and Henry VIII., wives and children, brass of. I. 279.

Bulstrode: *cont'd.*

Hen., tablet to, and Bridget his wife, 1631. I. 279.

Margaret, wife of Edw., brass of, 1540, and sons and daughters. I. 192.

Mary, wife of Hen., brass of, 1614, and daughters. I. 279.

Bulstrode Park, Gerrards Cross. I. 160.**Bunsty Farm**, Gayhurst. II. 117.**Burcott**, Bierton with Broughton. I. 51.**Burdett**, arms. II. 257.**Burford**, Robert, bellfounder. II. 257.**Burford**, Salop, Sir Gilbert Cornewall, kt. and baron of, *see* Cornewall.**Burial ground of plague victims**, Lathbury, churchyard mound. II. 161.**Burke:**

Edm. II. 33.

Edm., burial place. I. 40.

Burke House, Beaconsfield. I. 43-4.**Burke Lodge**, Beaconsfield. I. 43-4.**Burn Hill**. I. 293.**Burnham**. I. 68-78; II. 5.**Burnham**, Jane, wife of John, slab to, 1686. I. 237.**Burnham Abbey**. I. 72-75, 42; II. 19.**Burnham**, East. II. 13.**Burrow Farm**, Hambleton. I. 186-7.**Bury End**, Amersham. I. 11-12.**Bury Farm**, Amersham. I. 11-12.**Bury Farm**, Astwood. II. 59.**Bury Farm**, Great Missenden. I. 173.**Bury Field**, Newport Pagnell. II. 211.**Buryfield**, Westcott. I. 313.**Bury St. Edmunds**, Thos., Totyngton, abbot of, d. 1312, inscription to. I. 192.**Busby:**

Eliz., monument to, 1651. II. 53.

Sir John, monument to, 1700. II. 53.

Rob., II. 53.

Dr., headmaster of Westminster School, Willen Church; nave and W. tower built by, and library, etc., given c. 1680, 1695. II. 330, 331.

Bushmoor Wood, Lee. I. 239.**Busts**, in Churches:

17TH-CENTURY:

Chesham. I. 94.

Datchet. I. 114.

Eton. I. 146.

Marlow Urban. I. 252.

Middle Claydon. II. 198.

Wing. II. 335.

17th or 18th-century, Amersham. I. 3.

1700, Addington. II. 53.

1701, Walton. II. 308.

Butcher, Dorothy, wife of John, *see* Stevens.**Butchers' Company**, arms. II. 289.**Butler**, arms. II. 88. *See also* Boteler.**Butler**, Jas., Earl of Ormonde, *see* Ormonde.**Butler's desk**, 17th-century, Eton College. I. xix, 149.**Butler's Farm**, Edlesborough. II. 109.**Bye Green**, Weston Turville. I. 316.**Byron**, Sir John, royalist. II. 27.**C . . .**, Rob., floor slab to, 1637. II. 172.**Cadmore End Common**, Stokenchurch. I. 286.**Caedwalla of Wessex**. II. 11.**Calais**, staple of, arms. II. 88.**Caldecot**, Newport Pagnell, Thos. White of, *see* White.**Caldecotte**, Bow Brickhill. II. 67, 68.**Calley Farm**, Stone. I. 293.**Calverton**. II. 77, 9, 34.**Calverton**, Will. Mathew of, *see* Mathew.**Camp Barn**, Steeple Claydon. II. 29.**Camp House**, Steeple Claydon. II. 275.**Campion**, Sir Will., defence of Boarstall. II. 31.**Camps**, *see under* Earthworks.

Candelabra and Candlesticks, 17th-century :

- Eton College, Upper School, iron. I. 150.
Great Kimble Parish Church, brass. I. 165.
Stony Stratford West, Baptist Chapel, brass and wood. II. 286.

Canon, John, brass of, 1460, and Agnes, his wife, 1468. I. 237.

Canterbury, Sir John Bois of, *see* Bois.

Carbonell, Thos., brass of, 1439, and of Eliz., his wife, 1438. I. 2.

Cardiff Castle, Governor, *see* Tyrrell, Sir Tim.

Carleton, Guy, tablet to, 1608, and arms. I. 304.

Carnarvon:

Anna Sophia, d. of Charles, Earl of, *see* Dormer.

Earl of, Swanbourne burnt by Royalists under command of, 1643. II. 28.

Carr, Rob., Earl of Somerset, *see* Somerset.

Carswell, Oxon, Wenman of, *see* Wenman.

Carter:

John, bellfounder. I. 315.

Jos., bellfounder. I. 128, 171, 234, 318; II. 338.

Castell, Mary wife of —, chemist, floor slab to. II. 133.

The Castle, Great Missenden. I. 173.

Castle Hill, Buckingham. II. 71, 72.

Castle Hill, Wing. II. 18, 335.

Castle Hill House, High Wycombe. I. 197.

Castle House, Buckingham. II. 76-7.

Castle Tower, Little Missenden. I. 234; II. 17.

Castle Yard, Castle Thorpe. II. 82.

Castles:

see also under Earthworks.

Norman. II. 16-18.

Castlethorpe. II. 79-82, 16, 23, 8.

Catesby, arms. II. 11, 140, 334, 335.

Catesbye:

Dorathe, d. of Anthony, *see* Dormer.

Eliz., sister of Sir Will., *see* Derynham.

Eliz., daughter of Thos., *see* Harbury.

Eliz., monument to, 1699. II. 140.

Fras., monument of, 1636. II. 140.

Francys, brass of, 1556. II. 140.

Mary, wife of Anthony, brass to, 1508. II. 307.

Thos., monument to, 1679. II. 140.

Thos., brother of Eliz., monument to, 1681. II. 140.

Catherine, St.:

Carving. I. 166.

Painting. II. 233.

Catlidge, Suff., Will., Balls of. I. 71.

Catsbrain Farm, Oakley. I. 266.

Catuvellauni. II. 8.

Cave, arms. I. 161; II. 88.

Cave:

Anthony, merchant of the Staple of Calais, brass of, 1558. II. 88.

Eliz., monument erected by, 1576, Chicheley. II. 88-9.

Cavendish, John, son of Earl of Devonshire, tomb, 1617. I. 94.

Caversfield. II. 5.

Caversham. II. 32.

Ceawlin. II. 11.

The Cedars, Wavendon. II. 312.

Ceely House, Aylesbury. I. 34.

Ceilings:

Barrel vault, Creslow, The Manor House. II. 97.

COLLAR-BEAM:

Fulmer. I. 159.

Great Missenden, The George Inn. I. 174.

Little Missenden. I. 233.

Coved, Dorton, Dorton House. I. 134.

PAINTED:

Chalfont St. Giles. I. 84.

Denham, Denham Place. I. 120.

Monks Risborough. I. 261.

Ceilings: *cont'd.***PANELED**:

- Creslow, The Manor House, 17th-century. II. 97.
Denham, Denham Place. I. 120.

PLASTER:

- Beachampton, Hall Farm, Burnham. I. 78.
Creslow, The Manor House. II. 97.
Denham. I. 118, 120.
Dorney, Dorney Court. I. 130, 131.
Dorton, Dorton House. I. 132.
Eton College, Upper School. I. 150.
Hillesden Church. II. 148.
Long Crendon Parish Church. I. 237.
Marlow Urban, The Old Parsonage. I. 252.
Steeple Claydon, school. II. 273.
Stoke Mandeville, Old Parish Church. I. 281-2.

TIMBER:**15th-century**:

- Eton, vestry. I. 145.
Loughton, church. II. 182.

16th-century:

- Amersham. I. 9.
Burnham. I. 77.
Burnham Abbey. I. 72.
Denham, The Savoy. I. 118.
Ellesborough, Chequers Court. I. 141.
Stokenchurch. I. 286.
Wendover. I. 306, 311.
Wing, The Vicarage. II. 36.

16th or 17th-century:

- Burnham. I. 77.
Great Woolstone. II. 129.

17th-century:

- Aylesbury. I. 31, 39.
Buckingham. II. 76.
Castle Thorpe. II. 82.
Chesham Bois. I. 102.
Datchet. I. 114.
Ellesborough. I. 142.
Emberton. II. 113.
Great Linford. II. 127, 128.
Haddenham. I. 184.
Hambleton, Hutton's Farm. I. 187.
Hoggeston, The Manor House, two beams. II. 152.
Hughenden, Coomb's Farm. I. 211.
Maids' Moreton. II. 187.
Mentmore. II. 197.
Milton Keynes. II. 201.
Soulbury, Clayhill Farm. II. 270.
Wendover. I. 307, 308.
Weston Turville. I. 316, 318.
Whitechurch. II. 328, 329.

Date uncertain:

- Boarstall gatehouse. I. 58.
Buckland. I. 69.
Chalfont St. Giles. I. 83, 84.
Denham, The Savoy. I. 118.
Great Kimble. I. 167.
Hedgerley Dean. I. 193.
Little Linford. II. 179.
Loughton. II. 184.
Moulsoe. II. 203.
North Crawley. II. 223.
North Marston. II. 226.
Saunderton. I. 276.
Steeple Claydon. II. 274.
Tyringham with Filgrave. II. 307.
Woughton-on-the-Green, Pineham. II. 348.
Wyrdarisbury. I. 328.

Cellars:

- 13th-century, Great Marlow, Widmer Farm Chapel. I. 169.

Cellars: *cont'd.*

15th-century, Chenies Manor House. I. 90, 91.

16TH-CENTURY:

Chilton, Chilton House. I. 105.
Hambleden, Burrow Farm. I. 186-7.
Long Crendon, The Crown Inn. I. 243.
16th or 17th-century, Langley Marish, Parlaunt Park Farm. I. 226.

17TH-CENTURY:

Chesham, Great Hundridge Farm. I. 97.
Cuddington. I. 111.
Denham. I. 120, 122.
Farnham Royal. I. 155.
Marlow Urban. I. 253.
Wendover. I. 307, 312.
1700, Winslow, Winslow Hall. II. 342.

DATE UNCERTAIN:

Clifton Reynes. II. 93.
Ellesborough, Chequers Court. I. 140.
Eton College. I. 149.
Grandborough. II. 120.
Maids' Moreton. II. 187.

Celtic Age, late. II. 8.

Chaceporc, Peter, Ravenstone Priory founded by, 1255. II. 19.

Clackmore, Radclive. II. 251.

Chairs, *see under* Furniture.

Chalfont Lodge, Chalfont St. Peter. I. 84.

Chalfont Mill, Chalfont St. Giles. I. 84.

Chalfont St. Giles. I. 79-84; II. 26, 27, 33.

Chalfont St. Peter. I. 84-8; II. 15.

Chalgrove Field. II. 26.

Chalice, carved on wall, Bletchley. II. 65.

Chalk and Chalk Rubble, *see under* Building Material.

Chalkshire, Ellesborough. I. 142.

Challoner:

James, regicide. II. 26.
Rev., Rob., D.D., rector, Amersham Grammar School founded under will of, c. 1621. II. 25.
Thos., regicide. II. 26.

Chaloner, arms and motto. II. 273.

Chaloner, Sir Thos., Steeple Claydon School built and endowed by, 1656. II. 273.

Chamberlain, arms. II. 92.

Champeneys, Rich., draper, brass to, 1439. I. 2.

Chandflower, Alice, wife of Rob., monument to, 1604.

Chandler, bellfounders. I. 315; II. 34, 166, 194, 198, 236, 267, 277, 347, 298.

Chandler:

Anthony, bellfounder. II. 56, 67, 71, 98, 100, 116, 123, 129, 130, 133, 141, 145, 152, 166, 175, 176, 180, 196, 201, 209, 221, 238, 277, 289, 308, 320, 338.
George, bellfounder. II. 194, 265, 320.
Rich., bellfounder. I. 49, 124, 191, 292, 300; II. 55, 61, 83, 123, 130, 169, 189, 225, 263, 277, 330.

Chandos:

Catherine, d. of Giles, Lord, *see* Russell.
Eleanor, d. of Rt. Hon. Will., *see* Turville.
Fran., wife of Giles Brûge, Lord, sarcophagus, 1623. I. 90.

Chantries: *see also* Chapels.

Aston, Ivinghoe. II. 22.
Thornton. II. 22, 23-4.

The Chantry, Aylesbury. I. 34.

The Chantry, High Wycombe. I. 197.

Chapel Green, Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 170.

Chapels:**ATTACHED TO CHURCHES:**

12th-century, Little Marlow. I. 230, 230-1.
13th-century:
Aylesbury. I. 22, 24-25.
Cuddington. I. 109, 110.
East Claydon. II. 102.
Hanslope. II. 133, 134.

Chapels: *cont'd.***ATTACHED TO CHURCHES:** *cont'd.***13th-century:** *cont'd.*

High Wycombe. I. 194, 195.
Newton Blossomville. II. 210.
Pitstone. II. 236, 237.

14th-century:

Aylesbury. I. 22.
Bletchley. II. 63, 64.
Clifton Reynes. II. 90.
Great Brickhill. II. 120, 121.
Great Horwood. II. 122, 122-3.
Haversham. II. 143, 144.
Hughenden. I. 209.
Langley Marish. I. 223, 224.
Little Missenden. I. 232, 233.
Milton Keynes. II. 199, 200.
Newton Blossomville. II. 211.
Newton Longville. II. 213.
Penn. I. 266.
Stoke Goldington. II. 280.
Whaddon. II. 318, 319.
Wooburn. I. 323.
Wotton Underwood. I. 326.

15th-century:

Amersham. I. 1.
Hillesden. II. 147.
Quanton. II. 240, 241.
Wyrardisbury. I. 327.

16th-century:

Chenies. I. 88, 90.
Chilton. I. 103.
Eton. I. 143, 144, 145.
High Wycombe. I. 194, 195.
Stoke Poges. I. 286.
Stowe. II. 286, 287.

16th or 17th-century, Little Brickhill. II. 174.

17th-century:

Amersham. I. 1.
Bradenham. I. 61.
Dorney. I. 128.
Ravenstone. II. 251.

STANDING DETACHED:

Aston, Ivinghoe. II. 22.
Aylesbury. II. 22.
Bradwell Abbey. II. 69.
Colnbrook, Langley Marish, and Horton. II. 22.
Dagnel, Edlesborough. II. 22.
Great Marlow. I. 168, 169, 221; II. 22.
Hundridge, Chesham. II. 22.
Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 170.
Quarrendon, ruins. I. 273; II. 22.
Soulbury, Liscombe Park. II. 268.
Stony Stratford West, Baptist Chapel. II. 285-6.
Winslow, Particular Baptist Chapel. II. 341.

ATTACHED TO HOUSES:

Creslow. II. 94-5, 98.
Denham, Denham Place. I. 120.
Great Marlow. I. 169.
Stoke Poges, Ditton Park. I. 288.

Chapman, arms. II. 209.

Chapman, Roger, monument to, 1702; Rebecca, his wife, 1697; and Felicia, his daughter, 1698. II. 209.

Charity Farm, Edlesborough. II. 110.

Charles I.:

at Colnbrook. II. 28.
at Boarshall. II. 31.
Cloak given by, for altar frontal, Hedgerley. I. 192.
at Wooburn, Wycombe, Latimers, Caversham and Stoke Park. II. 32.

Charles II., arms. I. 4.

Charlton Hill Farm, Swanbourne. II. 291.

Charndon. II. 82.

Charnel, Aylesbury Parish Church. I. 25.

- Chartridge**, Chesham. I. 96, 98-9; II. 2.
Chartulary, compiled 1444, Dorton House. I. 132, 135.
Chase Farm, Whaddon. II. 321.
Chatwyn, Sara, tombstone, 1672. II. 315.
Chawley Green Farm, Downley Common, West Wycombe. I. 321.
Chearsley. I. 86-8.
Checkers, Barth. Tipping of, *see* Tipping.
Cheddington. II. 82-4.
Chelde, John, and Margaret, Isabel and Alys, his wives, brass to, 16th-century. I. 145.
Chelmscott, Soulbury. II. 268.
Chelmscott Manor House, Soulbury. II. 269.
'Chelrey', John Kyngeston of, *see* Kyngeston.
Chelsham, Eliz., daughter of John, Clerk of the Jewel House for Charles I., *see* Tyrrington.
Chenies. I. 88-91; II. 9-10.
Chepping Wycombe. II. 33.
Chepping Wycombe, rural. I. 91-2.
Chequers. II. 35.
Chequers Court, Ellesborough. I. 140-1; II. 26.
Chequers Park, Ellesborough, Great Kimble. I. 139, 164; II. 17.
Cherry Orchard, Chearsley. I. 87.
Chertsey Abbey, tiles, Little Kimble Parish Church. I. 166.
Chesham. I. 92-101; II. 2, 4, 15, 22.
Chesham Bois. I. 101-2.
Chesham Park, Chesham. I. 92.
Chess, River. I. 88; II. 2, 10.
Chester, arms. II. 88, 163.

Chester:

- Anne, wife of Sir John, bart., monument. II. 88.
 Sir Anthony, kt. and bart., monument to, 1635, and Dame Elizabeth, his wife, 1629, altar tomb. II. 88.
 Sir Anthony, bart., monument to, 1697, and Mary, his wife, 1710. II. 88.
 Sir Anthony, bart., plate presented by. II. 163.
 Catherine, wife of John, floor slab to, 1671. II. 89.
 Eliz., widow of Sir Anthony, bart., floor slab to, 1692. II. 89.
 Sir Hen., K.B. II. 58.
 Hen. II. 88.
 John, son of Sir Anthony, bart., floor slab to, 17th-century. II. 89.
 John, floor slab to, 1669. II. 89.
 Mary, d. of Sir Anthony, of Chicheley, bart., *see* Duncombe.

Chestnut Farm, Princes Risborough. I. 272.

Chests:

see also Sectional Prefaces.

ECCLESIASTICAL:**Iron:**

- 16th-century, Beaconsfield. I. 40.
 16th or 17th-century, Burnham. I. 71.
 17th-century:
 Beaconsfield. I. 41.
 Thornton. II. 298-9.
 Mediæval, Medmenham. I. 255.

Iron-bound:

- 13th-century, Pitstone. II. 238.
 13th or 14th-century, Moulsoe. II. 202.
 15th or 16th-century, North Marston. II. 225.
 16th-century, Loughton. II. 23, 182.
 17th-century:
 Aylesbury. I. 26.
 Fingest. I. 157.
 Great Brickhill. II. 121.
 Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
 Weston Underwood. II. 317.
 Wooburn. I. 323.
 Worminghall. I. 325.

Chests: cont'd.**ECCLESIASTICAL: cont'd.****Iron-bound: cont'd.****Mediæval:**

- Hawridge. I. 191.
 Ludgershall. I. 250.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 209.
 Wing. II. 334.

12th or 13th-century, Cublington. II. 99.

13th-century:

- Great Kimble. I. 156.
 Upper Winchendon. I. 300.
 Wooburn. I. 323.

15th-century:

- Haversham. II. 145.
 Stony Stratford West. II. 285.

15th or 16th-century:

- Aylesbury. I. 26.
 Wavendon. II. 312.

16th-century:

- Amersham. I. 2; II. 23.
 Dinton. I. 125.
 High Wycombe. I. 196.
 North Crawley. II. 221.

16th or 17th-century:

- Burnham. I. 71.
 Thornborough. II. 296.

17th-century:

- Amersham. I. 2.
 Ashendon. I. 15.
 Aston Abbots. II. 56.
 Aston Clinton. I. 20.
 Astwood. II. 58.
 Bradenham. I. 62.
 Broughton. II. 71.
 Buckingham. II. 71.
 Chalfont St. Peter. I. 84.
 Cheddington. II. 83.
 Chenies. I. 89.
 Chesham. I. 93.
 Chetwode. II. 86.
 Cold Brayfield. II. 94.
 Edlesborough. II. 108.
 Ellesborough. I. 138.
 Grendon Underwood. II. 130.
 Hardwick. II. 141.
 High Wycombe. I. 196.
 Hillesden. II. 148.
 Hitcham. I. 204.
 Little Missenden. I. 234.
 Mentmore. II. 196.
 Moulsoe. II. 202.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 209.
 Newton Blossomville. II. 212.
 Newton Longville. II. 214.
 Olney. II. 228.
 Padbury. II. 233.
 Preston Bissett. II. 239.
 Radcliffe. II. 249.
 Ravenstone. II. 252.
 Stantonbury. II. 271.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 281.
 Stone. I. 292.
 Walton. II. 308.
 Weston Turville. I. 315.
 Whaddon. II. 312.
 Whitechurch. II. 324.
 Willen. II. 330-1.
 Wingrave. II. 338.
 Wotton Underwood. I. 327.
 Wyrardisbury. I. 328.

Secular, Beaconsfield, Old Rectory. I. 42.

Chest-seat, 16th-century, Waddesdon Parish Church. I. 304.

(Combined Index of the Inventories of South and North Buckinghamshire.)

Chetwode. II. 85-7.**Chetwode**, Risley of, *see* Risley.**Chetwode**, arms. II. 87.**Chetwode Priory.** II. 19, 21.'Chevfield', John 'Bardfield' of, *see* 'Bardfield'.**Cheyndutt family:**

Arms, possibly. I. 15.

Effigy, possibly. I. 15.

Cheyne, arms and crest. I. 93, 102, 136.**Cheyne:**Agnes, widow of Sir John, knight, *see* Molyneux.

Mrs. Anne, floor slab to, 1630. I. 102.

Eliz., wife of Rob., brass of, 1516. I. 102.

Fran., floor slab to, 1644. I. 102.

John, tomb, 1585. I. 102.

Sir John, follower of Wicliff, and imprisoned for Lollardy. II. 22.

Lucie . . . wife of . . . , formerly wife of Will., floor slab, 1691. I. 102.

Rob., brass of, 1552. I. 102.

Thos., imprisoned for Lollardy, 15th-century. II. 22.

Thos., shield-bearer to Edward III., brass of, 1368. I. 136.

Wenefride, wife of John, brass to, 1562. I. 102.

Will., brass of, 1375. I. 136.

Lord, Writing School of, at Amersham. II. 26.

Chicester, Hen. King, bp. of. I. 325.**Chicheley**, Sir Anthony Chester of, *see* Chester.**Chicheley**. II. 87-90, 33.**Chicheley Hall**, Chicheley. II. 89.**Chickendon Manor.** I. 135.**Chicksands**, John Atoun, prior of. II. 173.**Chillington**, John Gifford of, *see* Gifford.**Chiltern Hills.** I. 106, 164; II. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 18.**Chiltern House**, Wendover. I. 310.**Chilton.** I. 102-6.**Chilton**, Croke of, *see* Croke.**Chilton House**, Chilton. I. 105-6.**Chilton Park Farm**, Chilton. I. 106.**Chimneys:**

BRICK:

14th-century, Creslow, The Manor House. II. 95.

15TH-CENTURY:

North Marston Church. II. 224.

Slough, Upton Court. I. 280.

15TH or 16TH-CENTURY:

Calverton, Manor House. II. 78.

Horton. I. 208.

16TH-CENTURY:

Adstock. II. 55.

Amersham. I. 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13.

Aylesbury. I. 34, 40.

Beaconsfield. I. 42, 44, 47.

Bledlow. I. 55, 56.

Boarstall, Tower Farm. I. 59.

Bow Brickhill. II. 68.

Brill, The Manor House. I. 64.

Buckingham. II. 74, 75.

Burnham. I. 77.

Burnham Abbey. I. 74.

Chalfont St. Giles. I. 83.

Chalfont St. Peter. I. 85.

Chenies. I. 90.

Chepping Wycombe Rural, Loudwater. I. 91.

Chesham. I. 95, 100.

Chilton. I. 105, 106.

Coleshill. I. 108.

Denham. I. 119, 121.

Dinton. I. 126.

Dorney, Dorney Court. I. 130.

Ellesborough, Chequers Court. I. 140.

Emberton. II. 113.

Eton College. I. 148.

Eton Wick. I. 154.

Chimneys: *cont'd.*BRICK: *cont'd.*16TH-CENTURY: *cont'd.*

Farnham Royal. I. 155.

Great Kimble. I. 167.

Great Linford. II. 128.

Great Missenden, Hyde Farm. I. 175.

Grendon Underwood, Shakespeare Farm. II. 131.

Haddenham. I. 180.

Hambleton. I. 187, 188.

Hedgerley Dean. I. 193.

High Wycombe. I. 197-203.

Hogshaw, Fulbrook Farm. II. 154.

Ibstone. I. 213.

Ickford Rectory. I. 216.

Ivinghoe. II. 157, 158.

Langley Marish. I. 226, 227.

Little Ickford. I. 217.

Long Crendon. I. 240, 241, 243, 244.

Loughton, Manor House. II. 188.

Lower Winchendon, Winchendon Priory. I. 247.

Marlow Urban. I. 253.

Marsh Gibbon. II. 191, 193.

Mentmore. II. 197.

Monks Risborough. I. 260.

Mursley. II. 205, 206.

Newport Pagnell. II. 211.

Newton Blossomville. II. 212.

Newton Longville. II. 215.

North Crawley, Crawley Grange. II. 223.

North Marston. II. 227.

Padbury. II. 234, 235.

Penn. I. 268.

Preston Bissett. II. 240.

Quanton, Duddershall House. II. 243.

Radnage. I. 275.

Stewkley, The Manor Farm. II. 278.

Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.

Stokenchurch. I. 286.

Stoke Poges. I. 289, 290.

Stony Stratford East. II. 285.

Swanbourne. II. 289, 291.

Towersey. I. 295, 296.

Tyringham with Filgrave. II. 307.

Walton, The Manor House. II. 309.

Water Stratford. II. 311.

Wendover. I. 306, 310.

West Wycombe. I. 320.

Winslow. II. 344.

Worminghall. I. 325.

16TH or 17TH-CENTURY:

Amersham. I. 8.

Ashendon, Pollicott Farm. I. 16.

Aylesbury. I. 39.

Beaconsfield. I. 43, 44, 45.

Boarstall, Moat Farm. I. 59.

Buckingham. II. 74.

Chepping Wycombe Rural, Wycombe Marsh. I. 91.

Denham. I. 122.

Edlesborough. II. 110.

Grandborough. II. 119.

Great Horwood. II. 124, 125, 126.

Great Marlow. I. 169.

Great Missenden. I. 176.

Grendon Underwood, Rookery Farm. II. 132.

Haddenham, Church Farm House. I. 179.

Hambleton. I. 186, 188.

Hedgerley, Leith Grove. I. 193.

High Wycombe. I. 200-2.

Ickford. I. 217.

Iver, Parsonage Farm. I. 222.

Langley Marish. I. 227, 228.

Lee. I. 230.

Little Marlow. I. 232. .

Chimneys: cont'd.**BRICK: cont'd.****16TH or 17TH-CENTURY: cont'd.**

- Little Missenden. I. 235.
- Loughton. II. 183.
- Marlow Urban. I. 254.
- Marsh Gibbon. II. 192.
- Monks Risborough, Dock Farm. I. 262.
- Newton Longville. II. 217.
- North Marston. II. 226.
- Penn, Putnam Place. I. 267, 268.
- Princes Risborough. I. 271.
- Radnage. I. 275.
- Sherington. II. 261.
- Stewkley. II. 277-9.
- Wendover. I. 310.
- West Wycombe. I. 319, 321.
- Whitchurch. II. 321.

c. 1600:

- Adstock. II. 55.
- Akeley. II. 56.
- Buckland. I. 68.
- Chetwode. II. 87.
- East Claydon. II. 103.
- Great Hampden, Hampden House. I. 163.
- Hanslope, Rectory Farm. II. 137.
- Ickford. I. 216.
- Penn. I. 268.
- Shabbington. I. 278.
- Wavendon. II. 312.
- Wendover, Vine Street Farm. I. 308.
- Weston Turville. I. 316.
- Worminghall. I. 325.

17TH-CENTURY:

- Adstock. II. 55.
- Akeley, The Manor House. II. 56.
- Amersham. I. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13.
- Ashendon. I. 15.
- Ashley Green. I. 17, 18.
- Aston Clinton. I. 21.
- Astwood. II. 59.
- Aylesbury. I. 29-36.
- Barton Hartshorn. II. 60.
- Beachampton. II. 62.
- Beaconsfield. I. 43-47.
- Biddlesden. II. 63.
- Bierton with Broughton. I. 50, 51.
- Bledlow. I. 55, 56.
- Bletchley. II. 65, 66.
- Boarstall. I. 58, 59.
- Boveney, Boveney Court. I. 60, 61.
- Bow Brickhill. II. 67.
- Bradenham. I. 62.
- Bradwell. II. 69.
- Bradwell Abbey. II. 70.
- Brill. I. 65, 66.
- Buckingham. II. 74, 75, 76, 77.
- Buckland. I. 69.
- Burnham. I. 75, 77, 78, 79.
- Calverton. II. 78, 79.
- Castle Thorpe. II. 82.
- Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82, 83, 84.
- Chalfont St. Peter. I. 84, 85.
- Chearsley. I. 87, 88.
- Cheddington. II. 84.
- Chepping Wycombe Rural. I. 91, 91-2.
- Chesham. I. 94-100.
- Chesham Bois. I. 102.
- Chetwode. II. 87.
- Chicheley. II. 89.
- Clifton Reynes. II. 93.
- Chilton, Chilton House. I. 105.
- Cholesbury. I. 108.
- Creslow, The Manor House. II. 96.

Chimneys: cont'd.**BRICK: cont'd.****17TH-CENTURY: cont'd.**

- Cublington. II. 99.
- Cuddington. I. 111-3.
- Datchet. I. 114.
- Denham. I. 120, 121, 122.
- Dinton. I. 126, 127.
- Dorney. I. 131.
- Dorton, Dorton House. I. 133.
- Drayton Beauchamp. I. 137.
- Drayton Parslow. II. 101.
- East Claydon. II. 104, 105.
- Edgcott. II. 106.
- Edlesborough. II. 109, 110, 111.
- Ellesborough. I. 139, 141.
- Emberton. II. 113.
- Eton. I. 152, 153.
- Eton Wick. I. 154.
- Farnham Royal. I. 155.
- Fawley. I. 156.
- Fenny Stratford. II. 114.
- Fingest. I. 158.
- Fleet Marston. I. 159.
- Foscott, plinths. II. 116.
- Gayhurst. II. 117.
- Grandborough. II. 119.
- Great Brickhill. II. 121, 122.
- Great Horwood. II. 124.
- Great Kimble. I. 167.
- Great Linford. II. 128.
- Great Marlow. I. 169.
- Great Missenden. I. 173-6.
- Great Woolstone. II. 129.
- Grendon Underwood. II. 131-2.
- Haddenham. I. 180-4.
- Hambleden. I. 186-9.
- Hanslope. II. 137, 138, 139.
- Hardwick. II. 142, 143.
- Hartwell, Hartwell House. I. 189.
- Haversham. II. 146.
- Hedgerley, Shell House. I. 192.
- Hedgerley Dean. I. 193.
- High Wycombe. I. 200-3.
- Hillesden. II. 151.
- Hitcham. I. 205.
- Hoggeston. II. 152-3.
- Horsenden. I. 206.
- Horton. I. 207, 208.
- Hughenden. I. 210, 211.
- Hulcott. I. 212.
- Ibstone. I. 213, 214.
- Ickford. I. 216, 217.
- Iver. I. 222.
- Ivinghoe. II. 157, 158.
- Kingswood. I. 222.
- Langley Marish. I. 226-9.
- Lavendon. II. 164, 165.
- Leckhamstead. II. 167.
- Lee. I. 230.
- Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 170.
- Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.
- Little Brickhill. II. 175.
- Little Horwood. II. 176, 178.
- Little Ickford. I. 217.
- Little Kimble. I. 168.
- Little Linford. II. 179.
- Little Marlow. I. 232.
- Little Missenden. I. 234, 235.
- Little Woolstone. II. 181.
- Long Crendon. I. 237-43.
- Loughton. II. 182, 184.
- Lower Winchendon. I. 247, 248, 249.
- Ludgershall. I. 250, 251, 252.

Chimneys: *cont'd.***BRICK: *cont'd.*****17TH-CENTURY: *cont'd.***

Maids' Moreton. II. 187.
 Marlow Urban. I. 252, 253, 254.
 Marsh Gibbon. II. 192, 193.
 Medmenham, Lodge Farm. I. 256.
 Mentmore. II. 196.
 Middle Claydon. II. 199.
 Milton Keynes. II. 201, 202.
 Monks Risborough. I. 260, 261, 262.
 Moulsoe. II. 203.
 Mursley. II. 205.
 Nash. II. 206.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 210, 211.
 Newton Blossomville. II. 212.
 Newton Longville. II. 217-9.
 North Crawley. II. 223.
 North Marston. II. 226, 227.
 Oakley. I. 265, 266.
 Olney. II. 228, 229.
 Olney Park Farm. II. 229.
 Oving. II. 231.
 Padbury. II. 233, 234, 235.
 Penn. I. 267, 268, 269.
 Pitchcott. II. 236.
 Preston Bissett. II. 240.
 Princes Risborough. I. 270, 271, 272.
 Quainton. II. 243, 246, 247.
 Quarrendon. I. 273.
 Radclive. II. 250, 251.
 Ravenstone. II. 253.
 Saunderton. I. 276.
 Shalstone. II. 253.
 Shenley Brook End. II. 254.
 Shenley Church End. II. 257, 258.
 Sherington. II. 261.
 Simpson. II. 263, 264.
 Slough. I. 280.
 Soulbury. II. 268, 269, 270.
 Steeple Claydon. II. 272.
 Stewkley. II. 279.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 281.
 Stoke Hammond. II. 284.
 Stoke Mandeville. I. 282, 283.
 Stokenchurch. I. 285, 286.
 Stoke Poges. I. 290.
 Stone. I. 292, 293.
 Stony Stratford West. II. 286.
 Stowe. II. 287.
 Swanbourne. II. 289.
 Taplow. I. 294.
 Thornborough. II. 296, 297.
 Thornton, Tyrelcote Farm. II. 299.
 Tingewick. II. 300.
 Towersey. I. 295, 296, 297.
 Turweston. II. 302.
 Turville. I. 299.
 Twyford. II. 306.
 Tyringham with Filgrave. II. 307.
 Upper Winchendon. I. 301.
 Upton-cum-Chalvey. I. 301.
 Wavendon. II. 312.
 Water Eaton. II. 310.
 Water Stratford. II. 311.
 Wendover. I. 306-12.
 Westbury. II. 315, 316.
 Westcott. I. 313.
 Weston Turville. I. 316, 317.
 Weston Underwood. II. 318.
 West Wycombe. I. 319, 320, 321.
 Whaddon. II. 321.
 Whitechurch. II. 325, 327, 328, 329.
 Wing. II. 337.

Chimneys: *cont'd.***BRICK: *cont'd.*****17TH-CENTURY: *cont'd.***

Wingrave. II. 339.
 Winslow. II. 343.
 Wolverton. II. 345.
 Wooburn Green. I. 324.
 Woodham. II. 345-6.
 Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 347, 348.
 Worminghall. I. 325.
 Wotton Underwood. I. 327.
 Wyrardisbury. I. 328, 329.
17TH or 18TH-CENTURY:
 Marsh Gibbon, The Manor House. II. 191.
 West Wycombe. I. 319.
 1700, Winslow Hall, Winslow. II. 342.
 c. 1700, Great Woolstone. II. 129.

STONE:

Buckingham. II. 75.
 Great Linford. II. 128.
 Haddenham. I. 182.
 Hanslope. II. 137.
 Lavendon. II. 164, 165.
 Long Crendon. I. 246.
 Preston Bissett. II. 240.
 Princes Risborough. I. 270.
 Wendover. I. 306.
 Westbury. II. 315.
 Whitechurch. II. 326.

Chimney Corners and Seats:**16TH-CENTURY:**

Bledlow. I. 55, 56.
 Chepping Wycombe Rural, Loudwater. I. 91.
 Great Kimble. I. 166.

16TH or 17TH-CENTURY:

Ashley Green, Nashleigh Farm. I. 18.
 Beaconsfield. I. 45.
 Chepping Wycombe Rural, Wycombe Marsh. I. 91.
 Great Woolstone. II. 129.

c. 1600, Wendover, Vine Street Farm. I. 308.

17TH-CENTURY:

Amersham. I. 5, 13.
 Ashley Green, Hog Lane Farm. I. 18.
 Beaconsfield. I. 45, 46, 47.
 Berton with Broughton. I. 51.
 Bledlow. I. 55, 56.
 Brill, The Swan Inn. I. 65.
 Buckingham. II. 76.
 Burnham. I. 77, 78.
 Chepping Wycombe Rural, Wycombe Marsh. I. 91.
 Cuddington, The Swan Inn. I. 113.
 Dorton. I. 135.
 Haddenham. I. 182, 183.
 Long Crendon. I. 242.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 248.
 Nash, The Old English Gentleman Inn. II. 206.
 Preston Bissett. II. 240.
 Shalstone, Ground Farm Cottages. II. 253.
 Stone. I. 292.
 Wendover. I. 306, 308, 311.
 West Wycombe. I. 320, 321.

DATE UNCERTAIN:

Edgecott, Manor Farm. II. 106.
 Edlesborough, The Bell Inn. II. 111.
 Great Marlow. I. 169.
 Loughton. II. 182.
 Padbury. II. 235.
 Radnage, Ashridge Farm. I. 275.
 Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
 Swanbourne. II. 291, 292, 293.
 Weston Turville. I. 317.
 Whitechurch. II. 326, 328.

Chimney-pieces, *see* Fireplaces, Mantel-pieces and Chimney-pieces.

- Chinnor.** II. 26.
Chisbridge Farm, Hambleden. I. 187-8.
Chivnale, Thos., brass of, 1534, and of Emma and Alice, his wives. II. 58.
Cholesbury. I. 106-8.
Chorley Farm, Downley Common, West Wycombe. I. 321.
Chrismatory, Grandborough. II. 34, 49, 119.
Christ's Hospital, Buckingham. II. 76.
Christopher, St.:
 Carving. I. 219.
 Glass. II. 149.
 Paintings. I. 59, 94, 162; II. 176, 341.
Church End, Haddenham. I. 179, 180.
Church End, Pitstone. II. 238.
Church Farm, Buckland. I. 68.
Church Farm, Edlesborough. II. 109.
Church Farm, Hulcott. I. 212.
Church Farm, Ickford. I. 216.
Church Farm, Lee. I. 229.
Church Farm, Nash. II. 206.
Church Farm, Quarrendon. I. 273.
Church Farm, Stoke Goldington. II. 281.
Church Farm, Swanbourne. II. 290-1.
Church Farm, Towersey. I. 296.
Church Farm, Wingrave. II. 339.
The Church Farm House, Haddenham. I. 179-180.
Church Hill, West Wycombe. I. 318.
Church Hill, Whaddon. II. 321.
The Church Houses, Chalfont St. Giles. I. 83.
Churchill:
 Rich., headstone to, 1675, and Jane, his wife, 1685. II. 272.
 Will., son of Joseph, headstone to, 169(?)5. II. 272.
The Church Loft, West Wycombe. I. 319.
Churchyard Crosses, *see under* Crosses.
Cilternsaetas. II. II.
Cippenham, Burnham. I. 75, 78-9.
Cippenham Court, Burnham. I. 79.
Cippenham Place, Burnham. I. 78-9.
Cistercian Abbey, site and remains, Biddlesden. II. 20, 63.
The City, Bledlow Ridge, Bledlow. I. 56.
The City, Radnage. I. 275.
Civil War. II. 26-32.
Clare, arms. I. 185, 224.
Clare, Mary, *see* West.
Clarell, Thomas, brass of, 1471, and Agnes, his wife, 146—. II. 172.
Clarendon. II. 30-I.
Clark:
 Anna, daughter of Rich., *see* Marriott.
 Eliz., widow of Nich., *see* Alford.
 Rich. II. 193.
Clarke, crest and arms. I. 204.
Clarke:
 Ann, wife of John, tablet to, 1693. I. 264.
 Dorothy, d. of Sir Will., *see* Garrard.
 Sir Fran., son of Sir Will., brass to. I. 204.
 Grissilla, floor slab, 1647. I. 204.
 Jane, d. of Nich., brass of, 1563. I. 204.
 John. I. 204.
 John, bellfounder. II. 94.
 Nic., son of Sir John, of Weston, brass of, 1561, sons and daughters. I. 204.
 Philadelphia, floor slab, 1646. I. 204.
 Philadelphia. I. 204.
 Sir Will., son of Nic., of North Weston, monument, 1624. I. 204.
Clavering, John, fellow and vice-provost of Eton, brass to, 1612. I. 145.
Claydon, East, *see* East Claydon.
Claydon, Middle, *see* Middle Claydon.
Claydon House, Middle Claydon. II. 198-9.
Claydon, Steeple, *see* Steeple Claydon.
Claydon, Verney of, *see* Verney.
Clayhill Farm, Soulbury. II. 270.
Cleaver:
 Penelope, brass to, 1657. II. 338.
 Sam., tablet to, 1700. II. 338.
Clere, Joan, wife of George, slab to, 1696. I. 300.
Clerke, *see* Clark and Clarke.
Cleveland, Earl of, Swanbourne burnt by Royalists under command of, 1643. II. 28.
Clifford, arms. II. 245.
Clifford, Anne, Countess of Dorset, *see* Dorset.
Clifton, Will., jun., slab to children of. I. 207.
Clifton Reynes. II. 90-3, 7.
Clinton, Eliz. Lady, tomb, 1422. II. 145.
Cliveden. II. 33.
Clock-face, 15th or 16th-century, Swanbourne Church. II. 289.
Clocks:
 Amersham, The Market Hall. I. 4.
 Bletchley Church. II. 65.
 Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 59.
 Tingewick Church. II. 300.
 Whaddon Church. II. 321.
Clock Turrets:
 Langley Marish, Langley Park. I. 226.
 Wood, 17th-century, Denham, Denham Place. I. 121.
Clopton, Eliz., wife of Nich., brass, 1434. I. 224.
Clunch, *see* Totternhoe or Clunch, *under* Building Materials.
Cluniac Priory:
 Newport Pagnell. II. 20, 209.
 Newton Longville. II. 215.
Cockett, Sir Edw., kt., mural tablet and slab to, 1625. I. 225.
Codmore Farm, Chesham. I. 97-8.
Coffin stool, 17th-century, Newton Longville. II. 215.
Coffins and Coffin Lids, *see under* Monuments, funeral.
Coggs, arms. I. 116.
Coggs:
 Martha, tablet to, 1696. I. 116.
 Mary, tablet to, 1694. I. 116.
Coins:
 Celtic, Whaddon Chase. II. 8.
 Roman, *see under* Roman Remains.
 Set in sanctus bell, Westbury. II. 315.
Colby, Ann, daughter of Thos., floor slab to, 1640. I. 275.
Cold Brayfield. 93-4.
Coldharbour Farm, Brill. I. 66.
Cole, Nattaniell, vicar of Marsworth, monument to, 1612. II. 194.
Coles, Ann, wife of Thos., floor slab to, 1695. I. 216.
Coleshill. I. 108-9; II. 5.
Collegiate Buildings, *see* Sectional Prefaces.
Collett Farm, Woodham. II. 345-6.
Collett, Joseph. II. 324.
 — **Collys,** wife of Richard, brass of, 1510. II. 102.
Colnbrook:
 Horton. I. 207-8; II. 22, 27, 32.
 Langley Marish. I. 228.
Colne, River. I. 118.
Colonnade, oak, 17th-century, Langley Marish Parish Church. I. 223.
Colour:
ECCLESIASTICAL:
 Burnham Parish Church, fragment of stone. I. 71.
 Dorney, monument. I. 128.
 Fleet Marston. I. 159.
 Great Missenden, niche. I. 172.
 Hanslope. II. 136.
 Hitcham, monument. I. 204.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
 Oakley. I. 264.
 Padbury. II. 233.
 Slough, image, traces. I. 279.

Colour: *cont'd.***ECCLESIASTICAL:** *cont'd.*

- Stewkley. II. 277.
 Stoke Mandeville, remains. I. 282.
 Stokenchurch, fragments of shafts. I. 284.

SECULAR:

- Buckingham, traces of worked stone in vestry. II. 71.
 Denham, Denham Place. I. 120.
 Dorney, Dorney Court, fireplace and doorway.
 I. 130, 131.
 Little Hampden. I. 162.

Colwick, Waddesdon, Pigot of, *see* Pigot.

Colstrove, Hambleden. II. 11.

Common Farm, Oakley. I. 265-6.

Communion Tables and Rails:

see also Sectional Preface II.

15TH-CENTURY:

- Little Linford. II. 179.
 Tingewick. II. 300.
 Weston Turville, panels. I. 315.
 c. 1600, Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 347.
 16th or 17th-century, Radclive. II. 249.

17TH-CENTURY:

- Adstock. II. 55.
 Ashendon. I. 15.
 Aston Clinton. I. 20.
 Astwood. II. 58.
 Barton Hartshorn. II. 59.
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 49, 50.
 Bledlow. I. 54.
 Boarstall. I. 57.
 Boveney. I. 60.
 Bradwell. II. 69.
 Brill. I. 63.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
 Chalfont St. Peter. I. 84.
 Cheddington. II. 83.
 Chesham. I. 93.
 Chesham Bois. I. 102.
 Chetwode. II. 86.
 Clifton Keynes. II. 92.
 Dinton. I. 125.
 Dorton. I. 132.
 East Claydon. II. 103.
 Edlesborough. II. 108.
 Foscott. II. 115.
 Grandborough Church. II. 118-9.
 Great Brickhill. II. 121.
 Great Hampden. I. 161.
 Great Kimble. I. 165.
 Great Linford. II. 127.
 Hardmead. II. 140.
 Haversham. II. 145.
 Hillesden. II. 148-9.
 Hitcham. I. 204.
 Hughenden. I. 209.
 Ibstone. I. 213.
 Ickford. I. 216.
 Ivinghoe. II. 156.
 Little Brickhill. II. 175.
 Little Hampden. I. 162.
 Little Linford. II. 179.
 Little Marlow. I. 231.
 Little Missenden. I. 234, 235.
 Long Crendon. I. 237.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 247.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
 Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.
 Medmenham. I. 255.
 Mentmore. II. 196.
 Middle Claydon. II. 198.
 Oakley. I. 264.
 Padbury. II. 233.
 Pitstone. II. 238.

Communion Tables and Rails: *cont'd.***17TH-CENTURY:** *cont'd.*

- Preston Bissett. II. 239.
 Quainton. II. 242.
 Radclive. II. 249.
 Ravenstone. II. 252.
 Shenley Church End. II. 257.
 Slapton. II. 265.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 281.
 Stoke Hammond. II. 283.
 Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
 Stoke Poges. I. 288.
 Stony Stratford West, Baptist Chapel. II. 286.
 Swanbourne. II. 289.
 Tattenhoe. II. 294.
 Thornborough. II. 296.
 Turville. I. 298.
 Twyford. II. 304.
 Upper Winchendon. I. 300.
 Weston Underwood. II. 317.
 Whaddon. II. 312.
 Whitchurch. II. 324.
 Willen. II. 331.
 Winslow. II. 341.
 c. 1700, North Crawley. II. 221.

Compton, John, and Margery, his wife, brass of, 1424.
 I. 124.

pre-Conquest work, ecclesiastical:

- Hardwick. II. 13, 141.
 Iver. I. 219; II. 13.
 Lavendon. II. 13, 161, 162.
 Wing. II. 13, 331, 332.

Conway, Rob., floor slab to, 167(?)3. I. 114.

Conyngnam, Ellen, Lady. I. 210.

Cooke, arms. II. 242.

Cooke:

Geo., floor slab to, 1687, and Alice, his wife, 1692.
 I. 114.

Lettice, d. of the Honble. Thos., of Dodders Hall, floor
 slab to, 1693. II. 242.

Thos., floor slab to, 1700. II. 338.

Coombe, Ellesborough. I. 141.

Coombs Farm, Hughenden. I. 210-1.

Cop Hill, Long Crendon. I. 235.

Copper, church roof, Stowe. II. 286.

Coppice Lowhill Farm, East Claydon. II. 105.

Corbels:**ECCLESIASTICAL:****12th-century:**

- Cheddington. II. 84.
 Hanslope. II. 133-134.
 Hitcham. I. 203.
 Horton. I. 207.
 Hughenden. I. 209, 210.
 Leckhampstead. II. 166.
 Shenley Church End. II. 256.

c. 1200, Upper Winchendon. I. 300.

13th-century:

- Bledlow. I. 53.
 Bletchley. II. 64.
 Hanslope. II. 134.
 Hughenden. I. 210.
 Ravenstone. II. 252.
 Stantonbury. I. 271.
 Stoke Poges. I. 287, 288.
 Swanbourne. II. 288, 289.
 Twyford. II. 303.

c. 1300, Padbury. II. 233.

14th-century:

- Amersham. I. 2.
 Aston Clinton. I. 20.
 Bledlow. I. 54.
 Bletchley. II. 64.
 Broughton. II. 70.

Corbels: cont'd.**ECCLESIASTICAL: cont'd.****14th-century: cont'd.**

Chetwode. II. 85.
 East Claydon. II. 102.
 Emberton. II. 112.
 Foscott. II. 115.
 Great Kimble. I. 164, 165.
 Great Linford. II. 126.
 Haversham. II. 144.
 Hitcham. I. 205.
 Hughenden. I. 210.
 Lathbury. II. 160.
 Lavendon. II. 163.
 Lillingstone Lovell. II. 170, 171.
 Long Crendon. I. 237.
 Monks Risborough. I. 257.
 Mursley. II. 204.
 Newton Blossomville. II. 212.
 Newton Longville. II. 213.
 Padbury. II. 232.
 Shenley Church End. II. 256.
 Stokenchurch. I. 283, 284.
 Stone. I. 292.
 Whaddon. II. 319.

14th or 15th-century, Dinton. I. 124.**15th-century:**

Bledlow. I. 54.
 Bletchley. II. 64.
 Boveney, brackets. I. 60.
 Castle Thorpe, wood. II. 80.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
 Chenies. I. 90.
 Chesham. I. 93.
 Chesham Bois, wood. I. 101.
 Chilton. I. 104.
 Cublington. II. 98.
 Cuddington. I. 111.
 Denham. I. 115.
 East Claydon. II. 103.
 Edlesborough. II. 108.
 Ellesborough. I. 138, 139.
 Eton. I. 144.
 Great Hampden. I. 161.
 Great Horwood. II. 123.
 Great Linford. II. 127.
 Great Missenden, wood. I. 171.
 Haddenham. I. 177, 178.
 Hoggeston. II. 151.
 Ickford. I. 214, 215.
 Iver. I. 220.
 Ivinghoe. II. 156.
 Langley Marish. I. 223.
 Lathbury. II. 160.
 Little Brickhill. II. 175.
 Long Crendon. I. 237.
 Loughton. II. 182.
 Ludgershall. I. 250.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 185, 186.
 Monks Risborough. I. 258, 259.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 209.
 Newton Longville. II. 213, 214.
 North Marston. II. 224, 225.
 Oakley. I. 264.
 Penn, wood. I. 267.
 Pitstone. II. 237, 238.
 Preston Bissett. II. 239.
 Quarrendon. I. 273.
 Ravenstone, wood. II. 252.
 Slapton. II. 265.
 Stokenchurch. I. 284.
 Waddesdon. I. 303.
 Wavendon. II. 311.
 Weston Turville, wood. I. 315.

Corbels: cont'd.**ECCLESIASTICAL: cont'd.****15th-century: cont'd.**

Wing. II. 333.
 Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 346.
15th or 16th-century:
 Aylesbury, wood and stone. I. 26.
 Edgcott. II. 106.
 Great Missenden, wood. I. 171.
 Hanslope. II. 135-6.
 Horton. I. 206.
 Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.

16th-century:

Aston Clinton. I. 20.
 Buckland. I. 68.
 High Wycombe. I. 195.
 Ivinghoe, wood. II. 156.
 Newton Longville, wood. II. 214.
 Padbury. II. 232.
 Radclive, wood. II. 249.
 Soulbury, wood. II. 267.

16th or 17th-century:

Bierton with Broughton. I. 49.
 Dinton, wood. I. 124.
 Thornborough, wood. II. 295.

17th-century:

Cheddington. II. 84.
 Chetwode. II. 86.
 Clifton Reynes. II. 91.
 Dorton. I. 132.
 Eton, brick. I. 152.
 Ickford. I. 215.
 Oving, wood. II. 230.
 Padbury. II. 233.
 Stoke Goldington, wood. II. 281.
 Willen. II. 330.

Date uncertain:

Ashendon. I. 15.
 Aylesbury. I. 25, 26.
 Beachampton. II. 61.
 Bledlow. I. 54, 55.
 Cheersley, wood. I. 86, 87.
 Chetwode. II. 86.
 Drayton Parslow. II. 100.
 Edgcott. II. 105.
 Fleet Marston. I. 159.
 Great Hampden. I. 161.
 Great Kimble. I. 165.
 Great Missenden. I. 171.
 High Wycombe, wood and stone. I. 196.
 Hitcham. I. 204.
 Hulcott. I. 212.
 Iver. I. 220.
 Langley Marish. I. 223.
 Little Woolstone. II. 180.
 Marsworth, wood. II. 194.
 North Crawley. II. 219.
 Oving, wood and stone. II. 230.
 Soulbury, wood.
 Twyford. II. 304.
 Waddesdon. I. 302.
 Walton. II. 308.
 Whaddon, wood. II. 320, 323.
 Whitechurch. II. 322.
 Wing. II. 332.
 Winslow Chapel, wood. II. 341.

Collegiate, Eton. I. 149.**SECULAR:****14th-century:**

Creslow, The Manor House. II. 96.
 Dinton. I. 126.

c. 1500, Buckingham, Castle House. II. 77.

16th-century:

Ellesborough, Chequers Court, brick. I. 140.

Corbels: cont'd.**SECULAR: cont'd.****16th-century: cont'd.**

Haddenham, Church Farm House, outbuilding.
I. 180.

17th-century:

Cublington, The Unicorn Inn. II. 99.
Cuddington, Tyringham Hall. I. 111.
Hambleton Manor House, brick. I. 186.
Hartwell. I. 189.

Date uncertain:

Marsh Gibbon, The Manor House. II. 190.
Newton Longville. II. 216.

Corbel tables:

12th-century, Stewkley Church. II. 275, 276.

13TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical:

Bledlow. I. 53.
Fawley. I. 155.
Haddenham. I. 177.

14TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical:

Bierton with Broughton. I. 48.
Great Kimble. I. 165.
Thornton. II. 298.

DATE UNCERTAIN:

Long Crendon, Notley Abbey. I. 245.
Monks Risborough. I. 258.

Corker, Hen., tablet to, 1696-7, and child. I. 231.

Corn Mill, Weston Turville. I. 316.

Corner Farm, Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.

Cornewall:

Elizabeth, Martha, Rachael and Susan, daughters of
Sir Gilbert, knight and baronet, of Burford, Salop,
inscription to. II. 242.

Marye. II. 310.

Cornwall, Edmund, Earl of. II. 20-21.

Cotes, Thomas, 'sometime porter at Ascott Hall', brass
of, 1648. II. 334.

The Cottage, Mount Pleasant, Chesham. I. 100.

Cottages:**16TH-CENTURY:**

Adstock. II. 55.
Akeley. II. 55-56.
Amersham. I. 8, 11.
Aylesbury. I. 36.
Barton Hartshorn. II. 60.
Beaconsfield. I. 44, 46.
Burnham. I. 75, 76.
Chalfont St. Giles. I. 83.
Chalfont St. Peter. I. 84-5.
Cublington. II. 99.
Denham. I. 121.
Dorney. I. 131.
East Claydon. II. 104.
Farnham Royal. I. 155.
Great Missenden. I. 176.
Haddenham. I. 180.
Hawridge. I. 192.
Hedgerley Dean. I. 193.
High Wycombe. I. 198.
Ivinghoe. II. 158.
Little Ickford. I. 217-8, 218.
Marsh Gibbon. II. 192.
Monks Risborough. I. 259, 261.
Newton Longville. II. 217.
North Marston. II. 226.
Olney. II. 228.
Radnage. I. 275.
Stoke Hammond. II. 283-4.
Swanbourne. II. 291.
Towersey. I. 296.
Tyringham with Filgrave. II. 307.
Wendover. I. 306.
West Wycombe, Lane End. I. 320.
Wing. II. 336.

Cottages: contd.

c. 1600, Radcliffe. II. 251.

16TH OR 17TH-CENTURY:

Amersham. I. 8, 10.
Bletchley. II. 66.
Burnham. I. 75-6.
Chalfont St. Giles. I. 84.
Cheddington. II. 84.
Chilton. I. 106.
Denham. I. 121-2, 122.
Edlesborough. II. 110, 111.
Great Brickhill. II. 121, 122.
Great Horwood. II. 124-6.
Great Kimble. I. 168.
Great Woolstone. II. 129.
Hambleton. I. 186.
High Wycombe. I. 201, 202.
Hillesden. II. 150.
Ickford. I. 217.
Ivinghoe. II. 158.
Langley Marish. I. 227.
Lee. I. 230.
Little Horwood. II. 177.
Little Ickford. I. 217.
Little Marlow. I. 232.
Long Crendon. I. 242.
Maids' Moreton. II. 187.
Marlow Urban. I. 254.
Marsh Gibbon. II. 192.
Monks Risborough. I. 260.
Mursley. II. 204-5.
Newton Longville. II. 216-7, 217, 218.
Padbury. II. 234.
Penn. I. 268.
Preston Bissett. II. 240.
Radnage. I. 275.
Simpson. II. 264.
Soulbury. II. 269.
Stewkley. II. 277-80.
Weedon. II. 314.
West Wycombe, Lane End. I. 320-1.
Whitechurch. II. 328.
Winslow. II. 343, 344.

c. 1600:

Adstock. II. 55.
East Claydon. II. 104, 105.
Shabbington. I. 278.

17TH-CENTURY:

Adstock. II. 55.
Akeley. II. 56.
Amersham. I. 6, 10, 11, 12.
Ashendon. I. 15.
Ashley Green. I. 17, 18.
Astwood. II. 58-9.
Aylesbury. I. 27-33, 39.
Beachampton. II. 62.
Beaconsfield. I. 44-6.
Bierton with Broughton. I. 50, 51.
Bletchley. II. 65-6.
Boveney. I. 61.
Bradenham. I. 62.
Brill. I. 65-7.
Buckingham. II. 74, 76, 77.
Buckland. I. 68.
Burnham. I. 75, 77.
Calverton. II. 78-9.
Castle Thorpe. II. 82.
Chalfont St. Giles. I. 83.
Chalfont St. Peter. I. 85.
Charndon. II. 82.
Cheersley. I. 87, 88.
Cheddington. II. 84.
Chepping Wycombe Rural. I. 91, 91-2.
Chesham. I. 96, 99-100.

Cottages: contd.**17TH-CENTURY: cont'd.**

Chetwode. II. 87.
 Chicheley. II. 89.
 Cholesbury. I. 108.
 Cublington. II. 99.
 Cuddington. I. 112-4.
 Denham. I. 121, 122.
 Dinton. I. 127.
 Dorney. I. 131.
 Dorton. I. 134, 135.
 Drayton Beauchamp. I. 137.
 Drayton Parslow. II. 101.
 East Claydon. II. 104-5.
 Edgecott. II. 106.
 Edlesborough. II. 110-1.
 Ellesborough. I. 141, 142.
 Eton. I. 153.
 Fawley. I. 156.
 Fenny Stratford. II. 115.
 Fingest. I. 158.
 Grandborough. II. 119, 120.
 Great Brickhill. II. 121-2.
 Great Kimble. I. 167, 168.
 Great Linford. II. 128-9.
 Great Missenden. I. 175.
 Grendon Underwood. II. 132.
 Haddenham. I. 180-4.
 Hambleden. I. 188.
 Hanslope. II. 137.
 Hardwick. II. 142-3.
 Hawridge. I. 191-2.
 Hedgerley Dean. I. 193.
 High Wycombe. I. 198-9, 201.
 Hoggston. II. 153.
 Hulcott. I. 212.
 Ibstone. I. 213-4.
 Ickford. I. 216-7, 217.
 Ilmer. I. 219.
 Iver. I. 222.
 Ivinghoe Aston. II. 158.
 Langley Marish. I. 228, 229.
 Lavendon. II. 164-5.
 Leckhampstead. II. 167.
 Lee. I. 230.
 Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.
 Little Horwood. II. 177, 178.
 Little Ickford. I. 217, 218.
 Little Linford. II. 179.
 Little Marlow. I. 232.
 Little Woolstone. II. 181.
 Long Crendon. I. 237-244.
 Loughton. II. 182-4.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 247-8.
 Ludgershall. I. 250, 251.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 187.
 Marlow Urban. I. 254.
 Marsh Gibbon. II. 192.
 Milton Keynes. II. 201-2.
 Monks Risborough. I. 261, 262.
 Moulsoe. II. 203.
 Nash. II. 206-7.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 211.
 Newton Blossomville. II. 212.
 Newton Longville. II. 216-9.
 North Crawley. II. 223.
 North Marston. II. 226, 227.
 Oakley. I. 265, 266.
 Olney. II. 228.
 Oving. II. 231.
 Padbury. II. 234-5.
 Penn. I. 268, 269.
 Preston Bissett. II. 240.
 Princes Risborough. I. 271, 272.

Cottages: contd.**17TH-CENTURY: cont'd.**

Quainton. II. 246-8.
 Radclive. II. 250-1.
 Seer Green. I. 277.
 Shenley Brook End. II. 254.
 Shenley Church End. II. 257.
 Sherington. II. 261.
 Simpson. II. 264.
 Slapton. II. 266.
 Soulbury. II. 269-70.
 Steeple Claydon. II. 272-5.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 282.
 Stoke Hammond. II. 284.
 Stoke Mandeville. I. 282, 283.
 Stokenchurch. I. 285.
 Stoke Poges. I. 290.
 Stone. I. 292, 293.
 Stony Stratford East. II. 285.
 Stowe. II. 287-8.
 Swanbourne. II. 289-93.
 Taplow. I. 294.
 Thornborough. II. 297.
 Tingewick. II. 300.
 Towersey. I. 296.
 Turville. I. 298, 299.
 Turweston. II. 302.
 Twyford. II. 306.
 Upton-cum-Chalvey. I. 301.
 Walton. II. 309.
 Water Eaton. II. 310.
 Water Stratford. II. 311.
 Wavendon. II. 312, 313.
 Wendover. I. 306, 307, 310-11.
 Westbury. II. 315-6.
 Westcott. I. 313.
 Weston Turville. I. 316-8.
 Weston Underwood. II. 318.
 West Wycombe. I. 319, 320, 321.
 Whaddon. II. 321.
 Whitechurch. II. 325, 328, 329-30.
 Wing. II. 336.
 Wingrave. II. 339.
 Winslow. II. 343-344.
 Wooburn. I. 324.
 Worminghall. I. 325, 326.
 Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 347-8.

c. 1700:

Aylesbury. I. 39.
 Simpson. II. 264.

MEDIEVAL:

Cheddington. II. 84.
 Weedon. II. 314.

Cottesloe, Hundred of. II. 5-6.

Court Farm, Worminghall. I. 325.

The Court House, Long Crendon. I. 239.

Coutance, Bishop of. II. 15.

Coventry, Sir Will. Jesson of, *see* Jesson.

Cover Patens, *see* Patens and Cover Patens *under* Plate.

Cowcroft, Chesham. I. 99.

Cowley, Hen., floor slab to, 1653, and Elisabeth, his wife, 1656. II. 89.

Cowley Farm, Cuddington. I. 113.

Cowley Farm, Preston Bissett. II. 240.

Cowper's House, Weston Underwood. II. 318.

Crafton, Wing. II. 336.

Crane, arms. II. 182.

Crane:

Felice, wife of John, of London, monument to. II. 182.

Felice, brass to, 1622. II. 182.

John, chief clerk of the Green Cloth to Charles II., floor slab to, 1660. II. 282.

John, monument to, 1660. II. 182.

Mary, wife of John, monument to, 1624. II. 182.

Crane: *cont'd.*

Mary, wife of John, of Loughton, floor slab to, 1624. II. 182.

Rob., D.C.L., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of John:

Inscription to. II. 182.

Monument to, 1672. II. 182.

Cranmer, arms. II. 58.

Cranmer:

Cæsar. II. 58.

Mary, d. of Sam., *see* Chester.

Sam., monument to, 1640, and Mary (Wood) his wife, 1684. II. 58.

Crawley, North. II. 13, 21.

Crawley Farm, Great Missenden. I. 176.

Crawley Crange, North Crawley. II. 222-3.

Credence, 15th-century, North Marston. II. 225.

Credence Table:

17th-century, Aylesbury. I. 26.

Recess for, Whitchurch. II. 324.

Crendon Manor, Sir John Dormer, bt., Lord of, *see* Dormer.

Creslow. II. 26, 34, 94-8.

Creslow, Thomas Scott of, *see* Scott.

Crests, *see under family names.*

Crispe, arms. II. 72.

Crispe, Anne, *see* Ingoldsby.

Crispin:

Maud. II. 18.

Miles. II. 14, 15, 18.

Crockmore Farm, Crawley. I. 156.

Croft:

John, vicar of Winslow Parish Church, 1684-1716. II. 341.

Rich., floor slab to, 1691. II. 341.

Eliz., 1695. II. 341.

Crofts, arms. II. 305.

Crofts, Mary, wife of Will., floor slab to, 1680. II. 305.

Croke, arms and crest. I. 104, 105, 138.

Croke:

Bridget, tomb, 1638. I. 138.

Cecili, d. of John, *see* Bulstrode.

Edw., brass to, 1626. I. 104.

Sir Hen. I. 138.

Brigit. I. 138.

Eliz., d. of Sir John, *see* Tyrell.

Sir Hen., floor slab, 1659. I. 138.

Jane, wife of John, floor slab, 1636. I. 105.

John, the elder, Master in Chancery, brass to, 1554. I. 104.

Sir John, kt., brass and tomb, 1608, and Eliz., his wife, 1611. I. 104, 105.

John, kt., Judge of the King's Bench, brass to, 1619. I. 104.

Rob., floor slab to, 1671. I. 138.

Sir Rob., floor slab to, 1680. I. 138.

Rob., floor slab to. I. 138.

Susanna, wife of Sir Rob., floor slab to, 1685. I. 138.

Croke of Chilton, arms. II. 245.

Cromwell, arms. II. 72.

Cromwell:

Eliz., *see* Ingoldsby.

Oliver: II. 26, 27, 29, 32.

Portraits, life mask and sword, Ellesborough, Chequers Court. I. 141.

Croome, John Young of, *see* Young.

Crosses:

ON ALTAR SLAB:

16th-century, Stoke Poges, base. I. 288.

Addington. II. 53.

on Brass, 17th-century, Foscott. II. 115.

Carved on stone, Hoggston Church. II. 152.

CHURCHYARD:

see also Sectional Preface II.

Crosses: *cont'd.*CHURCHYARD: *cont'd.*

13th-century, Drayton Parslow. II. 100.

14th-century, Hillesden, remains. II. 150.

14th or 15th-century:

Ravenstone, base. II. 252.

Twyford, base. II. 306.

15th-century:

Bledlow, base. I. 55.

Boarstall. I. 57.

Dinton, base and shaft. I. 125.

Marsh Gibbon, part. II. 189.

Date uncertain:

Chearsley. I. 87.

Edgcott, probably base. II. 106.

Grendon Underwood, base. II. 131.

Leckhampstead. II. 167.

Stone, base. I. 292.

Winslow, moulded base, and fragment of top. II. 341.

ON COFFIN LIDS IN CHURCHES:

13th-century:

Bletchley. II. 65.

Chesham. I. 94.

Lathbury. II. 160.

Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.

Penn. I. 267.

Stoke Goldington. II. 281.

Stoke Poges. I. 288.

Turville. I. 298.

13th or 14th-century:

Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.

Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 347.

14th-century:

Amersham. I. 3.

Chesham. I. 94.

Great Missenden. I. 172.

Hitcham. I. 205.

Oakley. I. 264.

Mediaeval, Stokenchurch. I. 284.

Date uncertain:

Aylesbury. I. 27.

Chalfont St. Giles, head. I. 82.

CONSECRATION:

see also Sectional Prefaces.

Aston Sandford Church, incised circles, possibly unfinished. I. 22.

Aylesbury. I. 27.

Beaconsfield. I. 41.

Great Missenden, traces of. I. 172.

Hillesden. II. 148, 150.

Hoggston. II. 152.

Lathbury. II. 161.

Lee, probably. I. 229.

Maids' Moreton. II. 186.

Oakley, possibly. I. 265.

GABLE:

Lathbury Church. II. 159.

Lower Winchendon Church, base. I. 247.

Soulbury, Liscombe Park Chapel. II. 268.

INCISED:

13th-century:

North Crawley Church, floor slab. II. 221.

Stantonbury Church, benches in porch. II. 271.

Stewkley Church, floor slab. II. 277.

Chetwode, 14th-century, floor slab. II. 86.

Date uncertain:

Grendon Underwood Church. II. 131.

Lee Church. I. 229.

Little Linford Church. II. 179.

Padbury Church. II. 233.

Radnage Church. I. 275.

West Wycombe, The Church Loft, on post. I. 319.

Wolverton Church. II. 345.

Crosses: *cont'd.*

Market, Buckingham, 14th-century, base and stump of shaft. II. 72.

Painted, Worminghall Church, piscina. I. 325.

Plain, on stone, Preston Bissett Church. II. 239.

Raised, on slab, 14th-century, Lavendon Church. II. 163.

on Tiles, Great Missenden Church. I. 172.

TURF CUTTING:

Bledlow. I. 57; II. 8.

Monks Risborough. I. 263; II. 8.

VILLAGE:

see also Sectional Preface II.

Quainton. II. 248.

Weston Underwood. II. 318.

Crowch, Richard, bellfounder. II. 140.

Crowche, John, brass to, 1473. II. 296.

Crown Farm, Eton Wick. I. 154.

Crypts:

Creslow, The Manor House. II. 94, 95, 97.

Wing Church, pre-Conquest. II. 331, 332.

Cublington. II. 18, 98-9.

Cuddington. I. 109-114; II. 3.

Cudsden's Cottage, Great Missenden. I. 175.

Cupboards:

see also Sectional Preface I.

ECCLESIASTICAL:

15th or 16th-century, vestment, Aylesbury. I. 27; II. 34.

17th-century, Dinton. I. 125.

Langley Marish. I. 224.

Creslow, The Manor House, 17th-century. II. 96.

Doors, *see under* Doors.

Cupolas or Lanterns, wooden, Eton, cloister buildings. I. 148.

Cups, *see under* Plate.

Curtain, embroidered, 17th-century, Lillingstone Dayrell Church. II. 169.

Curti . . . , Marg., floor slab to, 16 . . (broken). II. 160.

Curtis Farm, Winslow. II. 343.

Curwen, Hen., of Workington, monument, 1636. I. 3.

Curzon, arms. I. 288.

Cutt, Alice, wife of Rich., floor slab, 1634. I. 221.

Cymbeline's Mount, Ellesborough. I. 139; II. 17.

Cynewulf, defeat by Offa, 777. II. 11.

Dagnet, Edlesborough. II. 22.

Dalderby, John, of Lincoln, *see under* Lincoln.

Dane's Ditches, Danesfield, Medmenham. I. 256.

Danesborough (Contour camp), Wavendon. II. 311.

Danesfield, Medmenham. I. 256.

Daniel, painted figure. II. 221.

Danish Invasions. II. 11-12.

Danvers:

Anne, funeral hatchment with inscription, 1677. I. 255.

John. I. 247.

Danyell, John, bellfounder. I. 234, 315; II. 338.

Dareil, *see* Dayrell.

Darrell, arms. I. 318.

Darrell, Hugh, monument to, 1667, Eliz., his wife, 1655, and grandson. I. 318.

Darrell-Logan, Rob., monument to. I. 318.

Dashwood, Sir Fras., of Medmenham Abbey. II. 33.

Datchet. I. 114-115; II. 7.

David, painted figure. II. 221.

Davies, arms. II. 160.

Davies:

Isaiah, vicar of Lathbury. II. 160.

Mary, wife of Isaiah, brass to, 1636. II. 160.

Rich., of Kynant, Montgomeryshire, brass to, 1661. II. 160.

Thos., agent-general for the Coast of Africa, brass erected by. II. 160.

Daw, Mrs. Francis, slab to, 1692. I. 225.

Day, Eliz., wife of Provost Will., brass to, 1575. I. 145.

Dayrell, arms and crest. I. 159; II. 169, 170.

Dayrell:

Anne, wife of Sir Marmaduke, tomb. I. 159.

Sir Marmaduke, kt., church at Fulmer built by, c. 1610. I. 159.

Cofferer to James I. and Charles I., tomb, d. 1631. I. 159.

Mary, *see* Gorges.

Frances, d. of Peter, *see* Wilkes.

Paul, altar tomb, 1491, and brass of, and Margaret, his wife. II. 169.

Dayrell: cont'd.

Paul, altar tomb, 1566, and Dorothy, his wife, 1571. II. 169.

Paul, monument to, 1690. II. 169.

Thos., inscription to, 1669. II. 169.

De Aumberdene, *see* Aumberdene.

De Beauchamp, *see* Beauchamp.

De Birchensty, *see* Birchensty.

De Bohun, *see* Bohun.

De Fraisme, Georg. . . II. 150.

De Grenville, *see* Grenville.

De la Bere, arms. I. 59.

De la Penne, *see* Penne.

De la Warr, Charles, Lord. I. 62.

De Montfichet, *see* Montfichet.

De Montfort, *see* Montfort.

De Wightham, *see* Wightham.

De Wymbis, *see* Wymbis.

De Wytermerse, *see* Wytermerse.

Dean Farm, Wendover. I. 312.

Deane, Hen., bellfounder. I. 255.

'Deanton, Alex'. II. 148.

Dell Farm, Chalfont St. Giles. I. 84.

Dell Farm, Chenies. I. 88; II. 9.

Dells Farm, Stokenchurch. I. 286.

Denham. I. 115-122; II. 35.

Denham Court, Denham. I. 116.

Denham Court Farm, Denham. I. 122.

Denham Farm, Quainton. II. 248.

Denham Lodge, Quainton. II. 245.

Denham Marsh Farm, Denham. I. 119.

Denham Place, Denham. I. 119-121.

Denner Hill Stone, *see under* Building Material.

Dennis, —, floor slab to, 1637. II. 92.

Dennis, Mary, floor slab to, 1652. II. 92.

Denny, arms. I. 81.

Denny, Kath., *see* Fleetwood.

Denton, arms. II. 148, 150, 198.

Denton:

Alex., monument to, 1576, and Mary, his second wife, 1574. II. 150.

Sir Alex., of Hillesden, Royalist. II. 26, 29.

Alex., floor slab to, 1698. II. 150.

Dame Isabel, Buckingham School re-endowed by, 1540. II. 24.

Penelope, wife of John, *see* Osborne.

Dr. Will., floor slab to. II. 150.

William, physician to Charles I. and Charles II., monument to, 1691. II. 150.

—, altar tomb of, 1560, and his wife. II. 150.

Dervyle, John, rector of Cublington, brass to, 1410. II. 99.

Dery, John, tomb of, 1683. II. 317.

- Desborough**, hundred of. II. 6.
Desborough Castle, West Wycombe. I. 318.
Desks and Forms, *see under* Furniture.
Deverell's Farm, Swanbourne. II. 289-90.
Devonshire, Earl of, 1617. I. 94.
Deyncourt Family. I. 323.
Deyncourt Farm, Wooburn. I. 323-4.
Dier, John, bellfounder. II. 83.
Dimmesin, Capiten Jan. I. 280.
Dinton. I. 123-127.
Dinton Hall, Dinton: I. 125-126.
 Simon Mayne of, *see* Mayne.
Disney, arms. II. 283.
Disney:
 Sir Hen., 'Lord' of Norton Disney and Swinderbey in
 Lines. II. 283.
 Mary, daughter of Thos., monument to. II. 283.
 Thos., rector of Stoke Hammond, monument to, 1686,
 and Joane, his wife, 1680. II. 283.
Ditchley, Sir Hen. Lee of, *see* Lee.
Ditton Park, Stoke Poges. I. 288-9.
Dock Farm, Monks Risborough. I. 261-2.
Documents, Eton College library and muniment room.
 I. 142.
Dod, Rev. John, B.D., rector of Marsh Gibbon, monu-
 ment to, 1698.
Dodd, Dr., representation of, Wing Church. II. 335.
Doddershall: II. 23.
 The Honble. Thomas Cooke of, *see* Cooke.
 Sir Richard Piggott of, *see* Piggott.
Doddershall House, Quainton. II. 243-5.
Dodyngton, Sir John Peyton of, *see* Peyton.
Dog-gate, Great Horwood, Manor Farm. II. 124.
Dogtooth ornament:

ECCLESIASTICAL:

- Buckingham. II. 72.
 Chetwode. II. 86.
 Cuddington. I. 110.
 Grendon Underwood. II. 130.
 Haddenham. I. 178.
 Hanslope, recess. II. 136.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 168.
 Lillingstone Lovell. II. 171.
 Little Marlow. I. 231.
 Little Woolstone, font. II. 180.
 Ludgershall. I. 249.
 Milton Keynes. II. 200.
 Newton Longville. II. 213.
 Padbury. II. 233.
 Radclive. II. 249.
 Ravenstone. II. 252.
 Shenley Church End. II. 255.
 Slough. I. 279.
 Stokenchurch. I. 284.
 Waddesdon. I. 303.
 Weston Turville. I. 315-6.
 Whaddon, font. II. 320.
 Wingrave. II. 337.
 Wolverton. II. 345.

Domestic Architecture:

see also Sectional Prefaces, Almshouses, Cottages, Farm-
 houses, and Inns.

14TH-CENTURY:

- Burnham. I. 78.
 Chesham. I. 95.
 Creslow, The Manor House. II. 94-8.
 Denham, The Savoy. I. 116.
 Marlow Urban. I. 252.
 Soulbury, Chelmscott Manor House. II. 269.

15TH-CENTURY:

- Amersham. I. 4, 8-9.
 Ashley Green. I. 16.
 Buckingham. II. 74-5.
 Chesham. I. 97-8.

Domestic Architecture: cont'd.15TH CENTURY: *cont'd.*

- Denham, the Savoy. I. 116.
 Great Missenden, Missenden Abbey. I. 173.
 Long Crendon. I. 239, 241.
 Medmenham, The Manor House. I. 255-6.
 Mentmore, Ledburn Manor House. II. 196-7.
 Penn. I. 267-8.
 Quainton. II. 247.
 Saunderton. I. 276-7.
 Slough, Upton Court. I. 280.
 Stony Stratford West. II. 286.
 Twyford, The Vicarage. II. 306.
 Weston Turville. I. 316.
 West Wycombe. I. 319.
 Whitechurch. II. 325-6.
 Wooburn. I. 323-4.
 c. 1500, Buckingham. II. 76, 76-7.

15TH or 16TH-CENTURY:

- Calverton, The Manor House. II. 77-8.
 Great Linford, The Rectory. II. 128.
 Horton. I. 208.
 Loughton, Manor House. II. 183-4.

16TH-CENTURY:

- Amersham. I. 3, 5, 8, 9-10.
 Aylesbury. I. 29-40.
 Beaconsfield. I. 42-46.
 Bledlow. I. 55, 56.
 Brill, The Manor House. I. 64-5.
 Buckingham, The Manor House. II. 74, 75.
 Burnham. I. 76-9.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.
 Chenies. I. 90-1.
 Chepping Wycombe Rural, Loudwater. I. 91-2.
 Chesham. I. 95, 99, 100.
 Chilton, Chilton House. I. 105-6.
 Coleshill, Stocks Place. I. 108.
 Datchet, The Manor House. I. 114.
 Denham, The Savoy. I. 116.
 Dinton. I. 125.
 Dorney. I. 129-130, 131.
 Ellesborough. I. 139-142.
 Emberton. II. 113.
 Eton. I. 152.
 Farnham Royal, The Old Rectory. I. 155.
 Gayhurst. II. 116-7.
 Great Hampden. I. 163.
 Great Linford, The Rectory. II. 128.
 Great Missenden. I. 174, 175-6.
 Haddenham, Grenville Manor. I. 180.
 Hambleden. I. 186, 188.
 Hardwick, The Rectory. II. 142.
 Hartwell. I. 191.
 Hedgerley Dean. I. 193.
 Hedsor, Old Hedsor House. I. 194.
 High Wycombe. I. 197-203.
 Ibstone. I. 213.
 Ickford. I. 216.
 Ivinghoe. II. 157, 157-8.
 Langley Marish, Langley Place. I. 226.
 Little Horwood. II. 177-8.
 Little Missenden, The Manor House. I. 234.
 Long Crendon. I. 240.
 Lower Winchendon, Winchendon Priory. I. 247.
 Marlow Urban. I. 253.
 Marsh Gibbon. II. 189-90, 192.
 Middle Claydon, Claydon House. II. 198-9.
 Monks Risborough. I. 260, 261.
 Mursley. II. 205-6.
 Newton Blossomville. II. 212.
 Newton Longville, The Manor House. II. 215.
 North Crawley. II. 222-3.
 Olney. II. 228-9.
 Padbury, The Old Vicarage. II. 234.

Domestic Architecture: cont'd.**16TH-CENTURY: cont'd.**

- Princes Risborough. I. 271.
 Quainton, Doddershall House. II. 243-5.
 Radclive, The Grange. II. 250.
 Soulbury, Liscombe Park. II. 268-9.
 Steeple Claydon. II. 274.
 Stokenchurch. I. 285.
 Stoke Poges. I. 289.
 Stony Stratford East. II. 285.
 Swanbourne. II. 289, 291.
 Towersey. I. 295, 296.
 Walton, The Manor House. II. 309.
 Water Stratford, The Manor House. II. 310-1.
 Wendover. I. 307-8, 308, 311.
 West Wycombe. I. 319.
 Whitechurch. II. 326, 327.
 Wing, The Vicarage. II. 336.
 Winslow. II. 343, 344.
 Worminghall. I. 325.

c. 1600:

- Chetwode. II. 86-7.
 East Claydon. II. 103.
 Monks Risborough, The Manor House. I. 260-1.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 210.
 Olney. II. 229.
 Wavendon, The Manor House. II. 312-3.
 Whitechurch. II. 329.

16TH or 17TH-CENTURY:

- Amersham. I. 8, 10.
 Aylesbury. I. 30, 35.
 Beaconsfield. I. 41, 43-4.
 Buckingham. II. 74, 75.
 Burnham. I. 77.
 Chesham. I. 95.
 Chicheley. II. 89, 90.
 Cublington, Niel's Farm. II. 99.
 Denham. I. 121.
 Great Brickhill. II. 121.
 Great Marlow. I. 169.
 Great Missenden. I. 173-4.
 Hedgerley. I. 193.
 High Wycombe. I. 197-8, 199, 201, 202.
 Horton. I. 207.
 Little Missenden. I. 235.
 Marlow Urban. I. 253.
 Newton Longville, The Rectory. II. 215.
 North Marston. II. 226.
 Padbury. II. 234.
 Princes Risborough. I. 271.
 Radnage. I. 275.
 Sherington, The Laurels. II. 261.
 Stokenchurch. I. 285.
 Wendover. I. 309, 310.
 West Wycombe. I. 319, 319-320.
 Whitechurch. II. 326.
 Winslow. II. 344, 345.

17TH-CENTURY:

- Addington, The Old Manor House. II. 53-4.
 Adstock.
 Akeley. II. 56.
 Amersham. I. 3-12.
 Aston Clinton. I. 21.
 Aylesbury. I. 29-39.
 Barton Hartshorn. II. 59-60.
 Beachampton, Hall Farm. II. 61-2.
 Beaconsfield. I. 41, 46.
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 50, 51.
 Bledlow. I. 56.
 Bletchley. II. 65, 66.
 Boveney Court. I. 60-1.
 Bow Brickhill. II. 67.
 Bradenham. I. 62.
 Bradwell Abbey. II. 70.

Domestic Architecture: cont'd.**17TH-CENTURY: cont'd.**

- Brill. I. 66.
 Buckingham. II. 75, 77.
 Buckland. I. 68-9.
 Burnham. I. 76-9.
 Calverton. II. 78-9.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82-4.
 Chalfont St. Peter. I. 85.
 Charndon. II. 82.
 Chearsley. I. 87.
 Cheddington. II. 84.
 Chesham. I. 94-6, 99-101.
 Chicheley. II. 89.
 Chilton. I. 106.
 Clifton Reynes, The Rectory. II. 93.
 Cuddington. I. 111-13.
 Datchet. I. 114.
 Denham. I. 116, 119-122.
 Dinton. I. 125, 127.
 Dorney, The Vicarage. I. 131.
 Dorton, Dorton House. I. 132-5.
 Drayton Parslow. II. 100-1.
 East Claydon, Botolph Claydon. II. 104.
 Edlesborough. II. 110, 111.
 Emberton. II. 113.
 Eton. I. 151-3.
 Farnham Royal, Farnham Court. I. 155.
 Fawley. I. 156.
 Fleet Marston. I. 159.
 Foscott. II. 116.
 Great Horwood, Manor Farm. II. 124.
 Great Linford. II. 128.
 Great Marlow, Old Workhouse. I. 169.
 Great Missenden. I. 174, 175.
 Great Woolstone. II. 129.
 Grendon Underwood. II. 131-2.
 Haddenham. I. 180-3.
 Hambleden. I. 186, 187, 188.
 Hanslope. II. 137-9.
 Hardmead. II. 140.
 Hardwick. II. 142-3.
 Hartwell. I. 189-91.
 Haversham. II. 145-6.
 High Wycombe. I. 197, 200, 202.
 Hillesden. II. 151.
 Hitcham. I. 205.
 Hoggston, The Manor House. II. 152-3.
 Horton. I. 207, 208.
 Hulcott. I. 212.
 Iver. I. 222.
 Ivinghoe. II. 157.
 Langley Marish. I. 226-9.
 Lavendon. II. 163-5.
 Leckhampstead. II. 167.
 Lee. I. 230.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169-70.
 Lillingstone Lovell, Lillingstone Hall. II. 172.
 Little Brickhill. II. 175.
 Little Hampden, The Manor House. I. 163.
 Little Horwood, The Vicarage. II. 176-7.
 Little Ickford. I. 218.
 Little Linford, Linford Hall. II. 179.
 Little Marlow. I. 232.
 Little Missenden. I. 235.
 Little Woolstone, The Mill House. II. 180.
 Long Crendon. I. 239-243.
 Loughton. II. 182, 183.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 248.
 Ludgershall. I. 250, 251.
 Marlow Urban. I. 252-4.
 Marsh Gibbon. II. 189, 192-3.
 Medmenham. I. 255, 256.
 Mentmore. II. 196-7.

Domestic Architecture: *cont'd.***17TH-CENTURY: *cont'd.***

- Milton Keynes. II. 201.
 Monks Risborough. I. 259-261.
 Moulsoe. II. 203.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 210.
 North Crawley, The Manor House. II. 221-2.
 North Marston. II. 226.
 Oakley. I. 265.
 Olney. II. 228-9.
 Oving. II. 231.
 Padbury. II. 233, 235.
 Penn. I. 268, 269.
 Preston Bissett. II. 239-40.
 Princes Risborough. I. 270-2.
 Quainton. II. 245, 246-8.
 Radclive. II. 250, 251.
 Saunderton. I. 276.
 Shalstone. II. 253.
 Shenley Brook End. II. 254.
 Shenley Church End, post office. II. 257.
 Sherington. II. 261.
 Slough. I. 280.
 Steeple Claydon. II. 272.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 282.
 Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
 Stokenchurch. I. 285.
 Stoke Poges. I. 289-290.
 Stone. I. 293.
 Stony Stratford East. II. 284-5.
 Stony Stratford West. II. 286.
 Thornborough. II. 296-7.
 Tingewick. II. 300.
 Towersey. I. 296, 297.
 Turville. I. 299.
 Turweston. II. 302.
 Twyford, Belville House. II. 306-7.
 Tyringham with Filgrave. II. 307.
 Upper Winchendon. I. 300-1.
 Walton, The Rectory. II. 309.
 Warren Farm. II. 345.
 Wavendon, The Cedars. II. 312.
 Wendover. I. 306-312.
 Westbury, The Vicarage. II. 315.
 Weston Turville. I. 317.
 Weston Underwood. II. 318.
 West Wycombe. I. 319, 320.
 Whitchurch. II. 328-9.
 Wing, Ascot House. II. 336.
 Wyrardisbury. I. 328, 329.
- c. 1700:**
 Aylesbury. II. 39.
 Edlesborough. II. 111.
- 1700, Winslow, Winslow Hall. II. 341-2.**
- MEDIEVAL:**
 Aylesbury. I. 30.
 Chilton. I. 106.
 Eton. I. 152, 153.
 Great Hampden, Hampden House. I. 162-3.
 Long Crendon, The Mound. I. 243-4.

Doors:

see also Sectional Preface. II.

13TH-CENTURY, Ecclesiastical:

- Aylesbury. I. 26.
 Bledlow. I. 54.

14TH-CENTURY, Ecclesiastical:

- Hardwick. II. 141.
 Monks Risborough. I. 259.

14th or 15th-century, Secular, Denham, The Savoy.

I. 117.

15TH-CENTURY:**Ecclesiastical:**

- Amersham. I. 2-3, 9.
 Ashendon. I. 15.

Doors: *cont'd.***15TH-CENTURY: *cont'd.*****Ecclesiastical: *cont'd.***

- Aylesbury. I. 26.
 Broughton. II. 71.
 Cheddington. II. 83.
 Chesham. I. 93.
 Chilton. I. 104.
 Dorton. I. 132.
 Emberton. II. 112, 113.
 Eton. I. 146.
 Fulmer. I. 159.
 Great Missenden. I. 171.
 Grendon Underwood. II. 130.
 Hanslope. II. 136.
 Hillesden. II. 149.
 Langley Marish. I. 224.
 Little Horwood. II. 176.
 Little Missenden. I. 234.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
 Mentmore. II. 196.
 North Marston. II. 225.
 Oving. II. 230.
 Pitstone. II. 238.
 Slapton. II. 265.
 Slough. I. 279.
 Swanbourne. II. 289.
 Thornborough. II. 296.
 Twyford. II. 304-5.
 Wing. II. 334.
- Collegiate, Eton. I. 149.**
Secular, Denham, The Savoy. I. 117.
- 15TH or 16TH-CENTURY:**
Ecclesiastical:
 Ashwood. II. 58.
 Iver. I. 221.
- Secular:**
 Great Linford, The Rectory. II. 128.
 Horton. 208.
- 16TH-CENTURY:**
Ecclesiastical:
 Drayton Parslow. II. 100.
 Hitcham. I. 204.
 Little Marlow. I. 231.
 Stoke Poges. I. 288.
 Weston Turville. I. 315.
 Wexham. I. 322.
- Secular:**
 Amersham. I. 8, 13.
 Beaconsfield. I. 42, 47.
 Bledlow. I. 55.
 Boarstall, Tower Farm. I. 59.
 Brill, The Manor House. I. 65.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82, 83.
 Chalfont St. Peter. I. 85.
 Chenies. I. 91.
 Chesham. I. 100.
 Denham. I. 119, 121.
 Dinton. I. 126.
 Dorney, Dorney Court. I. 130.
 Ellesborough. I. 141-2.
 Emberton. II. 113.
 Farnham Royal, The Old Rectory. I. 155.
 Great Missenden, Field End Grange. I. 175.
 Hambleden. I. 187, 188.
 Hedgerley Dean. I. 193.
 High Wycombe, The Chantry. I. 197.
 Ludgershall, Home Farm. I. 251.
 Marlow Urban, gaol. I. 254.
 Marsh Gibbon. II. 191, 192, 193.
 Penn. I. 269.
 Quainton, The Rectory. II. 245.
 Stoke Mandeville, Yew Tree Farm. I. 282.
 Swanbourne, The Manor House. II. 291.

Doors: cont'd.**16TH-CENTURY: cont'd.****Secular: cont'd.**

- Thornborough, The Manor Farm. II. 296.
- Towersey. I. 295, 296.
- Twyford. The Vicarage. II. 306.
- Wendover. I. 311.
- West Wycombe, Wheeler End Common. I. 320.

16TH OR 17TH-CENTURY:**Secular:**

- Amersham. I. 5, 8.
- Beaconsfield. I. 45.
- Calverton Manor House. II. 78.
- Hanslope, Green End Farm. II. 138.
- Hartwell. I. 191.
- High Wycombe. I. 198, 199.
- Lee. I. 230.
- Little Missenden, Manor House. I. 234.
- Mursley, Golden House Farm. II. 206.
- Newton Longville. II. 217.
- Swanbourne, Grange Hill Farm. II. 292.
- Wendover. I. 310.

c. 1600:

- Chetwode, The Manor House. II. 87.
- Long Crendon. I. 240.

17TH-CENTURY:**Ecclesiastical:**

- Astwood. II. 58.
- Dorney. I. 128.
- Edgecott. II. 105-6.
- Fulmer. I. 159.
- Haddenham. I. 178.
- Ickford. I. 215, 216.
- Little Brickhill, locker. II. 175.
- Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
- Ravenstone. II. 252.
- Weston Turville. I. 315.
- Weston Underwood. II. 317.
- Willen. II. 331.
- Wooburn. I. 323.

Collegiate, Eton. I. 149.**Secular:**

- Amersham. I. 7, 11, 12, 13.
- Ashley Green. I. 17, 18.
- Aston Clinton, Dundridge Farm. I. 21.
- Aylesbury. I. 30-6.
- Beachampton, Hall Farm. II. 61, 62.
- Beaconsfield. I. 44, 45.
- Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.
- Bledlow. I. 55, 56.
- Bletchley. II. 65.
- Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 57-8.
- Buckingham. II. 74, 76.
- Burnham. I. 78.
- Chalfont St. Giles. I. 83.
- Chalfont St. Peter. I. 85.
- Chesham. I. 97.
- Chilton. I. 106.
- Creslow. II. 95, 97.
- Cuddington. I. 111, 112.
- Denham, Denham Court Farm. I. 122.
- Dinton, Upper Walbridge Farm. I. 126.
- Ellesborough. I. 139.
- Fleet Marston. I. 159.
- Great Kimble, Kimblewick Farm. I. 168.
- Great Missenden. I. 173, 174.
- Haddenham. I. 181, 183, 184.
- Hanslope. II. 137, 138.
- Hartwell. I. 191.
- Hedgerley, Shell House. I. 192.
- High Wycombe. I. 200.
- Horton. I. 208.
- Ivinghoe. II. 158.
- Langley Marish. I. 226, 227, 228.

Doors: cont'd.**17TH-CENTURY: cont'd.****Secular: cont'd.**

- Little Linford, Linford Hall. II. 179.
- Lower Winchendon. I. 248.
- Ludgershall. I. 251.
- Marlow Urban. I. 253.
- Marsh Gibbon, The Manor House. II. 191.
- Monks Risborough, Meadle. I. 261.
- Newton Longville. II. 218-9.
- Oving, The Black Boy Inn. II. 231.
- Penn, Putnam Place. I. 267.
- Preston Bissett. II. 240.
- Quainton. II. 244, 245, 246.
- Saunderton. I. 276.
- Slough. I. 280.
- Soulbury, Hill Farm. II. 270.
- Steeple Claydon. II. 274.
- Stewkley. II. 277.
- Stokenchurch. I. 285.
- Thornborough, The New Inn. II. 297.
- Tingewick. II. 300.
- Wendover. I. 308, 309, 311, 312.
- Whitchurch. II. 329.
- Woodham, Collett Farm. II. 346.
- Wyrardisbury. I. 328, 329.

c. 1700, Secular:

- Great Horwood Manor Farm. II. 124.
- Middle Claydon. II. 199.
- Wavendon, The Manor House. II. 312.

17th or 18th-century, Bradenham, Bradenham House. I. 62.**1700, Winslow, Winslow Hall. II. 341.****MEDÆVAL:****Ecclesiastical:**

- Adstock. II. 55.
- Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.
- Hardwick. II. 141.
- Ivinghoe. II. 156.
- Lee. I. 229.
- Oakley. I. 264.
- Whitchurch. II. 324.

Secular, Burnham Abbey. I. 74.**DATE UNCERTAIN:****Ecclesiastical:**

- Ashendon. I. 15.
- Barton Hartshorn. II. 59.
- Bledlow. I. 54.
- Dorney. I. 128.
- Grandborough (locker). II. 119.
- Great Linford. II. 127.
- Haddenham. I. 178.
- Moulsoe. II. 202.
- Padbury. II. 233.
- Quainton. II. 242.
- Weston Turville. I. 315.
- Wolverton. II. 345.
- Wooburn. I. 323.

Secular:

- Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 58.
- Burnham, Cippenham Place. I. 79.
- Castle Thorpe, Castle Yard. II. 82.
- Chicheley, Grange Farm. II. 89.
- Denham, The Savoy. I. 118.
- High Wycombe, The White House. I. 199.
- North Crawley. II. 221, 222.
- North Marston, Manor Farm. II. 227.
- Westbury. II. 315.

CUPBOARD:**16th-century:**

- Amersham. I. 13.
- Chesham, panelling. I. 95.
- Mursley, Salden House Farm. II. 206.

Doors: *cont'd.***CUPBOARD: *cont'd.*****17th-century:**

- Amersham. I. 5.
- Buckingham. II. 76.
- Dorney. I. 131.
- Fingest, Fining Farm. I. 158.
- Haddenham. I. 180, 181.
- Hedgerley, Shell House. I. 192.
- Mentmore, Manor Farm. II. 196.
- Padbury. II. 235.
- Walton, The Manor House. II. 309.
- Whitchurch, Whitchurch House. II. 329.
- Woodham. II. 346.

to Rood Lofts, *see under* Rood Lofts.

Doorways:

Pre-Conquest, Wing Church. II. 333.

11th or 12th-century, Bradenham Church. I. 61.

12TH-CENTURY:**Ecclesiastical:**

- Adstock. II. 54, 55.
- Ashendon. I. 14.
- Bledlow. I. 53.
- Bletchley. II. 63, 64.
- Brill. I. 63.
- Buckingham. II. 72.
- Cold Brayfield. II. 94.
- Creslow, Chapel, remains of head. II. 98.
- Dinton. I. 123-4.
- Dunton. II. 101.
- Foscott. II. 115.
- Hambleton. I. 184, 185.
- Hanslope. II. 133-4.
- Horton. I. 206.
- Ibstone. I. 212-3.
- Ilmer. I. 218.
- Lathbury. II. 160.
- Leckhampstead. II. 165-6.
- Little Brickhill. II. 174.
- Shenley Church End. II. 255-6.
- Slough. I. 279.
- Stewkley. II. 276.
- Stoke Hammond. II. 282.
- Stokenchurch. I. 284.
- Stone, remains. I. 291.
- Turville. I. 298.
- Twyford. II. 302.
- Upper Winchendon. I. 300.
- Waddesdon. I. 303.
- Water Stratford. II. 310.
- Wotton Underwood, stone lintel. I. 326.

c. 1200, Ecclesiastical:

- Little Horwood, jamb.
- Radnage. I. 274.
- Upper Winchendon. I. 299.

12th or 13th-century, Medmenham Church. I. 255.

13TH-CENTURY:**Ecclesiastical:**

- Aylesbury. I. 24.
- Barton Hartshorn, rebuilt. II. 59
- Bledlow. I. 53.
- Bradwell. II. 68.
- Brill. I. 63.
- Buckland. I. 68.
- Cholesbury. I. 108.
- Cuddington. I. 110.
- Dinton. I. 124.
- Dorney. I. 128.
- East Claydon. II. 102.
- Edlesborough. II. 107.
- Fingest. I. 157.
- Great Horwood. II. 122, 123.
- Great Kimble. I. 165.
- Great Linford. II. 126.

Doorways: *cont'd.***13TH-CENTURY: *cont'd.*****Ecclesiastical: *cont'd.***

- Grendon Underwood. II. 130.
- Haddenham. I. 177.
- Hanslope. II. 133, 134.
- Haversham, blocked. II. 144.
- High Wycombe. I. 195, 196.
- Ickford. I. 214, 215.
- Ilmer. I. 218.
- Iver. I. 219.
- Ivinghoe. II. 156.
- Lavendon. II. 162.
- Leckhampstead. II. 166.
- Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 168.
- Lillingstone Lovell. II. 171.
- Little Brickhill. II. 174.
- Little Linford. II. 179.
- Little Marlow. I. 230.
- Long Crendon. I. 235, 236.
- Newton Longville. II. 213.
- Oving. II. 230.
- Pitstone. II. 237.
- Radclive. II. 249.
- Stantonbury. II. 271.
- Stewkley. II. 275.
- Stoke Goldington. II. 280.
- Swanbourne. II. 288.
- Turville. I. 298.
- Twyford. II. 303, 304.
- Weston Turville. I. 314.
- Weston Underwood. II. 316.
- West Wycombe, remains. I. 318.
- Whitchurch. II. 323.

Secular, Burnham Abbey. I. 72, 74.

c. 1300, Ecclesiastical:

- Chearsley. I. 86.
- Middle Claydon. II. 197.

14TH-CENTURY:**Ecclesiastical:**

- Ashendon. I. 14.
- Aston Clinton. I. 19.
- Aston Sandford. I. 22.
- Astwood. II. 57.
- Barton Hartshorn. II. 59.
- Beachampton. II. 60.
- Bierton with Broughton. I. 48, 49.
- Bledlow. I. 53-4.
- Bletchley. II. 63, 64.
- Bradwell. II. 68, 69.
- Broughton. II. 70.
- Buckland. I. 68.
- Chalfont St. Giles. I. 80.
- Chesham. I. 93.
- Chicheley. II. 88.
- Clifton Reynes. II. 90.
- Cuddington. I. 110.
- Drayton Beauchamp. I. 136.
- East Claydon. II. 102.
- Edlesborough. II. 108.
- Emberton. II. 112.
- Farnham Royal. I. 154.
- Fleet Marston. I. 158.
- Foscott. II. 115.
- Grandborough. II. 118.
- Great Brickhill. II. 120.
- Great Hampden. I. 160.
- Great Horwood. II. 122, 123.
- Great Linford. II. 126.
- Great Missenden. I. 170, 171.
- Grendon Underwood. II. 130.
- Haddenham. I. 177.
- Hambleton. I. 185.

Doorways: cont'd.**14TH-CENTURY: cont'd.****Ecclesiastical: cont'd.**

Hanslope. II. 134.
 Hardmead. II. 139.
 Hardwick. II. 141.
 Haversham. II. 143.
 Hitcham. I. 203.
 Hoggston. II. 152.
 Hulcott. I. 211.
 Ibstone. I. 212.
 Ivinghoe. II. 155.
 Langley Marish. I. 223.
 Lathbury. II. 160.
 Leckhampstead. II. 165.
 Lillingstone Lovell. II. 170, 171.
 Linslade. II. 173.
 Little Horwood. II. 176.
 Little Kimble. I. 166.
 Little Woolstone. II. 180.
 Long Crendon. I. 236.
 Loughton. II. 181.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 246.
 Ludgershall. I. 249, 250.
 Middle Claydon. II. 197.
 Milton Keynes. II. 199-200, 250.
 Monks Risborough. I. 257, 258.
 Moulsoe. II. 202.
 Mursley. II. 204.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 208.
 Newton Blossomville. II. 211, 212.
 North Marston. II. 224, 225.
 Oakley. I. 264.
 Olney. II. 227, 228.
 Padbury. II. 232, 233.
 Pitchcott. II. 236.
 Preston Bissett. II. 239.
 Princes Risborough. I. 270.
 Quainton. II. 241.
 Radclive. II. 249.
 Saunderton. I. 276.
 Shabbington. I. 277.
 Shenley Church End. II. 256, 257.
 Sherington. II. 259, 260.
 Simpson. II. 263.
 Soulbury. II. 267, 268.
 Stewkley. II. 276.
 Stoke Hammond. II. 282.
 Stoke Mandeville. I. 281.
 Stokenchurch. I. 283.
 Stoke Poges. I. 287.
 Stone. I. 292.
 Tattenhoe. II. 294.
 Thornton. II. 298.
 Towersey. I. 295.
 Turville, remains. I. 298.
 Upper Winchendon. I. 300.
 Waddesdon. I. 302, 303.
 Wendover. I. 304, 305.
 Weston Turville. I. 314.
 Weston Underwood. II. 316.
 Wexham. I. 322.
 Whaddon. II. 320.
 Whitechurch. II. 322.
 Wing. II. 333.
 Wingrave. II. 337.
 Winslow. II. 340.
 Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 346, 347.

Secular:

Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 57, 58.
 Creslow, The Manor House. II. 97.
 Denham, The Savoy, wood. I. 117.
 Great Hampden, Hampden House. I. 163.
 Haversham. II. 146.

Doorways: cont'd.**14TH-CENTURY: cont'd.****Secular: cont'd.**

Long Crendon, Notley Abbey. I. 244-5.
 Marlow Urban, The Old Parsonage. I. 252.

c. 1400:

Edlesborough Parish Church. II. 112.
 Great Hampden, Hampden House. I. 163.

14TH or 15TH-CENTURY, Ecclesiastical:

Foscott. II. 115.
 Langley Marish. I. 223.
 Little Hampden. I. 162.
 Slapton. II. 265.
 Thornborough. II. 295.

15TH-CENTURY:**Ecclesiastical:**

Addington. II. 53.
 Amersham. I. 2.
 Ashendon. I. 14.
 Aston Clinton. I. 19.
 Astwood. II. 57.
 Aylesbury. I. 24.
 Beaconsfield. I. 41.
 Boveney. I. 60.
 Bradenham. I. 61.
 Broughton. II. 71.
 Burnham. I. 71.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 80.
 Chearsley. I. 86.
 Cheddington. II. 83.
 Chenies. I. 88.
 Chesham. I. 92, 93.
 Chicheley. II. 88.
 Chilton. I. 104, 105.
 Cublington. II. 98.
 Cuddington. I. 111.
 Denham. I. 115.
 Dinton. I. 124.
 Dorton. I. 132.
 Drayton Beauchamp. I. 136.
 Drayton Parslow. II. 100.
 Edgecott. II. 105.
 Edlesborough. II. 106.
 Ellesborough. I. 138.
 Eton. I. 144, 145.
 Grandborough. II. 118.
 Great Brickhill. II. 120, 121.
 Great Horwood. II. 123.
 Great Missenden. I. 171.
 Grendon Underwood. II. 130.
 Haddenham. I. 177.
 Hanslope. II. 135.
 Hardmead. II. 146.
 Hardwick. II. 141.
 High Wycombe. I. 196.
 Hillesden. II. 147, 148.
 Hoggston. II. 151.
 Horsenden. I. 205.
 Horton. I. 207.
 Ickford. I. 215.
 Iver. I. 219-220, 220.
 Ivinghoe. II. 155.
 Lathbury. II. 159.
 Lavendon. II. 162.
 Lee. I. 229.
 Linslade. II. 173.
 Little Brickhill. II. 174.
 Little Horwood. II. 176.
 Little Marlow. I. 231.
 Little Missenden. I. 233.
 Loughton. II. 181, 182.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 246.
 Ludgershall. I. 249.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 184, 185.

Doorways: cont'd.

15TH CENTURY: cont'd.

Ecclesiastical: cont'd.

Marsh Gibbon. II. 188, 189.
 Marsworth. II. 194.
 Medmenham. I. 255.
 Mentmore. II. 196.
 Monks Risborough. I. 258.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 208.
 Newton Longville. II. 214.
 North Crawley. II. 220.
 North Marston. II. 225.
 Penn, wood. I. 267.
 Pitchcott. II. 236.
 Pitstone. II. 237.
 Preston Bissett. II. 239.
 Quainton. II. 241.
 Shenley Church End. II. 256.
 Sherington. II. 259.
 Simpson. II. 262, 263.
 Slapton. II. 265.
 Slough. I. 278.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 281.
 Stoke Hammond. II. 282.
 Stokenchurch. I. 284.
 Stoke Poges. I. 286, 287.
 Stony Stratford West. II. 285.
 Stowe. II. 287.
 Swanbourne. II. 289.
 Thornborough. II. 295.
 Tingewick. II. 300.
 Twyford. II. 303, 304.
 Upper Winchendon. I. 300.
 Weston Turville. I. 315.
 Weston Underwood. II. 316-17.
 Wing. II. 333.
 Wingrave. II. 338.
 Wooburn. I. 323.
 Worminghall. I. 325.
 Wotton Underwood. I. 326.
 Wyrardisbury. I. 328.

Collegiate, Eton. I. 147, 148-9, 151.

Secular:

Ashley Green. I. 16.
 Chenies. I. 91.
 Chesham. I. 104.
 Creslow, The Manor House. II. 97.
 Great Marlow. I. 169.
 High Wycombe, wood. I. 201.
 Long Crendon, Notley Abbey. I. 245.
 Newton Longville, The Manor House. II. 215.
 Quainton. II. 247.
 Slough, Upton Court. I. 280.
 West Wycombe, The Church Loft, wood. I. 319.
 Whitchurch, 'Lime Cottages'. II. 325.
 Whitchurch, The Priory. II. 326.
 Wooburn. I. 324.

c. 1500:

Ecclesiastical:

Turville. I. 298.
 Middle Claydon. II. 198.

Secular, Beachampton, Hall Farm. II. 62.

15TH or 16TH-CENTURY:

Ecclesiastical:

Aston Abbots. II. 56.
 East Claydon. II. 103.
 Pitchcott. II. 236.

Secular:

Buckingham, Castle House. II. 77.
 Hedsor, Old Hedsor House. I. 194.
 Horton. I. 208.
 Towersey, Grange Farm, barn. I. 297.

Doorways: cont'd.

16TH-CENTURY:

Ecclesiastical:

Barton Hartshorn. II. 59.
 Bradenham. I. 61.
 Cheddington. II. 83.
 Drayton Beauchamp. I. 135.
 East Claydon. II. 102.
 Fawley. I. 155.
 Great Missenden. I. 171.
 Grove. II. 133.
 Horton. I. 206.
 Hulcott. I. 211.
 Little Brickhill. II. 174.
 Long Crendon. I. 236.
 Ludgershall. I. 250.
 Middle Claydon. II. 197.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 208.
 Newton Longville. II. 213.
 Oving. II. 230.
 Stoke Poges. I. 286, 287.
 Stone. I. 291.
 Stowe. II. 287.

Collegiate, Eton, Cloister Buildings. I. 149.

Secular;

Amersham. I. 9, 11-2, 13.
 Beaconsfield. I. 42.
 Boarstall. I. 58, 59.
 Brill, The Manor House. I. 64.
 Burnham. I. 74, 77.
 Chalfont St. Giles, wood. I. 83.
 Chilton, Chilton House. I. 105.
 Datchet. I. 114.
 Dorney, Dorney Court. I. 129-30.
 Ellesborough, Chequers Court, stone and wood. I. 141.
 Emberton, wood. II. 113.
 Fenny Stratford, wood. II. 114.
 Gayhurst. II. 116, 117.
 Great Linford, The Rectory, wood. II. 128.
 Great Missenden, Hyde Farm. I. 174.
 Hambleden, wood. I. 187.
 Hardwick, The Rectory. II. 142.
 Little Horwood. II. 177.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 247.
 Marsh Gibbon, The Manor House. II. 190-1, 191.
 Monks Risborough. I. 259.
 Mursley, Golden House Farm, wood. II. 206.
 Newton Longville, wood. II. 218.
 Penn. I. 268.
 Quainton, Doddershall House. II. 243.
 Stoke Poges, Manor House. I. 289.
 Twyford, The Vicarage, wood. II. 306.

c. 1600:

Chetwode, The Manor House, wood. II. 87.
 Great Hampden, Hampden House. I. 163.

16TH or 17TH-CENTURY:

Ashendon, Pollicott Farm, wood. I. 15.
 Hartwell, wood. I. 191.
 Little Brickhill Church. II. 174.
 Wolverton. II. 345.

17TH-CENTURY:

Ecclesiastical:

Amersham. I. 1.
 Chilton. I. 105.
 Radclive. II. 250.
 Ravenstone. II. 252.
 Thornborough. II. 295.
 Willen. II. 330.

Collegiate, Eton. I. 149.

Secular:

Addington, The Old Manor House. II. 54.
 Amersham. I. 6, 7.
 Aylesbury, wood. I. 33, 35, 36.

Doorways: *cont'd.***17TH-CENTURY:** *cont'd.***Secular:** *cont'd.*

- Boarstall. I. 59.
 - Brill. I. 65.
 - Burnham. I. 78.
 - Chicheley Grange Farm. II. 89.
 - Chilton. I. 105.
 - Creslow, The Manor House. II. 96, 97.
 - Denham, wood. I. 122.
 - Dorton, Dorton House. I. 133, 134.
 - Grendon Underwood. II. 132.
 - Hanslope, wood. II. 137, 139.
 - Hartwell, Hartwell House. I. 189.
 - Hoggeston, The Manor House, partly blocked. II. 153.
 - Lavendon, stone and wood. II. 164.
 - Lillingstone Dayrell, The Old Tilehouse. II. 170.
 - Loughton, Manor House, wood. II. 187.
 - Marlow Urban. I. 253.
 - Medmenham Abbey. I. 255.
 - Middle Claydon, Claydon House. II. 199.
 - Newport Pagnell, The Vicarage. II. 210.
 - North Crawley, Moat Farm. II. 222.
 - Penn. I. 268.
 - Quanton, Doddershall House. II. 244.
 - Radclive, The Manor House. II. 250.
 - Ravenstone, Almshouses. II. 253.
 - Stoke Poges, Baylis House. I. 289.
 - Turweston, The Manor House. II. 302.
 - Water Stratford. II. 311.
 - Wendover. I. 311.
 - Wolverton. II. 345.
 - Worminghall, Almshouses. I. 326.
 - Winslow, Winslow Hall. II. 342.
- c. 1700, secular:
- Great Horwood, Manor Farm. II. 124.
 - Great Woolstone. II. 129.
- DATE UNCERTAIN:**
- Ecclesiastical:**
- Aston Clinton. I. 19, 20.
 - Buckland. I. 67.
 - Dorney. I. 128.
 - North Crawley. II. 220.
 - Steeple Claydon. II. 272.
 - Stewkley. II. 276.
 - Walton. II. 308.

Secular:

- Burnham Abbey. I. 72, 74.
- Castle Thorpe, Castle Yard. II. 82.
- Cuddington, Tyringham Hall, wood. I. 111.
- Dorney, Dorney Court, wood. I. 131.
- Hanslope, Green End Farm. II. 138.
- Hardwick, The Manor Farm, wood. II. 142.
- Lillingstone Dayrell, wood. II. 170.
- Long Crendon, wood. I. 241.

to Rood Lofts, *see under* Rood Lofts.

Dormer:

- Arms. I. 237; II. 242, 334.
- Badge. I. 134.
- Crest. II. 335.

Dormer:

- Lady Anna Sophia, monument, 1694-5. II. 335.
- Dorothy, wife of Sir Will., kt., almshouses at Wing founded by, 1569. II. 336.
- Fleetwood, monument to, 1638, his son John, 1679, both of Lee Grange, and to Fleetwood Dormer, 1696. II. 242.
- Fleetwood, floor slab to, 1695. II. 242.
- Jane, floor slab to, 17th-century. II. 242.
- John, floor slab to, 1666. II. 242.
- Sir John, kt., Lord of Crendon Manor, 1626, and Jane, his wife, 1605, monument. I. 237.

Dormer: *cont'd.*

- Sir John, of Lee Grange, monument to, 1674, and Susan, his wife, 1672. II. 242.
- Rob., Baron de Wing, floor slab, 1656. I. 172.
- Mary, wife of Sir Will., inscription to, 1541. II. 334.
- Sir Rob., monument of, 1552. II. 334-5.
- Sir Rob., Master of the King's Hawks, monument, and Elizabeth, his wife, 17th-century. II. 334.
- Sir Will., lord of the manor of Wing, altar tomb, 1575, and his second wife, Dorathe . . . II. 334.
- Susanna, Lady, floor slab to, 1673, and Sir John, 1675 II. 242.

Dormer's Hospital, Wing. II. 336.**Dorney.** I. 127-131; II. 32, 35.**Dorney Court, Dorney.** I. 129-130; II. 31.**Dorset, Anne, Countess of, monument erected by.** I. 89.**Dorton.** I. 131-135; II. 35.**Dorton House, Dorton.** I. 132-135; II. 34**Douncombe, John, brass of, 1594, and Alyce, his wife, and children.** II. 156.**Dove Close Cottages, Stone.** I. 293.**Dovecote Farm, Shenley Brook End.** II. 254.**Dovecote Farm, Stewkley.** II. 277.**Dovecots:**

- Burnham Abbey. I. 74.
- Clifton Reynes. II. 93.
- Cuddington, Tyringham Hall (former). I. 111.
- Edlesborough, Church Farm. II. 110.
- Great Linford. II. 128.
- Haddenham, Dove House. I. 182.
- Hanslope. II. 138.
- Haversham. II. 145-6.
- Langley Marish, Langley Park. I. 226.
- Long Crendon, Notley Abbey. I. 244, 246.
- Newton Longville, The Manor House. II. 215.
- Stewkley, The Manor Farm. II. 278.
- Whitchurch. II. 326.

Dove House, Astwood. II. 58.**Dove House, Haddenham.** I. 182.**Downhams, or Downham Cottage, Wyrardisbury** I. 329.**Downley, West Wycombe.** I. 321.**Downley Common, West Wycombe.** I. 321.**D'Oyley, arms.** I. 186.**D'Oyley or Doyley:**

- Sir Cole, monument, 1633, and Martha, his wife, 1618. I. 186.
- Maud, d. of Rob., *see* Crispin, Rob. II. 18.
- Rob., brass of, and Anne, his wife. I. 185.

Doyley barony. II. 18.**D'Oyley's Farm, Ludgershall.** I. 251.**Drake:**

- Arms. I. 4, 7.
- Crest. I. 320.

Drake:

- Fras., monument. I. 3.
- Joan, wife of Sir Fras., of Esher, tablet to, 1625. I. 3.
- John, brass to, 1623. I. 2.
- Montagu, son of Sir Will., of Shardeloes, monument, 1698, and Jane, his wife, 1724. I. 3.
- Sir Will., of Shardeloes, almshouses and market hall, Amersham, built by, 1657, 1682. I. 4, 7.

Drake Chapel, Amersham Parish Church. I. 1.**Drayton, arms.** II. 92.**Drayton, Thos., rector of Drayton Beauchamp, imprisoned for Lollardy, 15th century.** II. 22.**Drayton Beauchamp.** I. 69, 135-7; II. 3.**Drayton Parslow.** II. 18, 34, 99-101, 299.**Dropmore.** I. 79; II. 33.**Drury, arms and crest.** I. 267.**Drury:**

- Eliz., d. of Sir Rob., kt., *see* Hynd.
- Rob., brass to, 1592. I. 84.

Drury: cont'd.

- Sarah, d. of Hen., *see* Style.
 Sarah, d. of Sir Hen., *see* Penn.
 Susan, wife of Sir Hen., brass of, 1640. I. 267.
 Dudley, arms. I. 89.

Dudley:

- Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, *see* Warwick.

Dudly:

- George, floor slab to, 1699. II. 129.
 George, son of George, floor slab to, 1697. II. 129.
 Ketura, d. of George, floor slab to, 1695. II. 129.
 Dummer, John, tablet to, 1694, rector. II. 141.

Duncombe:

- Mary, wife of Fras., floor slab to, 1686. II. 71.
 Mary, wife of Thos., brass to, 1655. II. 71.
 Sarah, wife of Thos., floor slab to, 1653. II. 71.

Duncombe: cont'd.

- Thos., brass of, 1531, and to wife Joan, and of children. II. 156.
 Will., brass of, 1576, and wives, Mary and Alice, and children. II. 156.
 Dunridge Farm, Aston Clinton. I. 21.
 Dunstan. II. 13.
 St. Dunstan's in the West, London. II. 312.
 Dunton. II. 101-2.
 Duredent, arms. I. 115.
 Duredent, Walter, knight, brass of, 1494, of Agnes and Margretta, his wives, sons and daughters. I. 115.
 Dutch Spoon, 17th-century, Farnham Royal Parish Church. I. 155.
 Dynes, Sir Lewis, at Newport Pagnell, 1643. II. 28.
 Dynham, arms. I. 303.
 Dynham, Sir Roger, brass of, 1490. I. 303.

Earthworks:

- see also* Sectional Prefaces.
 BOUNDARY BANKS AND MOUNDS:
see also Lines of Entrenchment, *below*.
 Aston Clinton. I. 21.
 Bradenham. I. 62.
 Buckland. I. 69.
 Great Missenden. I. 176.
 Hoggston. II. 153.
 Lee. I. 230.
 Princes Risborough. I. 273.
 Swanbourne. II. 293.
 Bowl-barrow, Wavendon. II. 313.
 Camp, Medmenham. I. 256.
 CONTOUR OR HILL CAMPS:
 Great Kimble. I. 164.
 Halton. I. 184.
 Ivinghoe. II. 154.
 Medmenham. I. 256-7.
 Wavendon. II. 311.
 West Wycombe. I. 318.
 Dam, Tingewick. II. 300.
 ENCLOSURES:
 Clifton Reynes. II. 93.
 Grandborough. II. 120.
 Little Horwood. II. 178.
 Field Works, Quarrendon. I. 273.
 FISHPONDS:
 Beachampton. II. 62.
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.
 Cheddington. II. 84.
 Chetwode. II. 86.
 Chicheley. II. 89.
 Denham. I. 116, 119.
 Drayton Beauchamp. I. 137.
 Fenny Stratford. II. 114.
 Gayhurst. II. 117.
 Haversham. II. 146.
 Langley Marish. I. 225.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
 Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.
 Little Linford. II. 179.
 Milton Keynes. II. 201.
 North Crawley. II. 221.
 Quainton. II. 245.
 Soulbury. II. 268.
 Stewkley. II. 277.
 Stoke Poges. I. 290.
 FOUNDATIONS:
 Weston Turville. I. 318.
 Wing. II. 335.

Earthworks: cont'd.

- HOMESTEAD MOATS: II. 18.
 Ashley Green. I. 16-7.
 Aston Clinton. I. 20, 21.
 Aston Sandford. I. 22.
 Astwood. II. 58.
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.
 Boarstall. I. 57, 59.
 Bow Brickhill. II. 67.
 Bradwell. II. 69.
 Buckland. I. 68.
 Burnham. I. 72, 75, 78, 79.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.
 Chalfont St. Peter. I. 84.
 Chearsley. I. 87.
 Cheddington. II. 84.
 Chesham. I. 94.
 Chetwode. II. 86.
 Chicheley. II. 89.
 Clifton Reynes. II. 93.
 Denham. I. 116, 118, 119.
 Dinton. I. 125, 126.
 Drayton Beauchamp. I. 137.
 Edlesborough. II. 109, 110.
 Ellesborough. I. 139, 140.
 Great Missenden. I. 173.
 Grendon Underwood. II. 131.
 Grove. II. 133.
 Hanslope. II. 137.
 Hardmead. II. 140.
 Haversham. II. 146.
 Hedgerley. I. 192.
 Hogshaw. II. 153.
 Horton. I. 207.
 Hulcott. I. 212.
 Ilmer. I. 219.
 Iver. I. 221, 222.
 Ivinghoe. II. 157.
 Langley Marish. I. 225, 226.
 Lavendon. II. 163.
 Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.
 Little Horwood. II. 176.
 Little Marlow. I. 232.
 Ludgershall. I. 250.
 Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.
 Marsworth, Marsworth Great Farm. II. 195.
 Milton Keynes. II. 201.
 Mursley. II. 204.
 North Crawley. II. 221, 222.
 Pitstone. II. 238.
 Princes Risborough. I. 270.

Earthworks: cont'd.**HOMESTEAD MOATS: cont'd.**

- Quainton. II. 243, 245.
- Quarrendon. I. 273.
- Ravenstone. II. 252.
- Saunderton. I. 276.
- Sherington. II. 261.
- Slapton. II. 265.
- Soulbury. II. 268.
- Stewkley. II. 277.
- Stoke Goldington. II. 281.
- Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
- Stoke Poges. I. 289.
- Tattenhoe. II. 294.
- Westcott. I. 313.
- Weston Turville. I. 316.
- Weston Underwood. II. 317.
- Whaddon. II. 321.
- Willen. II. 331.
- Wing. II. 335-6.
- Wingrave. II. 339.
- Woodham. II. 345.
- Wotton Underwood. I. 327.
- Wyrardisbury. I. 328.

LINES OF ENTRENCHMENT:

see also Boundary Banks, *above*.

- Aylesbury. I. 40.
- Brill. I. 67.
- Castle Thorpe. II. 82.
- Grandborough. II. 120.
- Great Horwood. II. 126.
- Great Kimble. I. 168.
- Leckhampstead. II. 167.
- Saunderton. I. 277.
- Steeple Claydon. II. 275.
- Taplow. I. 294.
- Whaddon. II. 321.

MOATED MOUNDS:

- Cublington. II. 18, 99.
- Hawridge. II. 18.
- High Wycombe, Castle Hill House. I. 197; II. 18.
- Little Hampden. I. 163-4.

MOATED SITES:

- Burnham. I. 75.
- Quarrendon. I. 273.
- Shenley Church End. II. 257.
- Soulbury. II. 270.
- Wendover. I. 306.
- Whaddon. II. 321.

MOUNDS, POSSIBLY TUMULI:

- Burnham, Dropmore. I. 79.
- Hartwell. I. 191.
- Mursley. II. 206.
- Newport Pagnell. II. 209.
- Stantonbury. II. 272.
- Swanbourne. II. 293.
- Tattenhoe. II. 294.
- Thornborough. II. 298.
- West Wycombe. I. 322.
- Wing. II. 337.

The Mount (rectangular enclosure), Princes Risborough. I. 270.

MOUNTS AND BAILEYS CASTLES:

- Bradwell. II. 18, 69.
- Buckingham. II. 16, 72.
- Castle Thorpe. II. 16, 17, 80-2.
- Drayton Parslow. II. 100.
- Ellesborough, Cymbeline's Mount. I. 17, 139.
- Lavendon, Lavendon Castle. II. 17, 163.
- Little Kimble. I. 17, 166.
- Little Missenden. I. 234.
- Saunderton. I. 276.
- Shenley Church End. II. 18, 257.
- Weston Turville. I. 316; II. 17.

Earthworks: cont'd.**MOUNTS AND BAILEYS CASTLES: cont'd.**

- Whitechurch. II. 17, 324-5.
- Wing, Castle Hill. II. 335.
- Wolverton. II. 16, 345.

Pile Dwellings, *see that title*.

PLATEAU CAMPS:

- Ashley Green. I. 16.
- Burnham. I. 69.
- Cholesbury. I. 106.
- Gerrards Cross. I. 160.
- West Wycombe. I. 322.

RING-WORK:

- Hawridge. I. 191.
- Oving. II. 231.
- West Wycombe, Desborough Castle. I. 318.
- Trackways, Wendover. I. 313.

TUMULI:

- Beaconsfield. I. 47.
- Ellesborough. I. 142.
- Grandborough. II. 120.
- Great Kimble. I. 168.
- Haddenham. I. 184.
- Ivinghoe. II. 158.
- Lillingstone Dayrell (or boundary mound). II. 170.
- Monks Risborough. I. 263.
- Newport Pagnell. II. 211.
- Pitstone. II. 238.
- Saunderton. I. 277.
- Stoke Poges. I. 290.
- Stone. I. 293.
- Taplow. I. 294.
- Upton-cum-Chalvey. I. 301.
- Wendover. I. 313.
- Whaddon. II. 321.

TURF-CUTTINGS:

- Bledlow. I. 57; II. 8.
- Monks Risborough. I. 263; II. 8.

VILLAGE SITES AND ENCLOSURES:

- Cublington. II. 99.
- Hoggeston. II. 152.
- Lee. I. 229-230.

Water Cultivation Works, Whaddon. II. 321-2.

East, Rich., and Emma, his wife, floor slab. I. 318.

East Claydon. II. 102-5, 28, 32.

East Farm, Ashendon. I. 15.

East Neston, Sir George Fermor of. II. 305.

Easter Sepulchres:

see also Sectional Prefaces.

13TH-CENTURY:

- Aylesbury. I. 26.
- Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.

14th-century, Aston Clinton. I. 20.

DATE UNCERTAIN:

- Olney. II. 228.
- Soulbury. II. 268.
- Stokenchurch, locker used as. I. 284.
- Weston Turville, worked stones possibly from. I. 316.
- Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 347.

Eayrs, Ann, wife of Thos., monument, 1637. I. 172.

Ecclesiastical Buildings, *see* Sectional Prefaces.

Ecclesiastical divisions. II. 6.

Early Ecclesiastical history. II. 12-14.

Edburga, St. II. 12.

Edelen, Philippe, tablet to, 1656. I. 116.

Edgar. II. 13.

Edgar, laws of. II. 6.

Edgcombe, Thos., vice-provost of Eton, brass of, 1545. I. 145.

Edgcott. II. 105-6.

Edgeworth, Rose, mother of Roger and John, brass to, 1529. I. 84.

Edith, sister of King Alfred. II. 12.

Edith, Queen. II. 15.

- Edlesborough.** II. 106-111, 22.
Edmonds, Mary, d. of Chas., of Preston Deanery, Northamptonshire, *see* Duncombe.
Edmund, St., painted figure. II. 221.
Edward, Earl of Lincoln, *see* Lincoln.
Edward, St., painted figure. II. 221.
Edward the Confessor:
 Arms. I. 149.
 Lands of, retained by William the Conqueror. II. 15.
Edward the Elder:
 at Buckingham, 915. II. 4.
 Peace made with the Danes at 'Yttingaforda', 906. II. 11.
Edward III., arms. I. 54.
Edward IV., Eton College deprived of part of revenues by. I. 143.
Effigies in churches:
 CIVIL:
 14th-century:
 — Clifton Reynes. II. 92.
 — Haversham Church. II. 145.
 — Hoggeston. II. 152.
 Leckhampstead.
 Stowe. II. 287.
 — 15th-century, Thornton. II. 299.
 16th-century:
 Chenies. I. 89.
 Denham. I. 116.
 Hillesden. II. 150.
 Ickford. I. 216.
 Langley Marish. I. 225.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
 Middle Claydon. II. 198.
 Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
 Wing. II. 334.
 Wotton Underwood. I. 327.
 c. 1600, Bletchley. II. 65.
 17th-century:
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.
 Burnham. I. 71.
 Castle Thorpe. II. 81.
 Chenies. I. 89, 89-90.
 Chilton. I. 105.
 Dorney. I. 128.
 Ellesborough. I. 138.
 Fawley. I. 156.
 Fulmer. I. 159.
 Hambleden. I. 186.
 Hardmead. II. 140.
 Hughenden. I. 210.
 Iver. I. 221.
 Long Crendon. I. 237.
 Quainton. II. 242.
 Ravenstone. II. 252.
 Soulbury. II. 268.
 Stowe. II. 287.
 Turweston. II. 301.
 Wing. II. 334.
 Wolverton. II. 345.
 Wotton Underwood. I. 327.
 ECCLESIASTICAL:
 14th-century, Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 347.
 15th-century, Ivinghoe. II. 156.
 MILITARY:
 13th-century:
 Ashendon. I. 15.
 Chilton. I. 105.
 Hughenden. I. 209.
 Wyford. II. 305.
 13th or 14th-century, Newton Longville. II. 214.
 14th-century:
 — Aylesbury. I. 26-7.
 — Chenies. I. 90.
 — Clifton Reynes. II. 92.
 — Hughenden. I. 210.
Effigies in churches: *cont'd.*
 MILITARY: *cont'd.*
 14th-century: *cont'd.*
 Leckhampstead. II. 167.
 Waddesdon. I. 304.
 15th-century:
 — Bletchley. II. 65.
 — Thornton. II. 299.
 16th-century:
 Chenies. I. 89.
 Denham. I. 116.
 Hillesden. II. 150.
 Hitcham. I. 204.
 Hughenden. I. 209-210.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
 Marlow Urban. I. 252.
 Shenley Church End. II. 257.
 Wing. II. 334.
 c. 1600, Bletchley. II. 65.
 17th-century:
 Dorney. I. 128.
 Fulmer. I. 159.
 Hambleden. I. 186.
 Hitcham. I. 204.
 Long Crendon. I. 237.
 Quainton. II. 242.
 Soulbury. II. 268.
 Wing. II. 334.
Egham's Farm, Penn. I. 268.
Egypt, Burnham Beaches. I. 78.
Ekeny, arms. II. 92.
Eldridge:
 Bryan, bellfounder. I. 192.
 Rich., bellfounder. I. 71, 279; II. 272.
 Thos., bellfounder. II. 241.
 Will., bellfounder. I. 128.
Elizabeth, Queen:
 Arms and representation on glass, Stoke Park. I. 289.
 High Wycombe School refounded by, 1562.
Ellesborough. I. 137-142; II. 3, 17.
Ellis, arms. I. 304.
Ellis, Rev. John, monument to, 1681, and Susan, his wife, 1700. I. 304.
Ellwood, Thos. II. 26, 33.
Elmer School, Beachampton. II. 62-3.
Elmor, Will., brass to, 1652. II. 61.
The Elms, Long Crendon. I. 242.
Eloy, St., painting of. II. 71.
Emberton. II. 111-3, 34.
Emberton Church, glass in Clifton Reynes Church from. II. 92.
Emerdon, Amy, wife of John, clock given to Whaddon Church by, 1673. II. 320.
Emmerton, Will., of London, church plate given by, Whaddon, 1683. II. 321.
Emmertons Farm, Long Crendon. I. 243.
Emmington, Will. Hampden, Lord of, *see* Hampden.
Enclosures, *see under* Earthworks.
England, arms. I. 108, 149, 166, 224; II. 86.
Englefield, arms. II. 245.
Englishe:
 Anne, wife of Mihill, brass of, 1565. I. 250.
 Anne, *see* Gyfford.
Erasmus, Paraphrases of, Broughton Church, North Marston Church. II. 71, 225.
Esher, Sir Fras. Drake of, *see* Drake.
Essex, Earl of (1643). II. 28.
Ethelric. II. 14-16.
Essex House, Beaconsfield. I. 44.
'Est Shyfford', Berks, Richard Fetyplace of, *see* Fetyplace.
Este, Will., brass of, 1534, Sebell, his wife, and sons and daughters. I. 275.
Ethelwold. II. 13.

Eton:

- I. 142-153; II. 24-5.
 Arms. I. 146.
 Baldwin's Shore. I. 152.
 Church. I. 142-146.
 Cloister buildings. I. 146-150.
 Headmaster, *see* Horman, William.
 Lower School buildings. I. 150-1.
 Provosts, *see* Allestree, Rich.; Lupton, Roger; Murray, Thos.; and Wotton, Hen.
 The Saville House. I. 152.
 Upper School buildings. I. 150.
 Vice-Provosts, *see* Barker, Dr. Thos.; Clavering, John, and Edgecomb, Thos.
 Weston's. I. 152.
Eton Wick. I. 153-154.
Evans, Edw., slab to, 1685, and Eliz., his wife. I. 204.
Evelyn, arms. I. 71.

Evelyn, Geo., of Huntercombe, and Dudley, his wife, monument, 1657 and 1661. I. 71.

Everdon, John, rector of Twyford, brass of, 1413. II. 304.

Eversby or **Ewarby**, Eliz., *see* Pygott.

Ewden Manor, John Greene of, *see* Greene.

Eyer, *see* Eyre.

Eyre, arms. I. 71.

Eyre:

- Edm., brass of, 1563, and wife and children. I. 71.
 Edm., tablet to, 1650. I. 71.
 Gyles, and Eliz., his wife, brasses of, 16th-century. I. 71.
 Mary, wife of Thos., floor slab to, 1646. I. 71.
 Thos., Lord of the Manor of Allerds, brass of, 1581, wife and children. I. 71.

Eythorpe: II. 12.

Door, brass and stones from. I. 248, 303, 304.

Ezekiel, painted figure. II. 221.

Fabyan, Thos., brass of, 1565, Jane, his wife, 1597, and Thos., his son, 1565. I. 224.

Fairfax, Sir Thos.:

- Attempt upon Boarstall, 1645, and taking of, 1646. II. 31.
 at Colnbrook. II. 32.

Fallywolle, Rauf., brass to, 1349, and Lucie, his wife, 1368. II. 156.

Farmhouses:

- 14th-century, Eton Wick, Bell Farm. I. 153-4.
15TH-CENTURY:
 Chesham, Blackwell Hall Farm. I. 101.
 Haddenham, The Church Farm House. I. 179-180.
 Wendover, Bank Farm. I. 311.
16TH-CENTURY:
 Amersham. I. 11-14.
 Ashley Green, Berries Farm. I. 18.
 Beaconsfield, Sealey's Farm. I. 47.
 Boarstall, Tower Farm. I. 59.
 Chalfont St. Giles, Stonewells Farm. I. 83.
 Chalfont St. Peter, Mumford's Farm. I. 85.
 Chenies. I. 90-1.
 Chepping Wycombe Rural, Loudwater. I. 91-2.
 Chesham. I. 98, 100.
 Chilton, Chilton Park Farm. I. 106.
 Denham. I. 119.
 Coleshill. I. 108-9.
 Edlesborough, Charity Farm. II. 110.
 Great Kimble, Kimblewick Farm. I. 166-168.
 Great Missenden, Hyde Farm. I. 175.
 Hambleton, Burrow Farm. I. 186-7.
 Hogshaw, Fulbrook Farm. II. 153-4.
 Langley Marish, Parlaunt Park Farm. I. 225-6.
 Little Horwood, Hill Farm. II. 177.
 Little Ickford, Manor Farm. I. 217.
 Maids' Moreton, Manor Farm. II. 187.
 Marsworth, Russell Farm. II. 195.
 Mentmore. II. 197.
 North Crawley, Moat Farm. II. 222.
 North Marston, Manor Farm. II. 226-7.
 Penn. I. 268-9.
 Sherington, Yewtree Farm. II. 261.
 Stewkley. II. 277.
 Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
 Stokenchurch, Keynsham's End. I. 286.
 Stoke Poges, Tithe Farm. I. 290.
 Swanbourne. II. 289-90, 292, 293.
 Thornborough, The Manor Farm. II. 296.
 Towersey. I. 296, 297.
 Walton, Walnut Tree Farm. II. 309.

Farmhouses: cont'd.**16TH-CENTURY: cont'd.**

- West Wycombe, Wheeler End Common, Huckenden Farm. I. 320.
 Wingrave, Windmill Farm. II. 339.
 Winslow. II. 343.
 Wyrardisbury, Place Farm. I. 328-329.

16TH or 17TH-CENTURY:

- Ashendon, Pollicott Farm. I. 15-16.
 Ashley Green, Nashleigh Farm. I. 18.
 Boarstall, Moat Farm. I. 59.
 Chepping Wycombe Rural, Wycombe Marsh. I. 91.
 Chesham, Vale Farm. I. 99.
 Great Horwood. II. 125.
 Great Missenden, Ballinger Farm. I. 176.
 Grendon Underwood, Rookery Farm. II. 132.
 Hambleton, Goddard's Farm. I. 188.
 Hanslope, Green End Farm. II. 138.
 Iver, Parsonage Farm. I. 221-2.
 Langley Marish. I. 227-8.
 Monks Risborough, Docks Farm. I. 261-2.
 Newton Longville. II. 216, 217.
 Oving, The Manor House. II. 231.
 Penn. I. 268.
 Shenley Brook End. II. 254.
 Stewkley. II. 279.
 Winslow. II. 344.

c. 1600:

- Aston Abbots, Lower Burston Farm. II. 57.
 Buckland, Church Farm. I. 68.
 East Claydon, White House Farm. II. 103.
 Hanslope, Rectory Farm. II. 137.
 Hawridge. I. 192.
 Little Woolstone. II. 181.
 Penn, Parsonage Farm. I. 268.
 Wendover, Vine Street Farm. I. 308-9.

17TH-CENTURY:

- Amersham. I. 12.
 Ashendon. I. 15.
 Ashley Green. I. 17-18, 18.
 Aston Clinton, Dundridge Farm. I. 21.
 Astwood, Bury Farm. 59.
 Aylesbury. I. 40.
 Barton Hartshorn. II. 60.
 Beachampton. II. 63.
 Beaconsfield. I. 46-7.
 Biddlesden. II. 63.
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 50, 51.
 Bledlow, The Manor Farm. I. 55.

Farmhouses: cont'd.**17TH-CENTURY: cont'd.**

- Boarstall. I. 59-60.
 Bow Brickhill. II. 67, 68.
 Brill. I. 65-7.
 Buckingham. II. 77.
 Burnham, Pennlands Farm. I. 78.
 Castle Thorpe, Castle Yard. II. 82.
 Chalfont St. Giles, Dell Farm. I. 54.
 Chalfont St. Peter. I. 85.
 Chesham. I. 96-100.
 Chesham Bois. I. 102.
 Chetwode, Sunflower Farm. II. 87.
 Chicheley. II. 89.
 Coleshill, Stocking's Farm. I. 109.
 Cuddington. I. 112-113.
 Datchet, Riding Court. I. 114-115.
 Denham, Denham Court Farm. I. 122.
 Dinton. I. 126, 127.
 Drayton Beauchamp. I. 137.
 East Claydon, Coppice Lowhill Farm. II. 105.
 Edgcott. II. 106.
 Edlesborough. II. 109, 111.
 Ellesborough. I. 140, 142.
 Eton Wick. I. 154.
 Fawley, Crockmore Farm. I. 156.
 Fenny Stratford, 'The Bazaar'. II. 114.
 Fingest, Fining Farm. I. 158.
 Fleet Marston. I. 159.
 Gayhurst. II. 117.
 Grandborough, Rookery Farm. II. 120.
 Great Marlow. I. 168-9, 169.
 Great Missenden. I. 173, 176.
 Great Woolstone. II. 129.
 Grendon Underwood. II. 132.
 Haddenham. I. 182.
 Hambleden. I. 187-9.
 Hanslope. II. 138, 139.
 Hardwick. II. 142, 143.
 Haversham. II. 146.
 Hedgerley Dean. I. 193.
 Hitcham. I. 205.
 Hogshaw. II. 154.
 Horsenden. I. 206.
 Horton, Ashgood Farm. I. 207.
 Hughenden. I. 210, 210-1.
 Hulcott. I. 212.
 Ibstone. I. 213.
 Iver, Love Green Farm. I. 222.
 Kingswood. I. 222.
 Leckhampstead. II. 167.
 Little Horwood. II. 177, 178.
 Little Kimble, Little Marsh Farm. I. 168.
 Little Marlow, Hard-to-Find Farm. I. 232.
 Little Missenden. I. 234.
 Long Crendon, Thompson's Farm. I. 240.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 248-9.
 Ludgershall. I. 251, 252.
 Maids' Moreton, Upper Farm. II. 187.
 Marsh Gibbon. II. 192, 193.
 Medmenham, Lodge Farm. I. 256.
 Mentmore, Manor Farm. II. 196.
 Monks Risborough. I. 261.
 Middle Claydon. II. 199.
 Mursley. II. 204-5.
 Nash, Church Farm. II. 206.
 Newton Longville. II. 217.
 Oakley. I. 265, 265-6.
 Olney Park Farm. II. 229.
 Penn, Seagrave's Farm. I. 269.
 Pitchcott, Manor Farm. II. 236.
 Preston Bissett, Cowley Farm. II. 240.
 Princes Risborough. I. 272.
 Quainton. II. 248.

Farmhouses: cont'd.**17TH-CENTURY: cont'd.**

- Quarrendon. I. 273.
 Radnage. I. 275.
 Ravenstone, Robinson's Farm. II. 253.
 Shalstone. II. 253.
 Shenley Brook End. II. 254.
 Shenley Church End. II. 257, 258.
 Simpson, Rectory Farm. II. 263-4.
 Soulbury. II. 270.
 Steeple Claydon. II. 274, 275.
 Stoke Goldington, Church Farm. II. 281.
 Stoke Mandeville. I. 283.
 Stokenchurch, Dells Farm. I. 286.
 Stone. I. 292, 293.
 Swanbourne. II. 290-3.
 Thornton, Tyrelcote Farm. II. 299.
 Towersey. I. 296, 297.
 Twyford. II. 306.
 Waddesdon. 304.
 Water Stratford, Town Farm. II. 311.
 Weedon. II. 313.
 Wendover. I. 311-312, 312.
 Weston Turville. I. 316.
 West Wycombe. I. 320, 321.
 Whaddon. II. 321.
 Wing. II. 336-7.
 Wingrave. II. 339.
 Woodham. II. 345-6.
 Worminghall. I. 325.
 Wotton Underwood. I. 327, 184.
 Wyrardisbury. I. 328.
 1700, Warrington. II. 309.
 18th-century, Cheddington. II. 84.
 Mediaeval, Wingrave, Church Farm. II. 339.
Farmberow, Alex., slab to, 1628. I. 27.
Farnham Court, Farnham Royal. I. 155.
Farnham Royal. I. 154-5; II. 3.
Farrer:
 Anna, floor slab to, 1690.
 Anna, floor slab to, 1697. II. 94.
 Jane, floor slab to, 1678-9. II. 94.
Farrington, Ann, d. of John, *see* Clarke.
Faversham Abbey, panelling from. I. 130.
Fawley. I. 155-6.
Fawley Court. II. 27-8, 33.
Fazakyrley, Hen., brass of, 1531. I. 136.
Felo, Hen. I. 128.
Fenner, John, floor slab to, 1684, and Anne, his wife, 1693. I. 292.
Fenny Stratford. II. 114-15, 9.
Fenwick, arms. II. 345.
Feria, Duke of, arms. II. 334.
Fermanagh, Viscount, *see* Verney.
Fermor, Agnes, d. of Sir George, of East Neston, *see* Wenman.
Fetipace, Jane, d. of Peter, *see* Manfield.
Fetto, Anna, wife of Lewis, floor slab, late 17th-century. I. 300.
Fetyplace, Susan, d. of Rich., of 'Est Shyfford', *see* Kyngeston.
Field End Grange, Great Missenden. I. 175-6.
Fige, Thomas, brass of, 1578, and Janne, his wife, sons and daughters. II. 341.
Figg, arms. II. 341.
Figures, *see* Images, Statues, Figures.
Filgrave, *see* Tyringham with Filgrave.
Finch, arms. II. 252.
Finch, Heneage, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Chancellor, monument of, 1682, and Elizabeth, his wife, 1675. II. 252.
Finch Memorial Chapel, Ravenstone Church. II. 251.
Fincher's Farm, Quarrendon. I. 273.

Fines, Margaret, brass to, 17th-century. II. 333-4.

Fingest. I. 156-8.

Finnamore Farm, Great Marlow. I. 169.

Finning Farm, Fingest. I. 158.

Firebacks:

16th-century, Wing, Ascott House. II. 336.

17TH-CENTURY:

Bradenham, Bradenham House. I. 62.

Coleshill, Bowers Farm. I. 108.

Dorton, Dorton House. I. 134.

Middle Claydon, Claydon House. II. 199.

Monks Risborough, Brook Farm. I. 261.

Quainton, Doddershall House. II. 243.

Slough, Upton Court. I. 280.

Fireplaces, Mantel-pieces, and Chimney-pieces.

see also Overmantels.

BRICK:

14th-century, Boarstall Gatehouse. I. 58.

15th-century:

Aylesbury Church, vestry. I. 24.

Eton, Cloister Buildings. I. 149.

North Marston Church, vestry. II. 224.

16th-century:

Amersham. I. 5, 8, 12, 13.

Aylesbury. I. 34, 38.

Beaconsfield. I. 44.

Bledlow. I. 55, 56.

Buckingham. II. 76.

Burnham. I. 72, 74, 79.

Chepping Wycombe Rural, Loudwater. I. 91.

Chesham. I. 100, 101.

Denham, The Savoy. I. 118.

Eton, Cloister Buildings. I. 150.

Farnham Royal, The Old Rectory. I. 155.

Great Kimble. I. 167.

Great Missenden, Hyde Farm. I. 175.

Haddenham. I. 180.

Hambleton. I. 187.

Hawridge. I. 192.

High Wycombe. I. 200.

Hitcham. I. 205.

Langley Marish, Red Lion Inn. I. 227.

Marsh Gibbon, The Manor House. II. 191.

North Crawley, Moat Farm. II. 222.

West Wycombe, Wheeler End Common. I. 320.

Wingrave, Church Farm. II. 339.

16th or 17th-century:

Amersham. I. 8.

Beaconsfield. I. 45.

Chepping Wycombe Rural, Wycombe Marsh. I. 91.

Denham, The Savoy. I. 118.

Great Missenden. I. 176.

Hedgerley, Leith Grove. I. 193.

High Wycombe. I. 200.

Iver, Parsonage Farm. I. 222.

Little Marlow. I. 232.

Little Missenden, Manor Farm. I. 235.

Monks Risborough. I. 260.

Princes Risborough. I. 270.

Radnage. I. 275.

Wendover. I. 309.

c. 1600:

Chetwode, The Manor House. II. 87.

Ellesborough, Chequers Court. I. 141.

Great Hampden, Hampden House. I. 163.

Long Crendon. I. 241-2.

Saunderton. I. 276.

Wendover, Vine Street Farm. I. 308.

17th-century:

Amersham. I. 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13.

Ashendon. I. 15.

Ashley Green. I. 17, 18.

Aston Clinton. I. 21.

Fireplaces, Mantel-pieces, and Chimney-pieces: *cont'd.*

BRICK: *cont'd.*

17th-century: *cont'd.*

Aylesbury. I. 31, 39.

Beachampton. II. 62.

Beaconsfield. I. 45, 47.

Bierton with Broughton. I. 50, 51.

Bledlow. I. 55, 56.

Brill. I. 65, 66, 67.

Buckingham. II. 74.

Burnham. I. 77, 78.

Calverton. II. 79.

Chalfont St. Giles. I. 83.

Chalfont St. Peter. I. 84, 85.

Chearsley. I. 87, 88.

Cheddington. II. 84.

Chesham. I. 94-100.

Chesham Bois. I. 102.

Chilton, Chilton House. I. 105.

Clifton Reynes. II. 93.

Creslow, The Manor House. II. 97, 98.

Cuddington. I. 111, 112, 113, 114.

Denham. I. 122.

Dinton. I. 126, 127.

Dorton. I. 132-135.

Drayton Beauchamp. I. 137.

Edgcott, Manor Farm. II. 107.

Edlesborough. II. 111.

Ellesborough. I. 139, 141.

Farnham Royal. I. 155.

Fawley. I. 156.

Fenny Stratford. II. 114.

Fingest, Fining Farm. I. 158.

Grandborough. II. 119.

Great Brickhill. II. 121, 122.

Great Linford. II. 128, 129.

Great Missenden. I. 174, 175, 176.

Great Woolstone. II. 129.

Grendon Underwood. II. 131.

Haddenham. I. 180-4.

Hambleton. I. 187, 188.

Hanslope. II. 137, 138, 139.

Hartwell, Hartwell House. I. 189

Haversham. II. 146.

Hawridge. I. 192.

Hedgerley Dean. I. 193.

High Wycombe. I. 197, 201.

Horsenden. I. 206.

Horton. I. 207.

Hughenden. I. 210, 211.

Hulecott. I. 212.

Ibstone. I. 213.

Ilmer. I. 219.

Langley Marish. I. 224, 226, 227.

Lee. I. 230.

Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.

Little Horwood. II. 177, 178.

Little Kimble. I. 168.

Little Woolstone. II. 180.

Long Crendon. I. 237, 249, 240, 241, 242, 243.

Lower Winchendon. I. 247, 249

Ludgershall. I. 251, 252.

Maids' Moreton. II. 187.

Mentmore, Manor Farm. II. 196.

Middle Claydon. II. 199.

Monks Risborough. I. 261, 262.

Moulsoe. II. 203.

Mursley. II. 205.

Newton Longville. II. 216, 217, 218.

Oakley. I. 265, 266.

Olney Park Farm. II. 229.

Penn. I. 268, 269.

Princes Risborough. I. 270, 271, 273.

Quarrendon. I. 273.

(Combined Index of the Inventories of South and North Buckinghamshire.)

Fireplaces, Mantel-pieces, and Chimney-pieces: *cont'd.***BRICK: *cont'd.*****17th-century: *cont'd.***

- Saunderton. I. 276.
- Seer Green. I. 277.
- Slapton. II. 266.
- Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
- Stokenchurch. I. 285.
- Stone. I. 292, 293.
- Swanbourne. II. 293.
- Taplow. I. 294.
- Towersey. I. 294, 296, 297.
- Waddesdon. I. 304.
- Wendover. I. 306-312.
- Westcott. I. 313.
- Weston Turville. I. 316, 317, 318.
- West Wycombe. I. 320, 321, 322.
- Winslow. II. 342, 343.
- Woburn. I. 324.
- Wotton Underwood. I. 327.
- Wyrardisbury. I. 328.

c. 1700:

- Marlow Urban. I. 253.
- Quainton, The Rectory. II. 245.

Date uncertain:

- Buckland. I. 69.
- Burnham Abbey. I. 74.
- Chalfont St. Giles. I. 83.
- Chesham. I. 95.
- Chicheley. II. 89, 90.
- Coleshill, Bowers Farm. I. 108.
- Denham, Denham Marsh Farm. I. 119.
- Ellesborough. I. 139, 140.
- Great Linford. II. 123.
- Great Marlow. I. 169.
- Great Woolstone. II. 129.
- Grendon Underwood, Shakespeare Farm. II. 131.
- Hardwick. II. 143.
- Hedgerley Dean. I. 193.
- Horton. I. 208.
- Long Crendon. I. 246.
- Loughton. II. 182, 183, 184.
- Marlow Urban, The Old Parsonage. I. 252.
- Marsworth, Russell Farm. II. 195.
- Mursley, Golden House Farm. II. 206.
- Newton Longville, The Manor House. II. 215, 216.
- Olney. II. 229.
- Oving. II. 231.
- Padbury. II. 234, 235.
- Preston Bissett. II. 243.
- Quainton. II. 245, 246.
- Stony Stratford. II. 286.
- Swanbourne. II. 291, 292.
- Thornborough. II. 297.
- Thornton, Tyrelcote Farm. II. 299.
- Tingewick. II. 300.
- Turweston. II. 302.
- Twyford. II. 306.
- Walton, Walnut Tree Farm. II. 309.
- Water Eaton. II. 310.
- Water Stratford. II. 311.
- Wavendon. II. 312.
- Wendover. I. 306.
- Westbury. II. 315.
- Weston Underwood. II. 318.
- Whitchurch. II. 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330.
- Winslow. II. 343, 344.
- Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 347, 348.

17th or 18th-century, Shenley Brook End. II. 254.

18th-century, Winslow, Winslow Hall. II. 342.

MARBLE, 17th-century:

- Denham, Denham Place. I. 120.

Fireplaces, Mantel-pieces, and Chimney-pieces: *cont'd.***MARBLE, 17th-century: *cont'd.***

- Little Linford, Linford Hall. II. 179.
- Stoke Poges. I. 290.

STONE:**15th-century:**

- Dorney, Dorney Court. I. 130.
- Whitchurch, The Priory. II. 326.

16th-century:

- Amersham. I. 3, 5, 8, 9.
- Beaconsfield. I. 42.
- Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 58.
- Brill. I. 65.
- Buckingham. II. 75, 76.
- Burnham Abbey. I. 74.
- Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.
- Chenies. I. 91.
- Chesham. I. 95, 100.
- Dinton. I. 125.
- Dorney, Dorney Court. I. 131.
- Emberton. II. 113.
- Haddenham, Grenville Manor. I. 180.
- Hambleton, Burrow Farm. I. 187.
- High Wycombe. I. 199.
- Hogshaw, Fulbrook Farm. II. 154.
- Ickford Rectory. I. 216.
- Ivinghoe. II. 157, 158.
- Loughton, Manor House. II. 183.
- Lower Winchendon, Winchendon Priory. I. 247.
- Mursley, Mursley Grange. II. 205.
- Stoke Poges, Manor House. I. 289.
- Stony Stratford East. II. 285.
- Thornborough, The Manor Farm. II. 296.
- Swanbourne. II. 289, 291, 292, 293.
- Walton, The Manor House. II. 309.
- Wendover. I. 310.
- Whitchurch. II. 329.

c. 1600:

- Chetwode, The Manor House. II. 87.
- Maids' Moreton, Manor Farm. II. 187.
- Monks Risborough, The Manor House. I. 261.

17th-century:

- Ashley Green. I. 17.
- Barton Hartshorn, The Manor. II. 60.
- Bletchley. II. 65.
- Buckingham, The Vicarage. II. 74.
- Hartwell, Hartwell House. I. 191.
- Langley Marish, Langley Park. I. 226.
- Maids' Moreton, Manor Farm. II. 187.
- Marsh Gibbon, The Manor House. II. 191.
- Mentmore, Ledburn Manor House. II. 197.
- Slough, Upton Court. I. 230.
- Turweston, The Manor House. II. 302.

c. 1700, Wavendon, The Manor House. II. 313.

1700, Winslow, Winslow Hall. II. 342.

Date uncertain:

- Beachampton, Hall Farm. II. 62.
- Brill, The Manor House. I. 64, 65.
- Calverton, Manor House. II. 78.
- Castle Thorpe, Castle Yard. II. 82.
- Chesham. I. 98.
- Dorney, Dorney Court. I. 130.
- Great Missenden, Field End Grange. I. 175.
- Grendon Underwood, Rookery Farm. II. 132.
- Hanslope, Green End Farm. II. 138.
- Quainton, Doddershall House. II. 243.
- Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.

WOOD:**16th-century:**

- Stoke Poges, Manor House. I. 289.
- Whitchurch. II. 327.

17th-century:

- Addington, The Old Manor House. II. 54.
- Amersham. I. 5.

Fireplaces, Mantel-pieces, and Chimney-pieces: *cont'd.***WOOD: *cont'd.*****17th-century: *cont'd.***

- Barton Hartshorn, The Manor House. II. 60.
 Buckingham. II. 74, 76-7.
 Chepping Wycombe Rural, Wycombe Marsh.
 I. 91.
 Chesham. I. 98.
 Chetwode, The Manor House. II. 87.
 Denham, Denham Place. I. 120.
 Gayhurst. II. 117.
 Great Missenden, The George Inn. I. 174.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 187.
 Marsh Gibbon, The Manor House. II. 191.
 Middle Claydon, Claydon House. II. 199.
 North Crawley, Crawley Grange. II. 223.
 Ravenstone. II. 253.
 Soulbury, Chelmscott Manor House. II. 269.
 Upton-cum-Chalvey. I. 301.
 Wendover. I. 311, 312.

Date uncertain:

- Lavendon. II. 164.
 Mentmore. II. 197.
 Nash. II. 207.
 Thornborough, The Manor Farm. II. 296.

Fisher (?), Eliz., headstone to, 1694. II. 317.

Fishponds, *see under* Earthworks.

Fitz Ansulf, Will. II. 16, 17.

Fitz Count, Brian, High Wycombe Castle held by. II. 18.

Fitz Otes, arms. I. 102.

Flackwell Heath. I. 91.

Fleet Marston. I. 158-159.

Fleet Marston Farm. I. 159.

Fleetwood, arms. I. 81, 83.

Fleetwood:

- Geo., kt., tablet to, 1628, and his wife, 1634. I. 81.
 Thos., lord of the Vache, treasurer of the Mint, knight
 of Parliament for Bucks., sheriff of Bucks. and
 Beds., d. 1570, brass of, Barbara and Bridget, his
 wives, and children. I. 81.

Fleetwood, at Brill, 1646. II. 31.

Flemish brass, Stantonbury Church. II. 271.

Flemish glass:

- 16th and 17th-century, Stoke Poges Parish Church.
 I. 228.

17th-century, Slough, Upton Court. I. 280.

Flemish work, pulpit, Ivinghoe. II. 157.

Fletwoode, *see* Fleetwood.

Flintwork:

- Faced, Monks Risborough Parish Church. I. 257.

HERRINGBONE PATTERN:

- 12th-century, Stoke Poges Parish Church, lower part
 of chancel wall. I. 286.

Langley Marish Parish Church. I. 224.

Flood Dyke, Lathbury. II. 161.

Floor slabs, *see under* Monuments, funeral.

Flue tiles, Roman, Oakley. I. 263.

Folly Farm, Hardwick. II. 143.

Folly Farm, Shenley Church End. II. 258.

Fonts:

see also Sectional Prefaces.

12TH-CENTURY:

- Ashendon. I. 15.
 Aston Clinton, bowl. I. 20.
 Aylesbury. I. 26.
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.
 Bledlow. I. 54.
 Chenies. I. 89.
 Dorney. I. 128.
 Dorton, bowl. I. 132.
 Drayton Beauchamp. I. 135, 136.
 Dunton. II. 102.
 Great Kimble. I. 165.
 Great Missenden. I. 172.

Fonts: *cont'd.***12TH-CENTURY: *cont'd.***

- Great Woolstone. II. 129.
 Grove. II. 133.
 Haddenham. I. 178.
 Hambleden. I. 185.
 Hardmead. II. 140.
 Horton. I. 207.
 Ibstone. I. 213.
 Iver. I. 221.
 Leckhampstead (recut 14th-century. II. 166.
 Little Marlow. I. 231.
 Little Missenden. I. 234.
 Ludgershall. I. 250.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
 Mentmore. II. 196.
 Newton Longville. II. 214.
 Penn, stem, base and platform. I. 267.
 Pitstone. II. 238.
 Slough. I. 279.
 Stone. I. 292.
 Stantonbury (re-cut 17th-century). II. 271.
 Taplow, base. I. 294.
 Turville. I. 298.
 Weston Turville. I. 315.
 Wing, base. II. 334.
 Wingrave. II. 338.

12TH or 13TH-CENTURY:

- Little Kimble. I. 166.
 Stewkley. II. 277.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 281.
 Upper Winchendon. I. 300.

c. 1200:

- Monks Risborough. I. 259.
 Radelive. II. 249.

13TH-CENTURY:

- Boveney. I. 60.
 Buckland. I. 68.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
 Cheersley, bowl. I. 87.
 Cholesbury, fragment. I. 108.
 Cuddington. I. 111.
 Denham. I. 116.
 Fleet Marston. I. 158.
 Great Hampden. I. 161.
 Haddenham, Vicarage Garden. I. 179.
 Hawridge. I. 191.
 Hillesden. II. 149.
 Hughenden. I. 209.
 Ickford. I. 216.
 Linslade. II. 173.
 Little Brickhill. II. 175.
 Little Woolstone. II. 180.
 Oakley. I. 264.
 Oving. II. 230.
 Ravenstone. II. 252.
 Saunderton. I. 276.
 Simpson. II. 263.
 Slapton. II. 265.
 Swanbourne. II. 289.
 Tattenhoe. II. 294.
 Twyford. II. 305.
 Whaddon. II. 312.
 Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 347.
 Wyrardisbury. I. 328.

13th-century, Stokenchurch, recut 15th or 16th century.
 I. 284.

14TH-CENTURY:

- Astwood. II. 58.
 Brill. I. 63-4.
 Clifton Reynes. II. 92.
 Dinton. I. 125.
 Great Horwood. II. 123.
 Ilmer. I. 218.

Fonts: cont'd.**14TH-CENTURY: cont'd.**

- Long Crendon. I. 237.
- Moulsoe. II. 202-3.
- North Crawley. II. 221.
- Stoke Hammond. II. 283.

14TH or 15TH CENTURY:

- Emberton. II. 113.
- Hardmead. II. 140.
- Waddesdon. I. 304.

15TH-CENTURY:

- Adstock. II. 55.
 - Aston Abbots. II. 56.
 - Bow Brickhill. II. 67.
 - Castle Thorpe. II. 80.
 - Chearsley, stem and base. I. 87.
 - Cheddington. II. 83.
 - Chilton. I. 104-5.
 - Dorton, base. I. 132.
 - Drayton Parslow. II. 100.
 - East Claydon. II. 103.
 - Edgcott. II. 106.
 - Edlesborough. II. 108.
 - Fingest, bowl. I. 157.
 - Grendon Underwood. II. 130.
 - Hedgerley, stem and base. I. 192.
 - Hoggeston. II. 152.
 - Lavendon. II. 163.
 - Lower Winchendon. I. 247.
 - Marsworth. II. 194.
 - Milton Keynes. II. 201.
 - Newton Blossomville. II. 212.
 - North Marston. II. 225.
 - Preston Bissett. II. 239.
 - Quanton. II. 242.
 - Shenley Church End. II. 257.
 - Sherington. II. 260.
 - Soulbury. II. 267.
 - Steeple Claydon. II. 272.
 - Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
 - Stoke Poges, Ditton Park Chapel. I. 288.
 - Weston Underwood. II. 317.
 - Wing. II. 334.
 - Worminghall. I. 325.
- 15th-century carvings on 12th-century bowl, Hedgerley. I. 192.

16TH-CENTURY:

- Langley Marish. I. 224.
- Olney. II. 228.

16th or 17th-century, Penn, bowl. I. 267.**17TH-CENTURY:**

- Bletchley. II. 64.
- Radnage. I. 275.
- Whitchurch. II. 324.
- Willen. II. 331.

MEDÆVAL:

- Tingewick, octagonal basin. II. 300.
- Towersey. I. 295.

DATE UNCERTAIN:

- Bradwell. II. 69.
- Cold Brayfield. II. 94.
- Lee. I. 229.
- Little Linford. II. 179.
- Shabbington. I. 277.

Bowl, used as vase, Haddenham Dove House. I. 182.

Font Covers:

see also Sectional Preface. II.

15th-century, Edlesborough, original finial of pulpit canopy. II. 108.

16th or 17th-century, Leckhampstead. II. 167.

17TH-CENTURY:

- Ashendon. I. 15.
- Bletchley. II. 64.

Font Covers: cont'd.**17TH-CENTURY: cont'd.**

- Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
- Dorton. I. 132.
- Hedgerley. I. 192.
- Hillesden. II. 149.
- Ilmer. I. 218-9.
- Newton Longville. II. 214.
- North Crawley. II. 221.
- Ravenstone. II. 252.
- Simpson. II. 263.
- Steeple Claydon. II. 272.
- Stokenchurch. I. 284.
- Upper Winchendon, made of sounding-board from a pulpit. I. 300.
- Weston Underwood. II. 317.
- Whitchurch. II. 324.

Ford, Dinton. I. 126, 127.

Ford End, Ivinghoe. II. 157.

Forde, Eliz., d. of Will., *see* Blount.

The Forge, Penn. I. 269.

Formation of the Country. II. 4-6.

Forster, arms. II. 320.

Forster:

Agnes, *see* Piggott.

John, II. 250.

For . . . ter, Robert. II. 250.

Fortescue, arms. II. 114, 204, 317.

Fortescue:

Cecilia, wife of John, of Salden, altar tomb, 1570. II. 204.

Sir Fras., monument of, and Grace, his wife. II. 204.

John, knight, master of the Great Wardrobe, Chancellor and sub-treasurer of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to James I., monument of, 1607. II. 204.

Sir John, Salden House Farm built by, 16th century II. 205.

Forty Green, Penn. I. 268.

Foscott. II. 115-6.

Tessellated pavement formerly at. II. 286.

Foundations, *see under* Earthworks.

Fountain:

Bernard, inscription to, 1690. II. 283.

Joanna, wife of William, inscription to, 1680. II. 283.

Mary, wife of Thos., inscription to, 1650. II. 283.

Thos., inscription to, 1668. II. 283.

Thos., son of Thos., inscription to, 1636. II. 283.

Thos., son of Will., inscription to, 1656. II. 283.

Fox, John. II. 33.

Foxe, Bishop of Winchester, arms. I. 186.

Foxe's Book of Martyrs:

Cublington Parish Church. II. 98.

Newport Pagnell Parish Church. II. 209.

Wingrave Parish Church. II. 338.

Winslow Parish Church. II. 341.

France, arms. I. 149, 166.

Francis, arms. I. 81.

Francis, Barbara, *see* Fleetwood.

Francis, St., painting. I. 166.

Franciscan Friary, Aylesbury. I. 31; II. 20.

Frankyshe, Marye, wife of John, monument to, 1629. II. 310.

Frank, John, children of, floor slab to. II. 283.

Frankelcyn, John, brass of, Margaret, his wife, and children, 1462. I. 87.

Franklin, Eliz., *see* Baker.

Freeman, John, slab, 1681. I. 231.

Frieth, Hambleton. I. 188.

Friezes:

15th-century, Maids' Moreton Church. II. 185.

16th-century, Beaconsfield, Sealey's Farm. I. 47.

c. 1600, Ellesborough, Chequers Court. I. 141.

Friezes: *cont'd.***17TH-CENTURY:**

Ecclesiastical:

Boveney. I. 60.

Langley Marish. I. 223.

Collegiate, Eton Upper School. I. 150.

Secular:

Beaconsfield. I. 42.

Fenny Stratford. II. 114.

Hartwell, Hartwell House. I. 189.

Mentmore, Ledburn Manor House, overmantel.
II. 197.

Middle Claydon, Claydon House. II. 199.

North Crawley, Crawley Grange. II. 222.

Preston Bissett, Cowley Farm. II. 240.

Wendover, The Red House. I. 310.

c. 1700, Great Horwood, Manor Farm. II. 124.

DATE UNCERTAIN:

Denham, Denham Place, carved. I. 120.

High Wycombe. I. 199.

Hillesden. II. 147, 148.

Quainton, Doddershall House. II. 243.

Frith Hill, Great Missenden. I. 176.**Frogmore Farm**, Saunderton. I. 276.**Fryer family**, floor slab to one of. II. 92.**Fulbrook Farm**, Hogshaw. II. 153-4.**Fulmer**. I. 159.**Fulmer**, Rob., brass of, 1498, Joan, his wife, and sons and daughters. I. 192.**Funeral helms**, *see under* Armour.**Funeral monuments**, *see* Monuments, Funeral.**Furniture:****17TH-CENTURY:**

Brill. I. 66.

Weston Turville. I. 315.

Bedstead, 17th-century, Hartwell, Hartwell House.
I. 191.

Bread bin, 17th-century, Eton College. I. 149.

Butler's desk, 17th-century, Eton College. I. 149.

CHAIRS:*see also* Sectional Prefaces.

c. 1600, Bierton with Broughton Parish Church. I. 49.

17th-century:

Ecclesiastical:

Ashendon. I. 49.

Aston Clinton. I. 20.

Astwood. II. 58.

Beaconsfield. I. 41.

Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.

Chesham Bois. I. 102.

Clifton Reynes. II. 91-2.

Cublington. II. 99.

Drayton Beauchamp. I. 136.

Edlesborough. II. 108.

Furniture: *cont'd.***CHAIRS:** *cont'd.***17th-century:** *cont'd.*Ecclesiastical: *cont'd.*

Emberton. II. 113.

Fawley. I. 156.

Gayhurst. II. 116.

Grandborough. II. 118.

Grendon Underwood. II. 130.

Hughenden. I. 209.

Langley Marish. I. 224.

Leckhampstead. II. 166.

Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.

Lower Winchendon. I. 247.

Ludgershall. I. 250.

Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.

Thornborough. II. 296.

Weston Turville. I. 315.

Willen. II. 330.

Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 347.

Secular:

Brill. I. 66.

Great Kimble. I. 165.

Ivinghoe. II. 156.

c. 1700, Lavendon Church. II. 163.

DESKS:

15th-century, Edlesborough Church. II. 109.

17th-century, Stony Stratford West Church. II. 285.

Desks and forms, Eton College. I. 150, 151.

Dresser, 17th-century, Newport Pagnell, The Vicarage.
II. 210.

Form, 17th-century, Newton Longville Church. II. 215.

Settle, Steeple Claydon. II. 274.

STOOLS, 17th-century, Ecclesiastical:

Ashenden. I. 15.

Aston Clinton. I. 20.

Moulsoe. II. 203.

TABLES:**17th-century:**

Ecclesiastical:

Drayton Parslow. II. 100.

Hulcott. I. 212.

Ivinghoe. II. 157.

Langley Marish. I. 225.

Milton Keynes. II. 201.

Newport Pagnell. II. 209.

Wavendon. II. 312.

Wingrave. II. 338-9.

Winslow, chapel. II. 341.

Secular:

Horsenden, Manor Farm. I. 206.

Oakley. I. 264.

West Wycombe, The Church Loft. I. 319.

Wooburn. I. 323.

Mediæval (part 17th), Stantonbury Church. II. 271.

Fynes, Sarah, d. of Norreys, monument to, 1686. II. 335**G—**, Rich. I. 15.**The Cables**, Amersham. I. 5.**The Cables**, Great Missenden. I. 173.**Gabrel**, inscription on bell, Sherington. II. 260.**Gadeven**, Ann, tablet to, 1669. II. 324.**Gael**, arms. I. 279.**Gael**, Bazakell, tomb, 1668, and Eliz., his wife. I. 279**Gage**, Colonel, royalist. II. 30.**Gaines**, Will., monument to, 1657. II. 228.**Cale**, William, headstone to, 1638. II. 263.**Galleries**, Ecclesiastical:

Denham, Denham Place, ante-chapel. I. 120.

Dorney. I. 128.

Ickford. I. 216.

Turville, remains. I. 298.

Garard, Dorothy, wife of Thos., floor slab, 1647. I. 204**Garbrand**, John, D.D., rector of North Crawley, brass of,
1589. II. 221.**Cardyner**, arms. I. 81.

(Combined Index of the Inventories of South and North Buckinghamshire.)

Cardyner, Will., tomb and brass of, 1558, and wife, Anne, 156—, children. I. 81.

Cargoyles:

14TH-CENTURY, Ecclesiastical:
Bierton with Broughton. I. 48.
Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 58.
Olney. II. 227.
14th or 15th-century, Stewkley Church. II. 275.

15TH-CENTURY, Ecclesiastical:
Aylesbury. I. 24.
Brill. I. 63.
Chicheley. II. 88.
Chilton. I. 104.
Dinton. I. 123.
Drayton Parslow. II. 100.
Hanslope. II. 134, 135.
Lathbury. II. 159, 160.
Leckhampstead. II. 166.
Maids' Moreton. II. 185.
North Marston. II. 225.
Stony Stratford East. II. 284.
Wendover. I. 305.
Winslow. II. 340.

16TH-CENTURY:
Great Missenden. I. 171.
Oving Church. II. 230.

DATE UNCERTAIN:

Ecclesiastical:

Grendon Underwood, remains. II. 130.
Monks Risborough. I. 258.
North Marston. II. 224.
Sherington. II. 260.
Stone. I. 292.
Thornborough. II. 295.
Tingewick. II. 300.
Twyford. II. 304.

Secular:

Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 58.
Creslow, The Manor House. II. 95.

Carnon, arms. II. 166.

Carrard, arms. I. 128.

Carrard:

Jane, *see* Drake.
Sir Will., kt., monument to, 1607, Eliz., his wife, and sons and daughters. I. 128.

Carrard Chapel, Dorney Parish Church. I. 128.

Carrit, Eliz., floor slab to, 1694. II. 212.

Cataker, Charles, rector of Hoggston, floor slab, 1680. II. 152.

Catehampton Manor. I. 135.

Catehouses or Towers:

14th-century, Boarstall. I. 57-9.
15th-century, bases, Ashley Green. I. 16.
17th-century, Quainton, Denham Lodge. II. 245.
Date uncertain, Long Crendon. I. 242.

Cate-posts, 17th-century:

c. 1600, Beachampton Hall Farm. II. 62.

17TH-CENTURY:

Brill, The Manor House. I. 65.
Dinton. I. 126.
High Wycombe. I. 200.
Hillesden. II. 151.
Radclive. II. 250.
Thornborough, The Manor House. II. 296.
Weston Underwood. II. 318.
Winslow, Winslow Hall. II. 343.
c. 1700, Weston Underwood. II. 318.
Creslow, The Manor House. II. 98.

Gateways:

15th-century, Fenny Stratford. II. 114.

16TH-CENTURY:

Amersham. I. 5, 8, 9.
Burnham. I. 75, 77.
Coleshill, Bowers Farm. I. 108.

Gateways: cont'd.

16TH-CENTURY: *cont'd.*

Denham. I. 119, 121.
High Wycombe. I. 199.
Stoke Poges. I. 290.
Wendover, The Temperance Hotel. I. 310.

16TH or 17TH-CENTURY:

Amersham. I. 8.
Beaconsfield. I. 43, 45.
Denham, timber framing. I. 121.
Princes Risborough. I. 271.
Winslow. II. 343.

17TH-CENTURY:

Amersham. I. 5, 7, 8, 10, 11.
Aylesbury. I. 40.
Beaconsfield. I. 46.
Burnham. I. 77.
Chalfont St. Peter. I. 85.
Fingest, churchyard. I. 157.
Great Missenden. I. 174.
Hitcham, The Old Manor House. I. 205.
Langley Marish. I. 226.
Long Crendon. I. 239.
Marlow Urban. I. 253, 254.
Stoke Poges. I. 290.
Wendover. I. 306, 308-310.
West Wycombe. I. 319.
Willen, churchyard. II. 331.

1700, Winslow, Winslow Hall. II. 342-3.

DATE UNCERTAIN:

Amersham. I. 7.
Aylesbury. I. 29, 33.
Great Missenden. I. 174.
Hitcham, wrought iron with vine ornament. I. 205.
Horton. I. 208.
Marlow Urban. I. 253.

Caudrey:

Bennett, tablet to, 1660. II. 324.
Martha, wife of Bennett, tablet to, 1556. II. 324.

Cawcott, Buckingham. II. 77.

Cawdry, John, brass to, 1670. I. 93.

Cayer, Rob. I. 289.

Cayhurst. II. 116-7, 2, 33, 34.

George Farm, Princes Risborough. I. 272-3.

George, St.:

Glass. II. 149.
Image. I. 146, 166.
Painting. I. 166.

George, St., and the Dragon, painting of. II. 71.

Cerrard's Cross. I. 160.

Cibbons:

Grinling, carvings by. I. 120, 156; II. 288, 312.
Henry, jun., floor slab to, 1687. I. 328.
Mary, wife of Hen., floor slab to, 1687. I. 328.

Cibraltar, Cuddington. I. 113-4.

Ciffards, Earls of Buckingham. II. 15, 16.

Ciffard:

Eliz., wife of Thos., *see* White.
Eliz., d. of Roger, of Twyford, *see* Clopton.
Isabella, brass of, 1523. II. 198.
Jane, d. of John, of Chillington, *see* Dormer.
Sir John, floor slab to, 14th-century. II. 86.
Lettice, d. of Sir George, *see* Verney.
Margaret, altar tomb, 1539. II. 198.
Roger, and Mary, his wife, inscription, 1519. II. 197.
Roger, brass of, 1542, and Mary, his wife, and sons, and daughters. II. 198.
Thos., of Twyford, tomb, brass of, 1550, and Marie, his wife. II. 305.
Walter, lands given to, by William the Conqueror. II. 15.
Walter, Notley Abbey founded by, 12th century. II. 19.

Cifford, arms. II. 198, 305.

Cilbert, priest, Haddenham, land held by. II. 14.

Giles, Dorothy, wife of Will., floor slab to, 1652. II. 89

Gilmore, Anne, floor slab, 1682. I. 102.

Gilpin:

Ann, daughter of John, floor slab to, 1694. II. 129.

[Ge]orge, son of John, floor slab to, 1683. II. 129.

Class:

see also Sectional Prefaces.

ENGLISH:

13th-century, Ecclesiastical:

Aston Sandford. I. 22.

Chetwode. II. 86.

Lee. I. 229.

14th-century, Ecclesiastical:

Aston Clinton. 20.

Bledlow. I. 54.

Brill. I. 64.

Broughton. II. 71.

Chesham Bois. I. 102.

Chetwode. II. 86.

Clifton Reynes. II. 92.

Cuddington. I. 111.

Edlesborough. I. 138.

Fleet Marston. I. 158.

Great Horwood. II. 123.

Great Missenden. I. 172.

Hardmead. II. 140.

Hardwick. II. 141.

Hitcham. I. 204.

Ickford. I. 216.

Langley Marish. I. 224-5.

Little Kimble. I. 166.

Little Woolstone. II. 180.

Ludgershall. I. 250.

Monks Risborough. I. 259.

Moulsoe. II. 202.

Newton Blossomville. II. 212.

Pitstone. II. 238.

Preston Bissett. II. 239.

Radcliffe. II. 249.

Soulbury. II. 267.

Tattenhoe. II. 294.

Weston Underwood. II. 317.

Whaddon. II. 320.

Whitchurch. II. 324.

Wing. II. 334.

14th or 15th-century, Ecclesiastical, Great Linford.

II. 127.

15th-century:

Ecclesiastical:

Ashendon. I. 15.

Chearsley. I. 87.

Cheddington. II. 83.

Chesham. I. 93.

Clifton Reynes. II. 92.

Drayton Beauchamp. I. 135, 136.

Drayton Parslow. II. 100.

Ellesborough. I. 138.

Foscott. II. 115.

Haddenham. I. 178.

Hanslope. II. 136.

Hardmead. II. 140.

Haversham. II. 145.

Hillesden. II. 149-50.

Langley Marish. I. 225.

Lathbury. II. 160.

Little Marlow. I. 231.

Little Missenden. I. 234.

Lower Winchendon. I. 247.

Maids' Moreton. II. 186.

Mentmore. II. 196.

Monks Risborough. I. 259.

North Crawley. II. 221.

Preston Bissett. II. 239.

Radcliffe. II. 249.

Class: cont'd.

ENGLISH: cont'd.

15th-century: cont'd.

Ecclesiastical: cont'd.

Soulbury. II. 267.

Stoke Goldington. II. 281.

Stoke Hammond. II. 283.

Thornborough. II. 296.

Twyford. II. 305.

Wavendon. II. 312.

Weston Turville. I. 315.

Secular:

Aylesbury. I. 38.

Newport Pagnell. II. 209.

15th or 16th-century, Dinton Parish Church. I. 125.

16th-century:

Ecclesiastical:

Chenies. I. 89.

Chilton. I. 104.

Collegiate, Eton. I. 150.

Secular:

Beachampton, Hall Farm. II. 62.

Stoke Poges. I. 288, 289.

17th-century:

Ecclesiastical:

Chalfont St. Giles, Jordans Meeting House. I. 82.

Fenny Stratford. II. 114.

Fulmer. I. 159.

Langley Marish. I. 225.

Westbury. II. 315.

Collegiate, Eton. I. 150.

Secular:

Ashley Green, Hog Lane Farm. I. 18.

Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 58.

Dorney, Dorney Court. I. 130.

Stoke Poges, Ditton Park. I. 288.

Mediæval, Westbury Parish Church. II. 315.

Date uncertain:

Ecclesiastical:

Bledlow. I. 54.

Bradwell. II. 69.

Burnham. I. 71.

Loughton. II. 182.

Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.

Fleet Marston. I. 158.

Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.

Mentmore. II. 196.

Oakley. I. 264.

Slough. I. 279.

Stokenchurch. I. 284.

Lower Winchendon. I. 248.

Secular, West Wycombe, The Church Left. I. 319.

FOREIGN:

14th-century, Ellesborough Parish Church. I. 138.

15th-century, Ellesborough Parish Church. I. 138.

16th-century:

Addington Parish Church. II. 53.

North Crawley, Crawley Grange. II. 223.

Stoke Poges Parish Church. I. 288.

17th-century:

Addington Parish Church. II. 53.

Lower Winchendon, Winchendon Priory. I. 247.

North Crawley, Crawley Grange. II. 223.

Slough, Upton Court. I. 280.

Stoke Poges Parish Church. I. 288.

Heraldic, see under Heraldry.

Cloucester, Rich. Pate of, see Pate.

Coad, Jane, wife of Geo., brass to, 1657. I. 145.

Coddard's Farm, Hambleton. I. 188.

Codolphin, crest. I. 290.

- Codolphin**, Provost, Almshouses at Eton founded by, 1714. II. 24.
- Codwin**, Earl. II. 15.
- Codwin**, priest, lands held by. II. 14.
- Codwyn**, John, brass of, 1488, and Pernell, his wife. I. 323.
- Goldwin**, Eliz., d. of Thos., of Toslingford, Suffolk, floor slab to, 1693. II. 136.
- Goodman**, George, rector of Moulsoe, floor slab to, 1695. II. 203.
- Goodwyn**, arms. I. 300.
- Goodwyn**, John, monument to, 1558, and Katheryn, his wife. I. 300.
- Goostrey**, arms. I. 41.
- Gorges**, Mary, wife of Sir Rob., kt., tomb. I. 159.
- Goudon's Lodge**, Hanslope. II. 137.
- Gould**:
Deborah, wife of Hen., floor slab to, 1695. I. 84.
Edw., floor slab to, 1680. I. 328.
Hen., floor slab to, 1671. I. 84.
Hen., son of Hen., floor slab to, 1677. I. 84.
Samuel Aldridge, son of Hen., floor slab to, 1679. I. 84.
Thos., son of Hen., floor slab to, 1699. I. 84.
- Gozelin the Breton**:
Cublington Manor held by, 1086. II. 18.
Lands given to. II. 15.
- Grainges**, Mary, head stone, 1676. I. 57.
- Grandborough**. II. 118-120, 6, 32, 34.
- The Grange**, Beachampton. II. 63.
- The Grange**, or Radcliffe Cottage, Radcliffe. II. 250.
- The Grange**, Wendover. I. 309-10.
- The Grange**, Whitechurch. II. 324.
- Grange Farm**, Chicheley. II. 89.
- Grange Farm**, Great Kimble. I. 166-7.
- Grange Farm**, Quainton. II. 248.
- Grange Farm**, Towersey. I. 297.
- Grange Hill Farm**, Swanbourne. II. 292.
- Gravestones**:
14th-century, Biddlesden. II. 63.
17TH-CENTURY:
Ashendon. I. 15.
Boarstall. I. 57.
Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.
Grendon Underwood. II. 130-1.
Hanslope. II. 136.
Ludgershall. I. 250.
Marlow Urban. I. 255.
- Gray**, Thos., the poet, buried in Stoke Poges churchyard. I. 286.
- Gray's Inn**, Will. Horsepoole of, *see* Horsepoole.
- Great Brickhill**. II. 120-2.
- Great Germain's**, Chesham. I. 96.
- Great and Little Hampden**. I. 160-164.
- Great Horwood**. II. 122-126.
- Great Hundridge Farm**, Chesham. I. 96-7.
- Great and Little Kimble**. I. 164-8; II. 3.
- Great Kingsmill**, Hughenden. 210.
- Great Linford**. II. 126-8.
- Great Marlow**. I. 168-9; II. 4, 22, 25, 27.
- Great Missenden**. I. 170-176; II. 27.
- Great Morsey Farm**, Hughenden. I. 211.
- Great Penn's Mead**, High Wycombe. I. 194.
- Great Seabrook**, Ivinghoe. II. 157.
- Great Widmoor Wood**, Wendover. I. 313.
- Great Woolstone**. II. 129.
- Green End Farm**, Hanslope. II. 138.
- Green End House**, Aylesbury. I. 31.
- Green Valley Farm**, Astwood. II. 59.
- Greene**, arms. II. 92.
- Greene**, John, of Ewden Manor and Greenland, monument, 1687, and son, 1688. I. 186.
- Greenland**, John Greene of, *see* Greene.
- Greenlands**. II. 33.
- Greenlands House**, Hambleden. II. 28-29.
- Gregories Farm**, Beaconsfield. I. 47.
- Gregory**, Fran., S.T.P., rector of Hambleden, mural tablet, 1682. I. 186.
- Gregory, St.**, glass. II. 149.
- Grendon Underwood**. II. 130-2.
- Crene (or Creve)**, Thos., brass of, and of Joan and Agnes, his wives, c. 1470. II. 301.
- Creneveile**, *see* Grenville.
- Crenevyle**, *see* Grenville.
- Crenewey**:
Rich., son of Thos., brass of, 1551, and Johnne, his wife, I. 124.
Thos., brass of, 1538, and Eliz., his wife, 1539. I. 124.
- Crenowaye**, Sir Anthony, knight, monument to, 1619. II. 167.
- Grenville**, arms. I. 327; II. 115.
- Grenville, Grenville**:
Agnes, wife of Will. de, monument. I. 326.
Edw., brass, 1585, and Alice, his wife. I. 326.
Edw., brass to, 1661. II. 115.
Eleanor, d. of Rich., tablet to, 1688. I. 327.
Rich., tablet to, 1665. I. 327.
Will., chapel of Wotton Underwood Parish Church built by, 1343. I. 326.
- Grenville Manor**, Haddenham. I. 180.
- Grenville family**. II. 33.
- Grey Friars Monastery**, site at Aylesbury. I. 31.
- Grey**:
Lady Mary, I. 140.
Rich., Lord Grey, Cotenore, Wylton, and Ruthyn, brass of, 1521. I. 145.
Thos., Lord, of Blechley, regicide. II. 25.
- Grey de Wilton**:
Arthur, Lord, tomb to, 1593, and to Jane Sibill, his wife, 1615. II. 321.
Rich., Lord, altar tomb, with arms. II. 65.
- Grice**, arms. I. 221.
- Grice**:
Nich. and Eliz., his wife, floor slab, 1679. I. 221.
Valence, slab covering vault of, 1688. I. 221.
- Criffen**, Eliz., wife of Edwin, slab to, 1670. I. 207.
- Grifford**, Thos., floor slab to, 1687. II. 221.
- Crim's Ditch**:
Aston Clinton. I. 21.
Bradenham. I. 62.
Buckland. I. 69.
Drayton Beauchamp. I. 137.
Great Missenden. I. 176.
Lee. I. 230.
Little Hampden. I. 163-4.
Monks Risborough. I. 262-3.
Princes Risborough. I. 273.
Wendover. I. 312-3.
- Cround Farm Cottages**, Shalstone. II. 253.
- Crove**. II. 132-3.
- The Grove**, Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.
- Crove End**, Haddenham. I. 184.
- Crove Farm**, Ashley Green. I. 16.
- Crove Farm**, Edlesborough. I. 140.
- Crove Farm**, Grendon Underwood. II. 132.
- Crove Hill Farm**, Tingewick. II. 299.
- Crove**, Thos., gent. II. 72.
- Goodwin**, Parnell, d. of John, *see* Tyrringham.
- Crubb**, John, tablet to, 1700, and Bathewell, his wife, 1666. I. 205.
- Guerth**, wife of Ralph, Earl of Hereford. II. 15.
- Guilford**, Peter of, rector of North Crawley (1295). II. 219.
- Cuilloche ornament**:
Dinton Church, lintel of 12th-century doorway. I. 124.
Ickford Church, pulpit. I. 216.

Guilloche Ornament: *cont'd.*

Oakley Church, on board. I. 264.

Twyford Church, pulpit. II. 305.

Gun-rack, Whitchurch. II. 327.**Curney:**

Jane, floor slab. I. 16-50.

Thos., brass of, 1520, and Agnes, his wife, and sons and daughters. I. 292.

Curney: *cont'd.*

Will., of Bishopstone, brass of, 1472, and Agnes, his wife. I. 292.

Cuy's Farm, Worminghall. I. 325.**Cyfford:**

Anne, wife of John, brass, 1565. I. 250.

Anne, *see* Neele.**H . . . John.** II. 229.**Ha . . . [of] Huntingdon**, Mary, d. of, *see* Castell.**Hackett:**

Eliz., wife of Nicholls, brass to, 1690. II. 221.

Thos., brass to, 1689. II. 221.

Haddenham. I. 176-184; II., 3, 13-14.**Haddon:**Dorothy, wife of Will, *see* Dayrell.

Walter. II. 169.

Hakewill:

Mrs. Eliz., floor slab, 1652. I. 306.

Geo., son of Will., floor slab, 1629. I. 138.

Will., floor slab, 1655. I. 306.

Halby, Eliz., d. of Peter, *see* Penne.**The Hale**, Wendover. I. 312.**Hales Folly Farm**, Hanslope. II. 139.**Hales**, tomb, 1659. I. 146.**Hall Barn**, Beaconsfield. I. 41-2.**Hall Farm**, Beachampton. II. 61-2.**Halton.** I. 184.**Ham Farm**, West Wycombe. I. 320.**Hambleton.** I. 184-9, 10, 15, 21, 29.**Hammond**, Rob., of Stony Stratford, regicide. II. 26.**Hammondshall Farm**, Great Missenden. I. 175.**Hampden**, arms. I. 161, 288.**Hampden:**— d. of, *see* Troughton.

Edw., and wife, brass of, c. 1570. I. 288.

Eliz., wife of John, monument, 1634. I. 161.

Eliz., wife of Sir John, brass of. I. 161.

Griffith, lord of the manor of Great Hampden, brass of, 1591, and Anne, his second wife, 1594. I. 161.

John, brass of, 1496, and Eliz., his wife. I. 161.

Sir John, brass of, 1553, and wives. I. 161.

John. II. 26, 29.

John, monument. I. 160.

Margaret, d. of Edmond, of Hartwell, *see* Wenman.

Rich., son of Sir Edm., monument, 1662, and Ann, his wife, 1674-5, of Abington, Northants. I. 161.

Will., son of Griffith, brass to, 1597. I. 161.

Will., lord of the manor, Emmington, brass to, 1612. I. 161.

Hampden, Great, *see* Great and Little Hampden.**Hampden House**, Great Hampden. I. 162-3.**Hampdyn**, *see* Hampden.**Hampstead Norris**, Berkshire, font from, at Stone Parish Church. I. 292.**Hanbery**, arms. I. 114.**Hanbery**, Rich., citizen and goldsmith of London, brass of, and Alice, his wife, 1593. I. 114.**Handlo**, arms. I. 58.**Hanslope.** II. 133-8, 17.**Hanslope park**, Hanslope. II. 137.**Hanson**, Rob., vicar of Chalfont St. Peter and of Little Missenden, brass of, 1545. I. 84.**Harbury**, Eliz., wife of Sir Thos., kt., monument to, 1665. II. 140.**Harding**, Eliz., d. of Edmond, *see* White.**Hardmead.** II. 139-40.**Hard-meade**, R. K. de. II. 140.**Hard-to-Find Farm**, Little Marlow. I. 232.**Hardwick.** II. 141-3, 13.**Harlequin's or Hardicanute's Moat**, Burnham. I. 75.**Harley**, Margery, d. of Brian, *see* Compton.**Harleyford.** II. 28, 33.**Harold II.**, son of Earl Godwin. II. 15.**Harrington:**Bridget, d. of Sir Edw., of Ridlington, *see* Tyrrell.Eliz., d. of Sir Edw., *see* Piggott.Jane, d. of Sir Edw., *see* Serjeant.**Harris:**

George, monument to, 1689. II. 301.

Rich., tablet to, 1613, and Alicia, his wife, 1593. II. 141.

Will., monument to, 1674. II. 301.

Harrison, Edw., floor slab to, 1676. II. 127.**Harryson**, Fran., font cover given by, to Dorton Church, 1631. I. 132.**Hart**, Rob., cup and cover paten given by, to Brill Church. I. 64.**Hartawe**, Bridget, cup given by, to Bow Brickhill Church, 1627. II. 67.**Hartwell.** I. 189-191. II. 14, 35.**Hartwell**, Edm. Hampden of, *see* Hampden.**Hartwell House**, Hartwell. I. 189-191.**Hartwell, Lower**, *see* Lower Hartwell.**Hartwell, Upper**, *see* Upper Hartwell.**Harvey:**Eliz., d. of Daniel, *see* Finch. II. 252.Katherine, d. of Martin, of Weston Favill, Northants, *see* Newton.**Harvie**, Alice, wife of Charles, *see* Cutt.**Haselwood**, Alice, d. of Will., *see* Grenville.**Hastang**, arms. II. 257.**Hastings**, arms. I. 286, 289.**Hastings Chapel**, Stoke Poges Parish Church. I. 286.**Hasyllwood:**

John. II. 152.

Will., bellfounder. I. 87, 218.

Hatches Farm, Hughenden. I. 210**Haversham.** II. 143-146.**Haversham Crange**, Haversham. II. 146**Hawkins**, Col., at Greenlands, 1644. II. 29.**Hawridge.** I. 191-192. II. 2, 8.**Hawridge Court Farm**, Hawridge. I. 191.**Hawtreay**, arms. I. 138, 141.**Hawtreay:**

Mary, wife of Will., brass to, 1555. I. 138.

Thos., brass to, 1544, and Sybell his wife. I. 138.

Will. I. 141.

Haydock, R. II. 300.**Hayes**, Walter. II. 117.**Hazeldean**, Wendover. I. 311.**Hazeldean Farm**, Chesham. I. 99.**Hazelmere Turnpike**, Hughenden. I. 209.**Heart-burial:**

Denham. I. 116.

Weston Underwood. II. 317.

(Combined Index of the Inventories of South and North Buckinghamshire.)

- Hedgerley.** I. 192-193. II. 3.
Hedgerley Dean. I. 193.
Hedgerley Green, Hedgerley. I. 193.
Hedsor. I. 193-4; II. 2, 7, 8.
Helena, St., painting. II. 71.
Hell Fire Club, motto. I. 255.
Helmets and Funeral Helms, *see under* Armour.
Henry II., castles destroyed by order of. II. 16.
Henry III. II. 18.
Henry VI.:
 Arms. I. 38.
 Founder of Eton College. I. 142. II. 24.
Henry VII.: I. 279.
 Badge. I. 225.
 Luffield Priory repressed by. II. 19.
Henry VIII. II. 6.
Henslow, Jane and Ellen, ds. of Phil., tomb, 1698 and 1708. I. 102.
Heraldry:
 Arms, badges, and crests, *see under family names.*
 Funeral hatchment, Medmenham. I. 255.
HERALDIC GLASS:
 14th-century, ecclesiastical:
 Langley Marish. I. 225.
 Little Kimble. I. 166.
 Ickford. I. 216.
 Weston Turville. I. 315.
 15th-century:
 Ecclesiastical:
 Langley Marish. I. 225.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 247.
 Secular, Aylesbury. I. 38.
 16th-century:
 Ecclesiastical, Weston Turville. I. 315.
 Secular:
 Chenies. I. 91.
 Dinton. I. 126.
 Stoke Poges. I. 288, 289.
 16th or 17th-century, Slough, Upton Court. I. 286.
 before 17th-century, Bradenham Parish Church, fragments. I. 62.
 17th-century:
 Ecclesiastical:
 Langley Marish. I. 225.
 Stoke Poges. I. 288.
 Secular:
 Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 58.
 Denham, Denham Place. I. 120.
 Dinton. I. 126.
 Slough, Upton Court. I. 280.
 Stoke Poges, Ditton Park. I. 288.
 18th-century, Bradenham Parish Church. I. 62.
 Date uncertain:
 Ecclesiastical, Oakley. I. 264.
 Secular:
 Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 59.
 Boveney, Boveney Court. I. 61.
 Denham, Denham Place. I. 120.
 Ellesborough, Chequers Court. I. 141.
 North Crawley, Crawley Grange. II. 223.
 Wyrardisbury, Place Farm. I. 328-329.
see also under Shields *below.*
Heraldic plaster-work, 17th-century, West Wycombe, Laurel Cottage. I. 320.
SHIELDS:
 on Bells:
 Cheddington. II. 83.
 Hughenden. I. 209.
 Stoke Poges, Stoke Park. I. 289.
 on Brasses:
 14th-century:
 Drayton Beauchamp. I. 136.
 Great Missenden. I. 172.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 281.

Heraldry: cont'd.**SHIELDS: cont'd.**on Brasses: *cont'd.*14th-century: *cont'd.*

Thornborough. II. 296.

15th-century:

Boarstall. I. 57.

Clifton Reynes. II. 91.

Denham. I. 115.

Dinton. I. 124.

Great Hampden. I. 161.

Great Linford. II. 127.

Langley Marish. I. 224.

Little Marlow. I. 231.

Maids' Moreton. II. 186.

Oving. II. 230.

Slapton. II. 265.

Stoke Poges. I. 288.

Taplow. I. 293, 294.

Tyringham with Filgrave. II. 307.

Waddesdon. I. 303.

Weston Underwood. II. 317.

16th-century:

Burnham. I. 71.

Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.

Chenies. I. 89.

Chesham Bois. I. 102.

Chicheley. II. 88.

Chilton. I. 104.

Datchet. I. 114.

Dinton. I. 124.

Edlesborough. II. 108.

Eton. I. 145, 146.

Great Hampden. I. 161.

Hambleton. I. 185.

Hanslope. II. 136.

Hawridge. I. 191.

Hitcham. I. 204.

Hulcott. I. 212.

Iver. I. 220.

Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.

Ludgershall. I. 250.

Marsworth. II. 194.

Middle Claydon. II. 198.

Moulsoe. II. 202.

Penn. I. 267.

Quainton. II. 241, 242.

Slough. I. 279.

Soulbury. II. 267.

Stoke Poges. I. 288.

Taplow. I. 293, 294.

Thornton. II. 298.

Twyford. II. 305.

Upper Winchendon. I. 300.

Waddesdon. I. 303.

Weston Underwood. II. 317.

Whaddon. II. 320-1.

Wing. II. 335.

Winslow. II. 341.

Wooburn. I. 323.

Wotton Underwood. I. 326-7.

Wyrardisbury. I. 328.

17th-century:

Dinton. I. 125.

Edlesborough. II. 108.

Foscott. II. 115.

Haversham. II. 145.

Iver. I. 221.

Langley Marish. I. 225.

Loughton. II. 182.

Marsworth. II. 194.

North Marston. II. 225.

Penn. I. 267.

Stokenchurch. I. 284.

Heraldry: cont'd.**SHIELDS: cont'd.****on Brasses: cont'd.****17th-century: cont'd.**

- Stowe. II. 287.
- Swanbourne. II. 289.
- Taplow. I. 294.
- Waddesdon. I. 303.
- Wing. II. 334.

Date uncertain:

- Aylesbury. I. 26.
- Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
- Chalfont St. Peter. I. 84.
- Ellesborough. I. 138.
- Hambleton. I. 185.
- Hedgerley. I. 192.
- Hitcham. I. 204.
- Horsenden. I. 205.
- Hughenden. I. 209.
- Langley Marish. I. 224.
- North Crawley. II. 221.
- Preston Bissett. II. 239.
- Slough. I. 279.
- Whitchurch. II. 324.
- Wing. II. 334.

- Embroidered on curtain, 17th-century, Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.

Glass:

- 13th-century, Chetwode, church. II. 86.

14th-century:**Ecclesiastical:**

- Chesham Bois. I. 93, 102.
- Drayton Beauchamp. I. 136-7.
- Langley Marish. I. 224-5.
- Soulbury. II. 267.
- Wing. II. 334.

Secular:

- Ickford. I. 216.
- Weston Turville. I. 315.

15th-century, ecclesiastical:

- Chesham. I. 93.
- Chesham Bois. I. 102.
- Clifton Reynes. II. 92.
- Little Marlow. I. 231.
- Thornborough. II. 296.

15th or 16th-century, Dinton Church. I. 125.**16th-century:****Ecclesiastical:**

- Tattenhoe. II. 294.
- Weston Turville. I. 315.

Secular:

- Chenies. I. 91.
- Quainton, Doddershall House. II. 244.

16th or 17th-century, Slough, Upton Court. I. 280.**17th-century:****Ecclesiastical:**

- Fenny Stratford. II. 114.
- Langley Marish. I. 225.
- Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 58.

Date uncertain:**Ecclesiastical:**

- Amersham. I. 2.
- Bledlow. I. 54.
- Oakley. I. 264.
- Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 58.

Latten, 15th-century, Eton, lectern. I. 146.**Lead, 15th-century, Milton Keynes Church. II. 201.****Painted:**

- Denham, The Savoy. I. 118.
- Hillesden Church. II. 147.
- Langley Marish Church. I. 224.
- Maids' Moreton Church. II. 186.
- Oakley Church. I. 264.

Heraldry: cont'd.**SHIELDS: cont'd.****Plaster:**

- 16th-century, Whitchurch. II. 327.
- 17th-century:
 - Dorton, Dorton House. I. 133-134.
 - Willen Church. II. 331.

Stone:

- 13th-century, Hughenden Church. I. 209.
- 14th-century, ecclesiastical:
 - Amersham. I. 3.
 - Clifton Reynes. II. 92.
 - Great Horwood. II. 123.
 - Hughenden. I. 210.
- 14th or 15th-century, Waddesdon, font. I. 304.
- 15th-century:

Ecclesiastical:

- Beaconsfield. I. 41.
- Bletchley. II. 64.
- Bow Brickhill. II. 67.
- Clifton Reynes. II. 93.
- Drayton Beauchamp. I. 136, 137.
- Drayton Parslow. II. 100.
- Great Hampden. I. 161.
- Great Missenden. I. 171.
- Hambleton. I. 185.
- Lavendon. II. 163.
- Marlow Urban. I. 252.
- Newport Pagnell. II. 219.
- North Marston. II. 224.
- Padbury. II. 232.
- Stoke Poges. I. 288.
- Twyford. II. 305.
- Tyringham with Filgrave. II. 307.
- Wavendon. II. 311.
- Weston Underwood. II. 317.
- Wing. II. 334.

Collegiate, Eton. I. 149.**15th or 16th-century, ecclesiastical:**

- Great Missenden. I. 172.
- Wolverton. II. 345.

16th-century:**Ecclesiastical:**

- Aylesbury. I. 27.
- Beaconsfield. I. 41.
- Burnham. I. 71.
- Chesham Bois. I. 102.
- Chicheley. II. 89.
- Edlesborough. II. 108.
- Eton. I. 144.
- Hambleton. I. 186.
- Hillesden. II. 150.
- Hoggeston. II. 152.
- Hughenden. I. 209-16.
- Ickford. I. 216.
- Leckhampstead. II. 166.
- Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
- Middle Claydon. II. 198.
- Mursley. II. 204.
- Wing. II. 334.

Secular:

- Amersham. I. 13.
- Beaconsfield, Old Rectory, fireplace. I. 42.
- Hartwell, Hartwell House, canopy of tomb. I. 189.
- Upper Winchendon, The Wilderness. I. 301.
- 1600, Chenies Church. I. 89.

17th-century:**Ecclesiastical:**

- Beauchampton. II. 61.
- Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.
- Chenies. I. 89, 90.
- Chesham. I. 94.

Heraldry: cont'd.**SHIELDS: cont'd.****Stone: cont'd.****17th-century: cont'd.****Ecclesiastical: cont'd.**

- Chicheley. II. 88.
- Chilton. I. 105.
- Dinton. I. 125.
- East Claydon. II. 103.
- Great Missenden. I. 172.
- Haddenham. I. 178.
- Hambleden. I. 186.
- Hardwick. II. 141.
- High Wycombe. I. 196.
- Hitcham. I. 204.
- Iver. I. 221.
- Long Crendon. I. 237.
- Loughton. II. 182.
- Marlow Urban. I. 252.
- Marsworth. II. 194.
- Mursley. II. 204.
- Quainton. II. 242.
- Ravenstone. II. 252.
- Shenley Church End. II. 257.
- Soulbury. II. 268.
- Stowe. II. 287.
- Wing. II. 334, 335.

Secular:

- Calverton, Manor House. II. 78.
- Dorney. I. 128.
- Eton. I. 146.
- Olney. II. 228.
- Steeple Claydon. II. 273.
- Wendover, Wellwick Farm. I. 311-12.
- Wotton Underwood. I. 327.

17th or 18th-century:

- Amersham Parish Church. I. 3.
- Newton Longville, The Manor House. II. 215.

1701, ecclesiastical:

- Walton. II. 308.
- Soulbury. II. 268.

18th-century, Gayhurst. II. 116.**Date uncertain:****Ecclesiastical:**

- Ashendon. I. 15.
- Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
- Denham. I. 116.
- Eton. I. 146.
- High Wycombe. I. 196.
- Hughenden. I. 210.
- Iver. I. 221.
- Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.
- Marsworth. II. 195.
- Mursley. II. 204.
- Wing. II. 333.

Secular:

- Chalfont St. Giles. I. 83.
- Soulbury, Lipscombe Park. II. 268.

Tiles in Churches:

- Amersham. I. 3.
- Chenies. I. 91.
- Great Missenden. I. 172.
- Hitcham. I. 205.
- Little Marlow. I. 231.

Wood:**15th-century, ecclesiastical:**

- Ashendon. I. 15.
- Great Hampden. I. 161.
- Loughton. II. 182.
- Penn. I. 267.
- Stoke Poges, Manor House. I. 289.

15th or 16th-century, Maids' Moreton. II. 186.**Heraldry: cont'd.****SHIELDS: cont'd.****Wood: cont'd.****16th-century:****Ecclesiastical:**

- Chenies. I. 89.
- Hardmead. II. 140.
- Sherington. II. 260.
- Twyford. II. 305.
- Whitchurch. II. 323, 324.
- Secular, Hambleden. I. 186.
- c. 1500, Quainton, The Rectory. II. 245.
- 16th or 17th-century, Ashendon Parish Church. I. 15.

17th-century:**Ecclesiastical:**

- Buckingham. II. 71, 72.
- Langley Marish. I. 225.
- Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
- Padbury. II. 233.

Secular:

- Chetwode, The Manor House. II. 87.
- Medmenham, Bockmer. I. 256.
- Middle Claydon, Claydon House. II. 199.
- North Crawley, Crawley Grange. II. 223.
- Quainton, Doddershall House. II. 243.

Date uncertain:

- Padbury Church. II. 233.
- Quainton, Doddershall House. II. 243.
- Soulbury Church. II. 267.

- Plate, Edlesborough Church. II. 109.
- on walls of farm, Hughenden. I. 210.

c. 1700, Horton. I. 208.**The Herefinna. II. 11.****Hereford, Ralph, Earl of. II. 15.****Herman of Middleton Stoney, arms. II. 148.****Heron:**

- Will., vicar of Bledlow, brass of, 1525. I. 54.
- Sir John Tyrell of, *see* Tyrell.

Herringbone pattern, *see under* Building Material and Flintwork.**Heynes, arms. II. 301.****Heynes, Symon, monument of, 1628. II. 301.****Hickman:**

- Abigail, wife of Will., tablet to, 1699. I. 154.
- Chas., rector of Farnham Royal. I. 154.

Higgins, Julian, wife of Edw., brass, 1603. I. 224.**High Wycombe. I. 194-203; II. 1, 2, 7, 9, 17, 20, 22, 25, 31, 141.****Hill, arms. I. 120; II. 341.****Hill Farm, Haversham. II. 146.****Hill Farm, Little Horwood. II. 177.****Hill Farm, Soulbury. II. 270.****Hill House, Denham. I. 122.****Hille:**

- Joan, widow of Rich., bellfounder. II. 80.
- Rich., bellfounder. II. 298.

Hillersdon:

- John, archdeacon of Buckingham and rector of Stoke Goldington:

Floor slab to, 1684. II. 281.

- Plate given to Stoke Goldington Church by, 1673. II. 281.

Thos., floor slab to, 1658. II. 283.**Hillesden. II. 146-151, 29, 31, 32, 33.****Hillesden, Sir Alex. Denton of, *see* Denton.****Hillesden House, Hillesden. II. 150-1.****Hillock Wood, Monks Risborough. I. 263.****Hilton, John, tombstone to, 1630. II. 305.****Hippisley, Fran., slab, 1659. I. 231.****Hipwell, Michael, Stony Stratford Grammar School founded by, 1609. II. 25.****Hitcham. I. 203-5, 2, 3, 7.****Hitcham Bury, Hitcham. I. 205.**

Hitcham Farm, Hitcham. I. 205.

Hobart:

Edm., scholar of Eton, brass to, 1607. I. 145.

Sir Myles, knight, monument, 1632. I. 252.

Hobbes, Rob., abbot of Woburn, *see* Woburn.

Hobby, Dame Eliz., brass to, 1560. I. 328.

Hockley Farm, Chesham. I. 100.

Hodson:

Chris., bellfounder. I. 7.

John, bellfounder. II. 91, 212.

Hoffman, Agnes, wife of John, rector of Fleet Marston, tablet to, 1639, and daughters. I. 158.

Hog Lane Farm, Ashley Green. I. 18.

Hoggeston. II. 151-3.

Hogshaw. II. 153-4, 20, 23, 32, 244.

Holland, Cornelius, regicide. II. 26.

The Hollington, Long Crendon. I. 243.

Holliwell Mead, High Wycombe. I. 194.

Holly Bush Farmhouse, Chesham. I. 97.

Holly Bush Hill, Stoke Poges. I. 290.

Holman's Bridge, Aylesbury. II. 27.

Holt's Farm, Boarstall. I. 59.

Holyman's Farm, Cuddington. I. 112.

Home Farm, Chesham. I. 101.

Home Farm, Leckhampstead. II. 167.

Home Farm, Ludgershall. I. 251.

Home Farm, Maids' Moreton, *see* Manor Farm.

Home Farm, Shalstone. II. 253.

Homestead moats, *see under* Earthworks.

Hoode, John, and Mawde, his wife, brass to. I. 63.

Hopper, Annis. II. 119.

Horman (prob. Will., headmaster), Eton College, brass of, 1525. I. 145.

Hornton stone, *see under* Building Materials.

Horsenden. I. 205-6; II. 3.

Horsey, arms. I. 161.

Horsepool, Will., of Gray's Inn, monument, 1642, wife, Mar—, 1644, daughters and grandchildren. I. 252.

Horsley's Green, Stokenchurch. I. 285.

Horton: I. 206-8; II. 22, 26.

John Theed of, *see* Theed.

Horton Hall, Slapton. II. 265.

Horwood, Creat, *see* Great Horwood.

Horwood, Little, *see* Little Horwood.

Horwood House, Little Horwood. II. 178.

Hosea, painted figure. II. 221.

Hospital of St. John the Baptist, High Wycombe. I. 197; II. 20.

Hospitals. II. 20.

Houghton:

Alice, d. of Ralph, *see* Cutt.

George. II. 334.

Hour glass, on monument, Beachampton Church. II. 61.

Hour Glass Stands, in Churches:

see also Sectional Preface I.

Hour glass stands, in churches: *cont'd.*

Chesham Bois. I. 102.

Chilton. I. 105.

Edlesborough. II. 109.

Houses, *see* Domestic Architecture.

Howard, arms. II. 307.

Howard:

Ann, widow of Rob., floor slab to, 169(?). II. 281.

Will. II. 71.

Hubert:

Dorothea, wife of Sir Rich., groom porter to Charles I., tablet to, 1658. I. 225.

Rich., son of Rich., knight gentleman of the privy chamber to Charles II., mural tablet to, 1679. I. 225.

Huckenden Farm, Wheeler End Common, West Wycombe. I. 320.

Huddleston Stone, *see under* Building Material.

Huge Farm, Chesham. I. 98-99.

Hughenden. I. 209-11; II. 33.

Hulcott. I. 211-2.

Hume, —, rector of Bradwell, part of library of Willen Church, presented by. II. 331.

Hundreds. II. 5-6.

Hundridge. II. 2.

Hungerford, arms. II. 317, 334.

Hungerford:

Eleonor, wife of Sir Rob., *see* Manyngham.

Eliz., wife of Walter, Lord, *see* Throckmorton.

Huntercombe, Geo. Evelyn of, *see* Evelyn.

Huntercombe Manor House, Burnham. I. 78.

Hunt, Roger, brass of, 1473, and Joan, his wife. II. 127.

Huntyndon, Rich., rector of Waddesdon, brass of, 1543. I. 303.

Hunts Green, Lee. I. 230.

Huntts, Fran. I. 125.

Hussey, arms. II. 317.

Hussey:

Bridgit, d. of John, Lord, *see* Bedford.

Eliz., d. of Lord, *see* Throckmorton.

Hutchinson, arms. II. 109.

Hutchinson:

Eliz., floor slab to, 1636. II. 108.

Ralph, plate given to Edlesborough Church by, 1636. II. 109.

Hutton's Farm, Hambleden. I. 187.

Hyde, Ann, widow of Sir Fred., tomb, 1687. I. 41.

Hyde Farm, Beaconsfield. I. 4, 6-7.

Hyde Farm, Great Missenden. I. 175.

Hynd, arms. I. 194.

Hynd:

Eliz., second wife of Rowland, floor slab to, 1651. I. 194.

Rowland, floor slab, 1658. I. 194.

Rowland, Hedsor Church rebuilt by. I. 194.

Rowland, slab to, 1608, and Eliz., his wife, 1606. I. 194.

Ibstone. I. 212-214.

Ickeshull, or **Tichesehele**, hundred of. II. 6.

Ickford. I. 214-8; II. 34.

Icknield Way. II. 2, 4.

Ilmer. I. 218-9.

Images, Statues, and Figures:

see also Sectional Preface. II.

on Brasses, *see* Brasses and Indents.

ECCLESIASTICAL:

Amersham. I. 2.

Aylesbury. I. 25.

Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.

Castle Thorpe. II. 80.

Images, Statues, and Figures: cont'd.

ECCLESIASTICAL: cont'd.

Chenies. I. 89.

Chicheley. II. 88.

Ellesborough. I. 138.

Eton. I. 144, 146.

Great Hampden. I. 160, 161.

Great Horwood. II. 123.

Hillesden. II. 147.

Ilmer. I. 219.

Ivinghoe. II. 156.

Little Hampden. I. 162.

Maids' Moreton. II. 186.

Images, Statues, and Figures: *cont'd.***ECCLESIASTICAL:** *cont'd.*

- Mentmore. II. 196.
- Middle Claydon. II. 198.
- Mursley. II. 204
- Newport Pagnell. II. 209.
- Newton Longville. II. 213, 214.
- North Marston. II. 225.
- Sherington. II. 260.
- Slough. I. 279.
- Wing. II. 15, 333.

SECULAR:

- Aylesbury. I. 31.
- Chenies. I. 89.
- Denham Place. I. 120.
- Newport Pagnell, Tickford Abbey. II. 209.
- Wooburn, The Royal Oak Inn. I. 324.

Incised Figures, Ecclesiastical:**17TH-CENTURY:**

- Beaconsfield, floor slab. I. 41.
- Denham, floor slab. I. 116.
- Lathbury, mural slab. II. 160.

Inckforby, And., of Ipswich, Rose, d. of, *see* Sparke.

Inclosures. II. 23.

Industries. II. 1.

Ingoldsby, arms. II. 71, 72.

Ingoldsby:

- Anne, d. of Sir Rich., *see* Serjeant.
- Fras., and wives, Anne and Dorothy. II. 72.
- Sir Rich., and his wives, Eliz. and Eliz. II. 72.
- Sir Rich., of Lenborough, regicide. II. 26.

Ingoldsby of Lenborough, family arms. II. 72.

Ingleton, Jane, d. of Rob., *see* St. John.

Ingylton, arms. II. 298.

Ingylton, Rob., brass of, 1472, and his three wives and children. II. 298.

Inns:**15TH-CENTURY:**

- Aylesbury. I. 37-8.
- Fenny Stratford. II. 114.
- Great Missenden, The George. I. 174.

16TH-CENTURY:

- Amersham. I. 9.
- Aylesbury. I. 36, 38.
- Beaconsfield. I. 44.
- Bledlow. I. 55.
- Bow Brickhill, The Wheatsheaf. II. 67-8.
- Cheddington, The Old Swan. II. 84.
- Edlesborough, The Village Green. II. 111.
- Grendon Underwood. II. 131.
- High Wycombe. I. 199, 201.
- Ickford, The Rising Sun. I. 217.
- Iver, The Swan Hotel. I. 222.
- Ivinghoe, The King's Head, II. 157.
- Langley Marish. I. 227, 228-9.
- Long Crendon, The Crown. I. 243.
- Marlow Urban, The Ship. I. 253.
- Marsh Gibbon. II. 192.
- Medmenham, The Dog and Badger. I. 256.
- Newport Pagnell, The King's Arms. II. 211.
- Slough. I. 281.
- Wendover. I. 310, 312.
- Whitchurch, The Cock. II. 326-7.
- Winslow, The Bell. II. 343.

16TH or 17TH-CENTURY:

- Aston Abbots, The Royal Oak. II. 567.
- Aylesbury, The Barleycorn. I. 38.
- Beaconsfield. I. 43-4, 45.
- Burnham, The Swan. I. 77.
- Eton. I. 152-3.
- Grandborough, The Sovereign. II. 119-20.
- Great Horwood, The Six Lords. II. 126.

Inns: *cont'd.***16TH or 17TH-CENTURY:** *cont'd.*

- High Wycombe. I. 199-201.
- Little Horwood, The Shoulder of Mutton. II. 177.
- Loughton. II. 182-3.
- Nash, The Three Horse-shoes. II. 207.

c. 1600:

- Buckland, The Duke's Head. I. 68.
- Stony Stratford West, The King's Head. II. 286.
- Worminghall, The Clifden Arms. I. 326.

17TH-CENTURY:

- Amersham. I. 6, 7, 10, 11, 12.
- Aston Clinton, The Oak. I. 21.
- Aylesbury. I. 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 38, 39.
- Beaconsfield. I. 43, 46.
- Bierton with Broughton, The Red Lion. I. 50.
- Bledlow, The Red Lion. I. 55.
- Bradwell. II. 69.
- Brill. I. 65.
- Broughton, The Seven Stars. I. 51.
- Buckingham, The Mitre. II. 74, 75.
- Burnham, The Garibaldi. I. 77.
- Chalfont St. Peter. I. 84, 85.
- Chearsley, The Bell. I. 87.
- Chepping Wycombe Rural, Wycombe Marsh. I. 91.
- Chesham, The Golden Ball. I. 95.
- Cholesbury, The Bricklayers. I. 108.
- Clifton Reynes, The Robin Hood. II. 93.
- Cublington, The Unicorn. II. 99.
- Cuddington. I. 113, 113-4.
- Datchet, The Royal Stag. I. 114.
- Denham, The White Swan. I. 121.
- Dinton. I. 127.
- Edlesborough. II. 111.
- Eton. I. 153.
- Farnham Royal, The Duke's Head. I. 155.
- Great Linford, The Nag's Head. II. 128.
- Great Missenden. I. 174, 175.
- Great Woolstone, The Cross Keys. II. 129.
- Hambleden. I. 188.
- Hanslope, The Greyhound. II. 137.
- Hardwick, The Bell. II. 143.
- High Wycombe. I. 200, 202.
- Horton, formerly The Royal Standard. I. 207.
- Langley Marish. I. 229.
- Lavendon, The Hit or Miss. II. 165.
- Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.
- Little Horwood, The Crown. II. 177.
- Long Crendon. I. 237-9, 242-3.
- Loughton, The Talbot. II. 184.
- Ludgershall. I. 250, 251.
- Maids' Moreton, The Wheatsheaf. II. 187.
- Marlow Urban. I. 252, 254.
- Marsh Gibbon. II. 192.
- Milton Keynes, The Swan. II. 202.
- Nash, The Old English Gentleman. II. 206.
- Newport Pagnell, The Swan Hotel. II. 210.
- Newton Longville, The Crooked Billet. II. 218.
- North Marston, The Wheatsheaf. II. 226.
- Oakley. I. 265.
- Olney. II. 229.
- Oving, The Black Boy. II. 231.
- Penn, The Crown. I. 268.
- Princes Risborough. I. 271.
- Quainton, The Sportsman. II. 247.
- Slapton, The Carpenters' Arms. II. 265-6.
- Steeple Claydon, The Prince of Wales. II. 274.
- Stoke Hammond, The Bell. II. 284.
- Stoke Mandeville, The Wool Pack. I. 282.
- Swanbourne. II. 292, 293.
- Thornborough, The New. II. 297.
- Turville, The Bull and Butcher. I. 299.
- Twyford, The Red Lion. II. 306.
- Water Eaton, The George. II. 310.

Inns: cont'd.**17TH-CENTURY: cont'd.**

- Weedon, The Wheatsheaf. II. 313-4.
- Wendover. I. 307, 308.
- Westcott. I. 313.
- West Wycombe. I. 319.
- Whaddon, Lowndes Arms. II. 321.
- Wing, The Cock. II. 336.
- Winslow, The Old Windmill. II. 344.
- Wooburn. I. 324.
- Woughton-on-the-Green, The Old Swan. II. 347.
- Wyrardisbury, George. I. 328.

Inscriptions:

- on Altar cross, 16th-century, Stoke Poges. I. 288.
- on Beam, 1615, Newport Pagnell. II. 210-1.

ON BELLS:**Pre-Reformation:**

- Adstock. II. 55.
- Aston Sandford. I. 22.
- Astwood. II. 58.
- Barton Hartshorn. II. 59.
- Bradenham. I. 61.
- Bradwell. II. 69.
- Broughton. II. 71.
- Chearsley. I. 86.
- Chesham Bois. I. 102.
- Chetwode. II. 86.
- Fawley. I. 156.
- Grandborough. II. 118.
- Hambleden. I. 185.
- Hardmead. II. 140.
- Hughenden. I. 209.
- Ilmer. I. 218.
- Leckhampstead. II. 166.
- Lee. I. 229.
- Little Linford. II. 179.
- Little Missenden. I. 234.
- Loughton. II. 182.
- Ravenstone. II. 252.
- Shenley Church End. II. 257.
- Soulbury. II. 267.
- Stoke Hammond. II. 283.
- Tattenhoe. II. 294.
- Thornton. II. 298.
- Tingewick. II. 300.
- Weston Turville. I. 315.
- Wingrave. II. 338.

16th-century:

- Cheddington. II. 83.
- Dorney. I. 128.
- Fulmer. I. 159.
- Great Kimble. I. 165.
- Hardmead. II. 140.
- Hitcham. I. 204.
- Leckhampstead. II. 166.
- Pitchcott. II. 236.
- Quainton. II. 241.
- Sherington. II. 260.
- Water Stratford. II. 310.

Post-Reformation:

- Aylesbury. I. 26.
- Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 59.
- Bow Brickhill. II. 67.
- Brill. I. 63.
- Cholesbury. I. 108.
- Datchet. I. 114.
- Drayton Beauchamp. I. 136.
- Great Brickhill. II. 121.
- Hillesden. II. 148.
- Radclive. II. 249.
- Shalstone. II. 253.
- Stoke Poges, Stoke Park. I. 289.
- Thornton. II. 298.
- Wing. II. 333.

Inscriptions: cont'd.

- on Bell frame, 17th-century, Bradwell. II. 69.
- on Bench ends, 17th-century, Buckingham, chapel. II. 72.
- on Brass, Commandments, etc., 17th-century, Little Horwood. II. 176.
- on Bridge at Ickford, 17th-century. I. 217.
- on Coffin-lid, 14th-century, Shabbington. I. 278.

COMMEMORATIVE:**15th-century:**

- Little Marlow. I. 231.

16th-century:

- Middle Claydon. II. 197.
- Chenies Church. I. 90.
- Wing, Dormer's Hospital. II. 336.

17th-century:

- Amersham. I. 4, 7.
- Chenies Church. I. 89, 90.
- Dinton, communion table. I. 125.
- Dorton, font cover. I. 132.
- Lathbury Church. II. 160.
- Marlow Urban, Borlase School. I. 254.
- Monks Risborough, The Spring. I. 261.
- Moulsoe Church. II. 203.
- Newport Pagnell. II. 210.
- Oakley Parish Church, tasting dish. I. 264.
- Olney. II. 229.
- Quainton, The Winwood Almshouses. II. 246.
- Shenley Church End Church. II. 257.
- Steeple Claydon. II. 273.
- Whaddon Church. II. 320, 321.
- Worminghall. I. 325.
- 1701, Buckingham. II. 74.
- Buckingham Church. II. 71.
- on Communion Table, 17th-century, Grandborough Church. II. 119.
- on Cup, Boarstall, church. I. 57.
- on Curtain, 17th-century, Lillingstone Dayrell Church. II. 169.

ON DOORWAY:

- 17th-century, Winslow Church. II. 341.
- Grange Farm, Chicheley. II. 89.
- on Fireplace, 17th-century, Chilton House, Chilton. I. 105.
- on Font, 17th-century, Whitechurch. II. 324.
- on Frieze, 17th-century, Woodham Collett Farm. II. 346.

ON GLASS:**14th-century, ecclesiastical:**

- Chetwode. II. 86.
- Clifton Reynes. II. 92.
- Great Missenden. I. 172.
- Hitcham. I. 204.
- Weston Turville. I. 315.

15th-century, ecclesiastical:

- Drayton Beauchamp. I. 136.
- Drayton Parslow. II. 100.
- Haddenham. I. 178.
- Hillesden, church. II. 149.
- Little Marlow. I. 231.
- Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
- Monks Risborough. I. 259.

17th-century, Stoke Hammond Church. II. 283.**INCISED STONES:**

- 13th-century, North Crawley Church. II. 219.
- 15th or 16th-century, Great Missenden Church. I. 172.
- 17th-century:
- Aston Clinton Church. I. 19.
- Cuddington, Holyman's Farm. I. 112.
- Hitcham Church. I. 205.
- Langley Marish, garden wall of Langley Place. I. 226.
- Great Missenden Church. I. 170.

Inscriptions: cont'd.**MISCELLANEOUS:**

- Aylesbury. I. 38.
 Bradwell Church. II. 68.
 Brill. I. 66.
 Buckland Church, scratched on jambs of doorway. I. 68.
 Burnham Church. I. 71.
 Calverton. II. 78.
 Dinton Church, 12th-century doorway. I. 124.
 Dorney Church, gallery. I. 128.
 Ellesborough, Chequers Court. I. 141.
 Eton. I. 146.
 Hanslope Church. II. 136.
 North Crawley. II. 221.
 Tingewick Church. II. 300.
 Wendover. I. 306.
 Weston Turville Church, on oak panel. I. 315.
 Wingrave Church. II. 338.

MONUMENTAL:

see also Floor slabs *under* Monuments, funeral.

13th-century, Stoke Poges. I. 288.

14th-century:

- Broughton. II. 71.
 Chetwode. II. 86.
 Drayton Beauchamp. I. 136.
 Ivinghoe. II. 156.
 Langley Marish. I. 225.
 Quainton. II. 242.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 281.
 Taplow. I. 293.
 Thornborough. II. 296.

14th or 15th-century, Hanslope. II. 136.

15th-century:

- Amersham. I. 2.
 Astwood. II. 58.
 Boarstall. I. 57.
 Broughton. II. 71.
 Chalfont St. Peter. I. 84.
 Chearsley. I. 87.
 Chenies. I. 88, 89.
 Chetwode. II. 86.
 Cublington. II. 99.
 Denham. I. 115.
 Dinton. I. 124.
 Emberton. II. 113.
 Eton. I. 145.
 Great Missenden. I. 171.
 Great Linford. II. 127.
 Haddenham. I. 178.
 Hambleton. I. 185.
 Haversham. II. 145.
 Hedgerley. I. 192.
 High Wycombe. I. 196.
 Hughenden. I. 209.
 Iver. I. 221.
 Langley Marish. I. 224, 225.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169, 172.
 Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.
 Linslade. II. 173.
 Long Crendon. I. 237.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 247, 255.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
 Medmenham. I. 255.
 North Marston. II. 225.
 Quainton. II. 241, 242.
 Shenley Church End. II. 257.
 Slapton. II. 265.
 Stokenchurch. I. 284.
 Stoke Poges. I. 288.
 Stone. I. 292.
 Stowe. II. 287.
 Taplow. I. 294.
 Thornborough. II. 296.
 Thornton. II. 298.

Inscriptions: cont'd.**MONUMENTAL: cont'd.**

15th-century: *cont'd.*

- Twyford. II. 304.
 Tyringham with Filgrave. II. 307.
 Waddesdon. I. 303.
 Weston Underwood. II. 317.
 Wing. II. 334.
 Wooburn. I. 323.

15th or 16th-century:

- Clifton Reynes. II. 91.
 Hanslope. II. 136.

16th-century:

- Amersham. I. 2.
 Aylesbury. I. 27.
 Astwood. II. 58.
 Beachampton. II. 61.
 Beaconsfield. I. 41.
 Bledlow. I. 54.
 Bradenham. I. 52.
 Brill. I. 63.
 Burnham. I. 71.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81, 84.
 Chenies. I. 89.
 Chesham Bois. I. 102.
 Chicheley. II. 88.
 Chilton. I. 104.
 Datchet. I. 114.
 Denham. I. 115, 116.
 Dinton. I. 124.
 Drayton Beauchamp. I. 136.
 Drayton Parslow. II. 100.
 Dunton. II. 102.
 Edlesborough. II. 108.
 Ellesborough. I. 138.
 Eton. I. 145, 146.
 Farnham Royal. I. 154.
 Great Hampden. I. 161.
 Great Linford. II. 127.
 Great Missenden. I. 171.
 Haddenham. I. 178.
 Halton. I. 184.
 Hambleton. I. 185.
 Hanslope. II. 136.
 Hardmead. II. 140.
 Hawridge. I. 191.
 High Wycombe. I. 196.
 Hillesden. II. 150.
 Hitcham. I. 204.
 Hoggston. II. 152.
 Horton. I. 207.
 Hulcott. I. 212.
 Iver. I. 220.
 Ivinghoe. II. 156.
 Langley Marish. I. 224.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
 Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.
 Loughton. II. 182.
 Ludgershall. I. 250.
 Marlow Urban. I. 252.
 Marsworth. II. 194.
 Middle Claydon. II. 198.
 Moulsoe. II. 202.
 Mursley. II. 204.
 North Crawley. II. 221.
 Penn. I. 267.
 Quainton. II. 242.
 Radnage. I. 275.
 Shalstone. II. 253.
 Shenley Church End. II. 257.
 Slapton. II. 265.
 Slough. I. 279.
 Soulbury. II. 267.
 Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.

Inscriptions: *cont'd.***MONUMENTAL: *cont'd.*****16th-century: *cont'd.***

Stone. I. 292.
 Taplow. I. 293, 294.
 Thornton. II. 298.
 Twyford. II. 305.
 Tyringham with Filgrave. II. 307.
 Upper Winchendon. I. 300.
 Waddesdon. I. 303.
 Weston Underwood. II. 317.
 West Wycombe. I. 318.
 Whaddon. II. 321.
 Wing. II. 334, 335.
 Winslow. II. 341.
 Wooburn. I. 323.
 Worminghall. I. 325.
 Wotton Underwood. I. 326.
 Wyrardisbury. I. 328.

16th or 17th-century, Hanslope. II. 136.

1600, Beachampton. II. 61.

17th-century:

Beachampton. II. 61.
 Beaconsfield. I. 41.
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.
 Bledlow, modern copy. I. 55.
 Bletchley. II. 65.
 Bow Brickhill. II. 67.
 Bradenham. I. 62.
 Bradwell. II. 69.
 Broughton. II. 71.
 Burnham. I. 71.
 Chenies. I. 89, 90.
 Chesham. I. 93, 94.
 Chetwode. II. 86.
 Chicheley. II. 88, 89.
 Chilton. I. 104, 105.
 Datchet. I. 114.
 Denham. I. 116.
 Dinton. I. 124, 125.
 Dorney. I. 128.
 Edlesborough. II. 108.
 Ellesborough. I. 138.
 Eton. I. 145, 146.
 Farnham Royal. I. 154.
 Foscott. II. 115.
 Fulmer. I. 159.
 Fulmer. I. 159.
 Great Hampden. I. 161.
 Great Linford. II. 127.
 Great Missenden. I. 172.
 Great Woolstone. II. 129.
 Hambleden. I. 185, 186.
 Hanslope. II. 136.
 Hardmead. II. 140.
 Haversham. II. 145.
 Hawridge. I. 191.
 Hedsor. I. 194.
 High Wycombe. I. 196.
 Hillesden. II. 150.
 Hoggston. II. 152.
 Horton. I. 207.
 Ickford. I. 216.
 Iver. I. 220-221.
 Langley Marish. I. 224, 225.
 Lathbury. II. 160.
 Lavendon. II. 163.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
 Little Brickhill. II. 175.
 Little Missenden. I. 234.
 Loughton. II. 182.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 247.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
 Marlow Urban. I. 252.

Inscriptions: *cont'd.***MONUMENTAL: *cont'd.*****17th-century: *cont'd.***

Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.
 Marsworth. II. 194.
 Medmenham. I. 255.
 Mentmore. II. 196.
 Middle Claydon. I. 198.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 209.
 Newton Blossomville. II. 212.
 North Crawley. II. 221.
 North Marston. II. 225.
 Oakley. I. 264.
 Olney. II. 228.
 Penn. I. 267.
 Quainton. II. 242.
 Radnage. I. 275.
 Slough. I. 279.
 Stantonbury. II. 271.
 Stoke Hammond. II. 283.
 Stokenchurch. I. 284.
 Stowe. II. 287.
 Swanbourne. II. 289.
 Taplow. I. 294.
 Thornborough. II. 296.
 Tingewick. II. 300.
 Turweston. II. 301.
 Twyford. II. 305.
 Waddesdon. I. 303, 304.
 Walton. II. 308.
 Wavendon. II. 312.
 Wendover. I. 306.
 West Wycombe. I. 318.
 Whaddon. II. 320, 321.
 Whitchurch. II. 323, 324.
 Wing. II. 334, 335.
 Wingrave. II. 338.
 Winslow. II. 341.
 Wolverton. II. 345.
 Wooburn. I. 323.
 Wotton Underwood. I. 327.
 Wyrardisbury. I. 328.

17th or 18th-century:

Amersham. I. 3.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 186.

1700 and 1701, Edlesborough. II. 108.

1701, Soulbury. II. 268.

18th-century, Quainton. II. 242.

Date uncertain:

Aylesbury. I. 2.
 Burnham. I. 71.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
 Chicheley. II. 88.
 Eton. I. 145, 146.
 Hedgerley. I. 192.
 Marsworth. II. 194.
 Padbury. II. 233.
 Slough. I. 279.
 Twyford. II. 304.
 West Wycombe. I. 318.
 Wing. II. 334.

ON PLATE, Ecclesiastical:

Bletchley. II. 65.
 Boarshall. I. 57.
 Bow Brickhill. II. 67.
 Brill. I. 64.
 Chilton. I. 105.
 Edlesborough. II. 109.
 Foscott. II. 115.
 Hanslope. II. 136.
 Hardmead. II. 140.
 Lavendon. II. 163.
 Leckhampstead. II. 167.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 209.

Inscriptions: cont'd.ON PLATE, Ecclesiastical: *cont'd.*

Stony Stratford East. II. 284.

Weston Turville. I. 315.

Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 347.

on Screen, Quainton, The Rectory. II. 245.

on Shield, Hebrew text, 17th-century, Willen. II. 331.

on Stone in gable, Stony Stratford East. II. 285.

on Stones, 16th-century, Radclive. II. 250.

ON SUNDIALS:

Gayhurst. II. 117.

Hillesden. II. 150.

ON TILES, Ecclesiastical:

Great Missenden. I. 172.

Milton Keynes. II. 201.

Moulsoe. II. 203.

Pitstone. II. 238.

Ipswich. II. 141.**Ipswich, And.** Inckforby of, *see* Inckforby.**Ireland, arms.** I. 108.**Ironstone,** *see under* Building Material.**Ironwork:**Chests, *see that title.*

Chiselled ring handles and pierced escutcheons, 15th-century, Eton College. I. 149.

Firebacks, *see that title.*

Fire-dogs, Hardwick Folly Farm. II. 143.

Grid, forming book rest, Eton College. I. 149.

Handle to 17th-century door, Stokenchurch. I. 285.

HINGES AND OTHER FITTINGS:

13th-century, Dorton Church. I. 132.

14th-century, Towersey Church. I. 295.

15th-century, Radclive Church. II. 250.

16th-century:

Chalfont St. Giles. I. 83.

Chesham. I. 95, 96, 97, 100, 101.

Datchet, The Manor House. I. 114.

High Wycombe. I. 197.

Little Ickford. I. 217, 218.

Wendover, The Two Brewers Inn. I. 308.

16th or 17th-century:

Great Missenden, The Gables. I. 173.

Radnage. I. 275.

17th-century:

Amersham. I. 11.

Aylesbury. I. 32, 35, 40.

Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 58.

Chalfont St. Giles, Jordans Meeting House. I. 82.

Chepping Wycombe Rural, Wycombe Marsh. I. 91.

Chilton. I. 106.

Dinton, Upper Waldrige Farm. I. 126.

Fingest. I. 158.

Hedgerley, Shell House. I. 192.

Ironwork: cont'd.HINGES AND OTHER FITTINGS: *cont'd.*17th-century: *cont'd.*

Langley Marish, almshouses. I. 226.

Long Crendon. I. 239, 243.

Newton Longville. II. 219.

Stokenchurch. I. 285.

Worminghall, Wood Farm. I. 326.

17th or 18th-century, Chalfont St. Giles. I. 83.

Date uncertain:

Adstock. II. 54.

Aylesbury. I. 29, 30, 39.

Blerton with Broughton. I. 51.

Chetwode, The Manor House. II. 87.

Great Woolstone. II. 129.

High Wycombe. I. 199.

Marsh Gibbon, The Manor House. II. 191.

Hour glass stands, *see that title.*

Lamps or cressets, remains, 17th-century, Brill, The Manor House. I. 65.

RAILINGS:

17th-century, in churches:

Chilton. I. 105.

Hitcham. I. 204.

18th-century, Eton, cloister buildings. I. 147.

Long Crendon Church. I. 237.

Sign bracket, Eton, The Three Lilies Inn. I. 153.

Weapons, Thornborough. II. 298.

Weather vane, Chepping Wycombe Rural, Loudwater. I. 92.

Isaiah, painted figure. II. 221.**Isham:**

Mrs. Eliz., floor slab to, 1667. II. 150.

Thos., son of Thos., of Pighley, Northants, monument to, 1676. II. 150.

Thos., floor slab to, 1676. II. 150.

Ittringham, Will. Mortoft of, *see* Mortoft.**Iver.** I. 219-222; II. 13, 26.**Ivinghoe.** II. 153-8, 12, 19, 22, 31, 34.**Ivy Cottage,** Langley Marish. I. 227.**Ivy Cottage,** Marsh Gibbon. II. 192.**Ivy Cottage,** Penn. I. 269.**Ivy Farm,** Hanslope. II. 137.**Ivy Farm,** Swanbourne (formerly Maunder's Farm). II. 292.**Ivy House,** Wendover. I. 309.**Ivy House Farm,** Chesham Bois. I. 102.**Iwardby, arms.** II. 244, 245.**Iwardby:**Margery, d. of John, *see* Verney.

Rich., son of Nich., brass of, 1510. II. 242.

Iwardeby, John, and Katherine, his wife, brass to. I. 171.**Ixhill Farm,** Oakley. I. 263.**James I.,** painted figure, probably intended for, The Savoy, Denham. I. 118.**James, St.,** carved figure. II. 209.**James, St., the Creat,** carved figure. II. 220.**Jeremiah,** figure. II. 221.**Jess, Robert,** floor slab to, 1689. II. 296.**Jessor, Villiers,** son of Sir Will., of Coventry, floor slab to, 1690. II. 89.**Jewel, Bp.,** works of, in churches:

Broughton. II. 71.

Newport Pagnell. II. 209.

North Marston. II. 225.

Wingrave. II. 338.

Jewel, Bp., works of, in churches: *cont'd.*

Winslow. II. 341.

Joel, painted figure. II. 221.**John, St.:**

Carving. II. 220, 287.

Glass. I. 204; II. 149, 317.

Painting. I. 81.

John the Baptist, St., glass. II. 86, 149, 317.**St. John's Hospital.** II. 211.**St. John, Jane,** wife of Alexander, brass of, 1557. II. 298.**Johnson:**

Agnes, brass of, 1511. I. 88.

Catherine, d. of Thos., monument to, 1680. II. 228.

Jones, arms. I. 294.

Jones:

Thos., brass to, 1584. I. 294.

Ursula, wife of Thos., brass to, c. 1570. I. 294.

Jordan:

Agnes, last Abbess of Syon, brass of, 1544. I. 115-116.

Hen., bellfounder. II. 71, 182.

Jordan's Meeting House, Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.

Katherine, St., carving. II. 92.

Kebyll, bellfounder. I. 101; II. 179.

Kedermister, *see* Kidderminster.

Keene:

Jas., bellfounder. I. 63, 68, 171, 211; II. 58, 67, 71, 83, 102, 105, 141, 145, 160, 175, 202, 221, 225, 230, 252, 263, 287, 307, 310.

Rich., bellfounder. I. 54, 59, 104, 171, 250, 295; II. 287, 341.

Kempe, Rob., brass to, 1621. I. 196.

Kent, stone from, contracted for, for Eton College. I. 142.

Kentish Rag-stone, *see under* Building Material.

Keston, Roger, brass to, 1409. II. 58.

Keynsham's Farm, Stokenchurch. I. 286.

Keys, ecclesiastical:

15th-century, Hughenden. I. 210.

Little Missenden. I. 234.

Keys, Roger, Clerk of the Works, Eton. I. 143.

Kidderminster, arms. I. 224, 225, 226.

Kidderminster:

Edm., monument, 1607, and Anna, his wife, 1618. I. 225.

Edm., slab, 1607. I. 225.

Eliz., wife of Edw., tablet, 1659. I. 221.

John, monument, 1558, and Eliz., his wife, 1590, sons and daughters. I. 225.

Sir John:

Almshouses in Langley Marish founded by, 1617. I. 226.

Library given to Langley Marish Parish Church by, 1638, and porch enlarged to house. I. 223, 225.

Portraits of, and wife. I. 225.

Pulpit given to Langley Marish Parish Church. I. 225.

Killingworth, John. II. 108.

Kimble, Great and Little, *see* Great and Little Kimble.

Kimblewick Farm, Great and Little Kimble. I. 168.

King, arms. I. 325, 326.

King:

Anna, *see* Melinge.

Dorothea, d. of John, bp. of London, *see* Hubert.

Joseph, St., carved figure. II. 277.

Jude, St., carved figure. II. 209.

Judith, Countess, widow of Earl Waltheof, allowed by William to retain husband's lands. II. 15.

Juncklyn, Geo., High Wycombe School founded by, 1550. II. 25.

Jupiter, plaque dedicated to. II. 285.

King: cont'd.

Hen., bp. of Chichester, *see* Chichester.

John, monument, 1604. I. 221.

John, almshouses at Worminghall built by, 1675. I. 325.

John, bp. of London, *see* London.

Phil., son of Rob., bp. of Oxford, brass of, 1592, and Eliz., his wife, and children. I. 325.

'King John's Farmhouse', Wyrardisbury, *see* Place Farm.

King's Cottage, Upton-cum-Chalvey. I. 301.

King's End Farm, Barton Hartshorn. II. 60.

King's Wood, Wendover. I. 312.

Kingsbury, Aylesbury. I. 29-30; II. 3-4.

Kingsfield Wood, Little Hampden. I. 163.

Kingswood. I. 222.

Kingswood Lane Farm, Kingswood. I. 222.

Kitehall Farm, Hogshaw. II. 154.

Knatchbull, arms. I. 71.

Knatchbull:

Anne, inscription to. I. 71.

Anne, wife of Norton, tablet to, 16th-century. I. 71.

Knight:

Ellis, bellfounder, I. 22, 60, 124, 128, 145, 161, 171, 207, 216, 234, 247, 255, 259, 274, 282, 292, 295, 298, 305; II. 118, 267, 333.

Fran., bellfounder. I. 124, 207; II. 333.

Hen., bellfounder, 22, 71, 87, 114, 124, 165, 209, 218, 234, 255, 284, 298, 318; II. 189, 194, 241, 267, 333.

Will., bellfounder. I. 218.

Knights Hospitallers, commandery at Hogshaw. II. 20.

Knights Templars, preceptory of, at Bulstrode. II. 20.

Knotty Green, Penn. I. 268-9.

Knowhill Farm, Middle Claydon. II. 199.

Knyghton, Thos., rector of Slapton, brass of, 1529. II. 265.

Kynant, Mont., Rich. Davies of, *see* Davies.

Kyngeston, Dame Susan, 'vowes', widow of John, of 'Chelrey', brass of, 1540. II. 253.

Kytson, Dorothe, d. of Sir Thos., *see* Tasburgh.

La Bere, *see* De la Bere.

La Penne, *see* Penne.

La Warr, *see* De La Warr.

Lacey Green, Princes Risborough. I. 273.

Lake End, Dorney. I. 131.

Lambard, Will. and Mary. II. 77

Lammua, hundred of. II. 6.

Lancaster, Hen., Earl of, arms. I. 54.

Landen, Rog., bellfounder. I. 156; II. 118, 267.

Lane:

Ann, d. of Fran., *see* Hampden.

John, brass to Margaret and Mary, wives of. I. 196.

Thos., effigy. I. 210.

Lane End, West Wycombe. I. 320-321.

Lane's Almshouses, High Wycombe. I. 202.

Lane's End, I. 21, 137, 313.

Langbaine, Will., slab to, 1672. I. 237.

Langham, Anne, *see* Payne.

Langley. II. 33.

Langley Marish. I. 223-9; II. 22, 32.

Langley Park, Langley Marish. I. 226.

Langley Place, Langley Marish. I. 226.

Lanterns:

Aylesbury Church, tower. I. 24.

Clifton Reynes, dovecot. II. 93.

Ellesborough, Chequers Court. I. 140.

Edlesborough, dovecot, remains. II. 110.

Eton. I. 144, 150.

Lanterns: *cont'd.*

- Great Linford, dovecot. II. 128.
 Haversham, dovecot. II. 145.
 Monks Risborough, pigeon house. I. 259.
- Lathbury.** II. 159-161, 2.
- Latimer,** Chesham. I. 100-101.
- Latimer,** Sir Nich., Smythe of, *see* Smythe.
- Latimers.** II. 32.
- Latten:**
 Lectern, Eton. I. 146.
 Signet ring, Dorton House. I. 135.
- Latwyer,** Robert, brass to, 1548, and Katherine, his wife, 1547, and Elizabeth, their daughter. II. 221.
- Laurel Cottage,** Wheeler End Common, West Wycombe. I. 320.
- The Laurels,** Sherington. II. 261.
- Lavendon.** II. 161-5, 13, 14, 20, 34.
- Lavendon Castle,** Lavendon. II. 163, 17.
- Lavendon Grange,** Lavendon. II. 163-4.
 Thomas Newton of, *see* Newton.
- Lawley,** Mary, d. of the Hon. Sir Fras., bart., Master of H.M. Jewel Office, *see* Verney.
- Lawn Farm,** Grendon Underwood. II. 132.
- Lawrence,** Edm., slab to, 1645. I. 216.
- Lawrence, St.,** glass. II. 317.
- Layland's Farm,** Aston Clinton. I. 21, 69.
- Lea,** Dorothy, d. of Edm., *see* Temple.
- 'Leburne',** Mentmore, John Theede, of, *see* Theede.
- Leckhampstead.** II. 165-7, 34.
- Lecterns:**
see also Sectional Prefaces.
- 15TH-CENTURY:**
 Eton. I. 142, 146.
 Ivinghoe. II. 156.
 Pre-Reformation, Bledlow. I. 54.
- 17TH-CENTURY:**
 Cublington. II. 99.
 Long Crendon. I. 237.
 Quainton. II. 242.
 Swanbourne. II. 289.
- Ledburn Manor House,** Mentmore. II. 196.
- Ledewich, Nich.:**
 Inscription to. I. 231.
 Little Marlow Parish Church restored by. I. 230.
 Tomb, 1430, and Alice, his wife. I. 231.
- Lee.** I. 229-30.
- Lee, arms.** II. 141.
- Lee:**
 Benedict, son of Roger, brass to, c. 1520. I. 102.
 Benedict, altar tomb, 1547. I. 212.
 Elinor, wife of Sir Thos., of Morton, brass to, 1633. I. 124.
 Fran., of Morton, brass of, 1558, and Eliz., his wife. I. 124.
 Sir Hen., tomb of wife and children, 1584. I. 27.
 Sir Hen., of Ditchley, Aylesbury Grammar School founded by, 1687. II. 26.
 John, of Morton, brass to, 1506. I. 124.
 Robart, brass to, 1570, and Kath., his wife. I. 41.
 Sir Rob., monument of, 1616, and Luce, his wife. II. 141.
 Will., of Morton, brass of, 1486, and Alice, his wife. I. 124.
- Lee family,** canopy of tomb belonging to. I. 189.
- Lee Gate,** Lee. I. 230.
- Lee Grange,** Dormer of, *see* Dormer.
- Leicester,** Watts of, *see* Watts.
- Leigh, arms.** I. 225.
- Leigh:**
 Anna, d. of John, of Addington, *see* Kidderminster.
 Edma, slab covering vault of, 1674. I. 221.
- Leith Grove,** Hedgerley Green, Hedgerley. I. 193.
- Lenborough,** Buckingham. II. 77.

- Lenborough Farm,** Buckingham. II. 77.
- Lenborough,** Ingoldsby of, *see* Ingoldsby.
- Lennard,** Anne, d. of John, *see* Dareil.
- Leoni, I.,** architect. II. 242.
- Leper houses.** II. 20.
- Levyng,** Rich., brass to, 1412, and Alice, his wife, 1419. I. 255.
- Lewin,** son of Earl Godwin. II. 15.
- Lewin,** earldom of. II. 15.
- Lewin of Nuneham.** II. 15.
- Lewarr,** *see* De La Warr.
- Lewys,** John, rector of Quainton, brass of, 1422. II. 242.
- Leyff,** Rob., rector of Chenies. I. 88.
- Leyhill Common,** Chesham. I. 99-100.
- The Leys,** Wavendon. II. 313.
- Libraries,** *see* Books.
- Lidgold,** John, floor slab to, 1697, and wives, 1689, 1700. I. 71.
- Lilac Cottage,** Newton Longville. II. 218.
- Lillingstone Dayrell.** II. 167-70, 14, 32, 22.
- Lillingstone Hall,** Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.
- Lillingstone Lovell.** II. 170-2, 5.
- Lilybottom Farm.** I. 263, 273.
- 'Lime Cottages,'** Whitchurch. II. 325-6.
- Limestone and Limestone Rubble,** *see under* Building Material.
- Limoges enamel,** *see* Medallion.
- Linslade.** II. 11, 173.
- Lincoln:**
 Bishops of. II. 21.
 Fran., d. of Edw., Earl of, *see* Chandos.
 John Dolderby, Bp. of, II. 21.
- Lines of Communication.** II. 12.
- Linford, Great,** *see* Great Linford.
- Linford, Little,** *see* Little Linford.
- Linford Hall,** Little Linford. II. 179.
- Linslade.** II. 21, 34.
- Lipscombe Park,** Soulbury. II. 268-9.
- Littel, arms.** I. 71.
- Littel, Jacomyne,** d. of Rob., *see* Tyldsley.
- Little Brickhill.** II. 174-5.
- Little Chelsey,** Midd., Ralph Palmer of, *see* Palmer.
- Little Caddesden,** Herts, brasses from Edlesborough Church in Ashridge Chapel at. II. 108.
- Little Hampden,** I. 162, 163-4.
- Little Horwood.** II. 175-8, 6.
- Little Ickford.** I. 217-8.
- Little Kimble.** II. 2, 17.
- Little Linford.** II. 178-9, 2.
- Little London,** Brill. I. 67.
- Little London Farm,** Brill. I. 67.
- Little London Green,** Brill. I. 67.
- Little Marlow.** I. 230-2; II. 20.
- Little Marsh Farm,** Great and Little Kimble. I. 168.
- Little Missenden.** I. 84, 232-5; II. 17, 22.
- Little Missenden Abbey,** Little Missenden. I. 234.
- Little Pednor Farm,** Chartridge, Chesham. I. 94.
- Little White End Farm,** Pinner Green, Chesham. I. 100.
- Little Woolstone.** II. 179-181.
- Littlecote.** II. 23.
- Littlecote Farm,** Stewkley. II. 277.
- Littlepace:**
 Eliz., *see* Pryce.
 Winnifred, floor slab to, 1886. I. 325.
- Lockers:**
ECCLESIASTICAL:
 Aston Clinton. I. 20.
 Aston Sandford. I. 22.
 Astwood. II. 58.
 Aylesbury. I. 26.
 Beachampton. II. 61.
 Buckingham. II. 72.

Lockers: cont'd.**ECCLESIASTICAL: cont'd.**

- Castle Thorpe. II. 80.
- Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
- Chilton. I. 104.
- Cold Brayfield. II. 94.
- Dinton. I. 125.
- Drayton Parslow. II. 100.
- Emberton. II. 113.
- Dunton. II. 102.
- Farnham Royal. I. 154.
- Fleet Marston. I. 158.
- Grandborough. II. 119.
- Hanslope. II. 136.
- Haversham. II. 145.
- Lavendon. II. 163.
- Little Brickhill. II. 175.
- Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.
- Milton Keynes. II. 201.
- Moulsoe. II. 202-3.
- Newton Blossomville. II. 212.
- Newton Longville. II. 214.
- North Crawley. II. 221.
- Oakley. I. 264.
- Padbury. II. 233.
- Pitchcott. II. 236.
- Pitstone. II. 238.
- Shenley Church End. II. 257.
- Soulbury. II. 267.
- Stantonbury. II. 271.
- Steeple Claydon. II. 272.
- Stewkley. II. 277.
- Twyford. II. 305.
- Upper Winchendon. I. 300.
- Weston Underwood. II. 317.
- Wingrave. II. 338.
- Winslow. II. 341.
- Wooburn. I. 323.

SECULAR:

- Burnham Abbey. I. 74.
- Newton Longville. II. 217, 218.
- Stokenchurch. I. 284.
- Wendover. I. 306.

Lockley, arms. I. 120.**Lodge Farm, Medmenham. I. 256.****Lodge Hill, Saunderton. I. 277.****Loggan, work at Eton. II. 25.****Loggan, Rob. Darrell, see Darrell-Loggan.****Loggin, Anna, see Oldys.****Lollardy. II. 22.****London:**

- Arms. I. 114, 189.
- John King, Bp. of. I. 225, 325.
- See of, arms. I. 325.

Long Crendon. I. 235-246; II. 1, 4, 15, 19.**Long Crendon Manor, Long Crendon. I. 241-2.****Longcroft Farm. I. 137.****Longe, Eliz., d. of Hen., of Shingaye, see Russell.****Longevyle, Duke of. I. 204.****Longueville Arms. II. 345.****Longueville, Sir Thos., monument of, 1685. II. 345.****Longville, Walter, alien house at Newton Longville founded by, c. 1150. II. 20.****Longwick, Princes Risborough. I. 272.****Loosley Row, Princes Risborough. I. 272.****Lords Mill, Waterside, Chesham. I. 96.****Loudwater, Chepping Wycombe Rural. I. 91-2.****Loughton. II. 181-4.****Loughton, Edm. Pigott of, see Pigott.****Love Green Farm, Iver. I. 222.****Lovelace, Jane, d. of John, see Manfield.****Lovett, arms. II. 89, 268.****Lovett:**

- Lawrence, monument to, 1698. II. 268.

Lovett: cont'd.**Lettice, d. of Rob., see Pigott.****Sir Rob., kt., monument of, 1609, and his wife, Susan, 1609. II. 268.****Rob., of Liscomb, monument to, 1699, Penelope, his wife, 1688. II. 267-8.****Lower Farm, Leckhampstead. II. 167.****Lower Green Farm, Towersey. I. 297.****Lower Hartwell, Stone. I. 293.****Lower Icknield Way. I. 57, 168.****Lower Kingsbridge Farm, Steeple Claydon. II. 275.****Lower Winchendon. I. 246-9.****Lowndes, William, 1700. II. 342.****Low-side windows:****13TH-CENTURY:**

- Bledlow. I. 52.
- Cold Brayfield. II. 93.
- Denton. II. 101.
- Fingest. I. 157.
- Hanslope. II. 134.
- Lee. I. 229.
- Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 168.
- Padbury. II. 232.
- Water Stratford. II. 310.
- Wing. I. 332.

14TH-CENTURY:

- Adstock. II. 54.
- Bradwell. II. 68.
- Castle Thorpe. II. 79.
- Clifton Keynes. II. 90.
- Denham. I. 115.
- Dorney. I. 128.
- Edgcott. II. 105.
- Great Horwood. II. 122.
- Great Missenden. I. 170.
- Lillingstone Lovell. II. 170.
- Little Kimble. I. 166.
- Milton Keynes. II. 199, 200.
- Newton Blossomville. II. 211.
- Olney. II. 227.
- Preston Bissett. II. 239.
- Sherington. II. 259.
- Stoke Hammond. II. 282.
- Thornborough. II. 294.
- Weston Underwood. II. 316.
- Westbury. II. 314.
- Whaddon. II. 319.

15TH-CENTURY:

- Cublington. II. 98.
- Drayton Beauchamp. I. 135.
- Emberton. II. 112.
- Lathbury. II. 159.
- Lavendon. II. 161.
- Little Horwood. II. 175.
- Shenley Church End. II. 256.
- Soulbury. II. 266.
- Walton. II. 308.

16th-century, Linslade. II. 173.**DATE UNCERTAIN:**

- Aston Clinton. I. 19.
- Chesham. I. 92.
- Edlesborough. II. 107.
- Foscott. II. 115.
- Hulecott. I. 211.
- Ickford. I. 214.
- Loughton. II. 181.
- Shabbington. I. 277.
- Upper Winchendon, remains. I. 299.
- Wingrave. II. 337.

Lower Burston Farm, Aston Abbots. II. 57.**de Lucy, Geoffrey. II. 18.****Ludgershall. I. 66, 249-251; II. 20, 22.****Luffield Abbey. II. 184, 19, 20.****Luffield Abbey Farm, Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 170.**

(Combined Index of the Inventories of South and North Buckinghamshire.)

- Luke, St.**, glass. I. 204.
Lupton, arms. I. 144, 145.
Lupton, Roger, Provost of Eton, 1503-1535:
 Brass of, c. 1536. I. 145.
 Work on church and college. I. 143, 148, 151; II. 24, 25.
-
- Machell, Thos.**, floor slab, 1698. I. 306.
Magiovinium or Magiovintum. II. 174.
Maids' Moreton. II. 184-188, 14, 32.
Maino the Breton. II. 15, 16.
Malachi, figure. II. 221.
Mallet, John, brass of, 1516, and Alice, his wife. II. 267.
Maltby's Farm, Wingrave. II. 339.
Malthouses, 17th-century:
 Hanslope. II. 137.
 Marlow Urban. I. 252.
Malthouse Farm, Ellesborough. I. 142.
Malthouse Farm, Stoke Mandeville. I. 283.
Malting, 17th-century, Aylesbury. I. 33, 39.
Malyn, Thomas, brass of, 1536, and Eliz., his wife. II. 127.
Manchester, Earl of. II. 29, 31.
Manfeild, Manfeld, Manfelde, *see* Manfield.
Manfield, arms. I. 293, 294.
Manfield:
 Hen., brass to, 1568. I. 293.
 Hester, wife of Hen., brass to, 1617. I. 294.
 Isabelle, brass of. I. 293.
 Jane, wife of Hen., brass to, 1584. I. 293.
 John, brass of. I. 293.
 Katherine, second wife of Thos. I. 294.
 Rich., brass to, 1455. I. 293.
 Robard. I. 293.
 Rob., brass to, 1409. I. 294.
 Rob., brass to, c. 1435. I. 293-4.
 Rob., brass to, 1500, and Jane, his wife, 1512. I. 294.
 Thos., brass to, 1540, and Agnes, his wife. I. 294.
Manfild, Manfyld, Manfyld, *see* Manfield.
Manners, arms. II. 204.
Manners, Grace, d. of Sir John, *see* Fortescue.
The Manor, Barton Hartshorn. II. 59-60.
Manor Farm, Berton with Broughton. I. 50.
The Manor Farm, Bledlow. I. 55.
The Manor Farm, Brill. I. 65.
Manor Farm, Broughton. I. 316.
Manor Farm, Lenborough, Buckingham. II. 77.
Manor Farm, Drayton Beauchamp. I. 137.
Manor Farm, Edgecott. II. 106.
Manor Farm, Edlesborough. II. 109.
Manor Farm, Great Horwood. II. 124.
The Manor Farm, Great Kimble. I. 167.
The Manor Farm, Hanslope. II. 138.
The Manor Farm, Hardmead. II. 140.
The Manor Farm, Hardwick. II. 142.
Manor Farm, Ibstone. I. 213.
The Manor Farm, Little Ickford. I. 217.
The Manor Farm, Lower Winchendon. I. 248.
Manor Farm, or Home Farm, Maids' Moreton. II. 187-8.
Manor Farm, Mentmore. II. 196.
Manor Farm, Mursley. II. 204-5.
Manor Farm, North Marston. II. 226-7.
Manor Farm, Pitchcott. II. 236.
The Manor Farm, Stewkley. II. 277-8.
The Manor Farm, Thornborough. II. 296.
The Manor Farm, Weedon. II. 313.
Manor Farm, Wyrardisbury. I. 328.
The Manor House, Akeley. II. 56.
Manor House, Aston Sandford. I. 22.
The Manor House, Brill. I. 64-5.
- Lupton Chapel**, Eton. I. 143, 144, 145, 146.
Lychgates:
 Chalfont St. Giles, with revolving gate. I. 83.
 Hambleton. I. 186.
 Little Marlow. I. 231.
Lydford, Yate of, *see* Yate.
-
- The Manor House**, Buckingham. II. 74.
The Manor House, Calverton. II. 77-8.
The Manor House, Chenies. I. 90-1; II. 34.
The Manor House, Chetwode. II. 86-7.
The Manor House, Creslow. II. 94-8.
The Manor House, Datchet. I. 114.
The Manor House, Foscott. II. 116.
The Manor House, Hambleton. I. 186.
The Manor House, Haversham. II. 145-6.
The Manor House, Hoggeston. II. 152-3.
The Manor House, Horsenden. I. 206.
The Manor House, Hulcott. I. 212.
The Manor House, Little Hampden. I. 163.
The Manor House, Little Marlow. I. 232.
The Manor House, Little Missenden. I. 234.
Manor House, Long Crendon. I. 239-40.
Manor House, Loughton. II. 183-4.
The Manor House, Marsh Gibbon. II. 189-90.
The Manor House, Medmenham. I. 255-6.
The Manor House, Monks Risborough. I. 260-1.
The Manor House, Newton Longville. II. 215.
The Manor House, North Crawley. II. 221-2.
The Manor House, Oving. II. 231. ? ?
The Manor House, Princes Risborough. I. 270.
The Manor House, Radclive. II. 250.
The Manor House, Shalstone. II. 253.
Manor House, Sherington. II. 261.
Manor House, Stoke, glass brought to Stoke Poges Parish Church from. I. 288.
The Manor House, Stoke Poges. I. 289.
The Manor House, Swanbourne. II. 291.
The Manor House, Thornborough. II. 296.
The Manor House, Turweston. II. 302.
The Manor House, Upper Winchendon, *see* The Wilderness.
The Manor House, Walton. II. 309.
The Manor House, Water Stratford. II. 310-1.
The Manor House, Wavendon. II. 312-3.
Mansel, arms. I. 58.
Mantel:
 Turstin, castle at Little Missenden, held by, 1086. II. 17.
 Will., castle held by, 1147. II. 16, 17.
Mantel-pieces, *see* Fireplaces, Mantel-pieces, and Chimney-pieces.
Mantels Manor, Little Missenden. II. 17.
Manyngham, Eleonore, wife of Oliver, kt., brass of, 1476. I. 288.
March, Rich., bellfounder. II. 173.
Margaret of Anjou, arms. I. 38.
Margaret, St.:
 Carving. II. 92.
 Painting. II. 324.
Mark, St., glass. I. 38, 204.
Market Cross, Buckingham. II. 72.
The Market Hall, Amersham. I. 4.
The Market Hall, Burnham. I. 75.
Marlow. II. 2, 7, 15.
 see also Great Marlow and Little Marlow.
Marlow Urban. I. 252-4.
Marriott, arms. I. 178.
Marriott, John, monument, 1677, Anna his wife, and son Edm., 1679.
Mars, plaques dedicated to. II. 285.

- Marsh**, Great Kimble. I. 166, 168.
Marsh Farm, Lower Winchendon. I. 248-9.
Marsh Gibbon. II. 188, 193, 16.
Marston, North, *see* North Marston.
Marsworth. II. 193-5.
Marsworth Great Farm, Marsworth. II. 195.
Martel, Ralph, Snelshall Priory founded by, c. 1219. II. 19.
Martin, Hen., of Stoke Poges, regicide. II. 26.
Martin, St., painted figure. II. 221.
Martyn, Mary, d. of Sir Roger, kt., *see* Denton.
Mary, Queen, badges. I. 126.
Mary, Queen of Scots, arms and representation of, on glass, Stoke Park. I. 289.
Mary, St.:
 Carving. II. 287.
 Painting. I. 81.
Mascot, Eustas, Clerk of the Works, Oxford, etc., brass to, 1564. I. 154.
Masons' marks:
 Chalfont St. Giles Parish Church. I. 79, 80.
 Towersey Parish Church. I. 295.
Mathew:
 'Ales', d. of Will., of Calverton, *see* Baldwin.
 Will., of Calverton. II. 61.
Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror. II. 15.
Matthew, St., glass. I. 204.
Mauduit, Will. II. 17.
Mauduits, afterwards Earls of Warwick. II. 17.
Maunder's Farm, Swanbourne, *see* Ivy Farm.
Maunsell, arms. II. 145.
Maunsell, John, brass to, 1605. II. 145.
Mauser, Reynold, rector of Slapton, brass of, 1462. II. 265.
Mayne, arms. I. 125; II. 152.
Mayne:
 Eliz., wife of Jos., altar tomb, 1599. II. 152.
 Eliz., wife of Will., floor slab to, 1695. II. 152.
 Simon:
 Brass of, 1617, and Colubery, his wife, 1628. I. 124-125.
 Monument to, 1617. I. 125.
 Simon, of Denton Hall, near Aylesbury, regicide. II. 26.
 Thos., yeoman, brass to, 1608. II. 152.
 Thos., floor slab to, 1639. II. 152.
Maynw[aring] (?), Robert. II. 341.
Meadle, Monks Risborough. I. 261-2.
Meadle Farm, Monks Risborough. I. 262.
Meale, Julian, d. of Christopher and Eliz., *see* Higgins.
Medallion, Limoges enamel, on brass, 13th-century, Newton Longville. II. 216.
Medcraft, Mary, tombstone, 1700. II. 315.
Medcuff, Ann, tombstone, 1673. II. 315.
Medmenham. I. 254-257; II. 7.
Medmenham Abbey, Medmenham. I. 255; II. 20.
Medmenham Abbey, Sir Fras. Dashwood of, *see* Dashwood.
Meinfelin, Lord of Wolverton, Bradwell Priory founded by, c. 1155. II. 19.
Melinge, arms. I. 221.
Melinge, Anna, wife of Rob., monument, 1610. I. 221.
Mentmore. II. 195-7, 33.
Mercer's Wood, Wendover. I. 313.
Merchants' mark, Monks Risborough Parish Church, glass. I. 259.
Mercia Farm, Marsh Gibbon. II. 193.
Merideth, *alias* Moore, Bridgett, d. of John, *see* Neale.
Merstun, John, brass to, 1446. II. 172.
Merton Abbey, Surrey, arms. I. 280.
Metcalf:
 Margaret, wife of Chris., brass to, 1595. I. 171.
 Zacheus, brass to, 1595. I. 171.
Metcalfe, crest. I. 172.
Micah, painted figure. II. 221.
Michael, St.:
 Carving. I. 124; II. 92.
 Painting. I. 162.
Michell, John, bellfounder. I. 209.
Middle Angles. II. 11.
Middle Cadsden, Monks Risborough. I. 260.
Middle Claydon. II. 197-9.
Middle Claydon, Communion table at, removed to Grandborough. II. 119.
Middle Weald, Calverton. II. 78.
Middlesex, Archdeacon of, 1393-1416, *see* Stortford.
Middleton, Eliz., d. of Will., of Middleton, *see* Hockett.
Midleton Stoney, Herman of, *see* Herman.
Mildridge Farm, Horton. I. 207.
Mill End, Hambleden. I. 184, 187.
Mill End, Little Missenden. I. 235.
Mill End Farm, Lane End, West Wycombe. I. 321.
Mill Farm, Gayhurst. II. 117.
The Mill House, Bledlow. I. 55, 56.
Mill House, Little Missenden. I. 25.
The Mill House, Little Woolstone. II. 180.
Miller, Lady Mary, church plate given to Pitstone by, 1662. II. 238.
Millknob Hill, Grandborough. II. 120.
Millpossels, Swanbourne. II. 293.
Mills, 17th-century:
 Amersham. I. 6.
 Chesham. I. 96.
 High Wycombe, Bassetsbury Mill. I. 203.
 Padbury. II. 235.
Milton:
 John: II. 26.
 Cottage, Chalfont St. Giles. I. 83.
 Sarah, wife of John, slab. I. 16, 27.
Milton Keynes. II. 199-202, 34.
Miraculous Well, Linslade. II. 21.
Misbourne River. II. 1, 2, 18.
Misericordes, 15th-century:
 Aylesbury. I. 27.
 Edlesborough. II. 109.
Missenden, arms. II. 242.
Missenden, Great and Little, *see* Great Missenden and Little Missenden.
Missenden, Katherine, d. of Bernard, de, *see* Iwardeby.
Missenden Abbey, Great Missenden. I. 173; II. 19.
 Window and moulded stones, etc., from, in church. I. 171, 172.
Missenden, William de, Missenden Abbey founded by, c. 1133. II. 19.
Mitchell Leys Farm, Wingrave. II. 339.
Moat Farm, Buckland. I. 68.
Moat Farm, Dinton. I. 126.
Moat Farm, Hedgerley. I. 192.
Moat Farm, North Crawley. II. 222.
Moat Farm, Prestwood, Great Missenden. I. 173.
Moat Farm, Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
Moat Farm, Wotton Underwood. I. 327.
Moat House, Bradwell. II. 69.
Moated Mounds and Sites, *see* under Earthworks.
Molyneux, Edm., brass of, 1484, and of Agnes, his wife. I. 89.
Molyns, arms. I. 288.
Molyns:
 John de. II. 17.
 Sir Will., brass of, 1425, and Margery, his wife. I. 288.
Monasteries, dissolution of, and religious changes. II. 23.
Monastic and Collegiate Buildings, *see* Sectional Prefaces.
Moncke, arms. I. 221.
Moncke, Joan, wife of Hen., of Iver, brass of, 1601, and sons. I. 220-1.
Moneybury Hill, Pitstone. II. 238.

(Combined Index of the Inventories of South and North Buckinghamshire.)

- Monks Risborough.** I. 257-263; II. 3, 8, 14.
Monkton Wood, Monks Risborough. I. 263.
Montagu, Viscount, Eliz., daughter of, *see* Dormer.
Montague, arms. I. 4.
Montem, old Eton custom, scene of. I. 301.
de Montfichet, Gilbert, lord of Wyrardisbury, nunnery at Ankerwick founded by, c. 1160. II. 19.
Montfort, arms. I. 209, 210.
Montfort family, 13th-century effigy supposed to be one of. I. 209.

Monuments, funeral:*see also* Sectional Prefaces.

13th-century, Ashendon. I. 15.

14TH-CENTURY:

- Chenies. I. 90.
 Long Crendon. I. 237.
 Preston Bissett. II. 239.

16TH-CENTURY:

- Aylesbury. I. 27.
 Ickford. I. 216.
 Langley Marish. I. 225.
 Shenley Church End. II. 257.
 Twyford. II. 305.
 Upper Winchendon. I. 300.
 Wing. II. 334-5.
 Wotton Underwood. I. 327.

17TH-CENTURY:

- Castle Thorpe. II. 80.
 Chenies. I. 90.
 Eton. I. 146.
 High Wycombe. I. 196.
 Iver. I. 221.
 Ravenstone. II. 252.
 Shenley Church End. II. 257.
 Stoke Poges. I. 288.
 Stowe. II. 287.
 Upper Winchendon. I. 300.
 Wing. II. 334.
 Wolverton. II. 345.

17TH or 18TH-CENTURY:

- Amersham. I. 3.
 Chicheley. II. 88.

1701, Soulbury. II. 267-8.

ALTAR TOMBS:

14th-century:

- Clifton Reynes. II. 92.
 Haversham. II. 145.
 Leckhampstead. II. 167.
 Olney. II. 228.

15th-century:

- Beaconsfield. I. 40, 41.
 Bletchley. II. 65.
 Boarstall. I. 57.
 Drayton Beauchamp. I. 137.
 Hambleden. I. 185-6.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
 Little Marlow. I. 231.
 Stoke Poges, part of side. I. 288.
 Twyford. II. 305.

16th-century:

- Beaconsfield. I. 41.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
 Chenies. I. 89.
 Chesham Bois. I. 102.
 Denham. I. 116.
 Hillesden. II. 150.
 Hoggston. II. 152.
 Hulcott. I. 212.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
 Ludgershall. I. 250.
 Middle Claydon. II. 198.
 Mursley. II. 204.
 Wing. II. 334.

Monuments: cont'd.ALTAR TOMBS: *cont'd.*

17th-century:

- Chenies. I. 89, 89-90.
 Chicheley. II. 88.
 Chilton. I. 105.
 Dinton. I. 125.
 Ellesborough. I. 138.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
 Marsworth. II. 194.
 Quainton. II. 242.
 Wing. II. 334.
 1701, Worminghall. I. 325.

Date uncertain:

- Denham. I. 116.
 Iver, fragment of base. I. 221.

COFFIN LIDS AND SLABS:

13th-century:

- Bletchley. II. 65.
 Chesham. I. 94.
 Hanslope. II. 136.
 Lathbury. II. 160.
 Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 281.
 Turville. I. 298.
 Waddesdon. I. 304.

13th or 14th-century:

- Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.
 Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 347.

14th-century:

- Aylesbury. I. 27.
 Chesham. I. 94.
 Hitcham. I. 205.
 Moulsoe. II. 203.
 Oakley. I. 264.
 Shabbington. I. 278.

Mediaeval, Stokenchurch. I. 284.

Date uncertain:

- Chalfont St. Giles, part. I. 82.
 Chilton, stone slabs, possibly. I. 105.

COFFINS:

Stone:

- Hambleden. I. 186.
 Hanslope. II. 136.
 Ibstone. I. 213.
 Iver. I. 221.
 Long Crendon, Notley Abbey. I. 244.
 Medmenham Abbey. I. 255.
 Penn. I. 267.

Trestles for, 17th-century, Chenies Church. I. xxix. 90.
 Effigies, *see that title.*

FLOOR SLABS:

13th-century:

- North Crawley. II. 221.
 Stewkley. II. 277.

14th-century:

- Chetwode. II. 86.
 Great Missenden. I. 172.
 Stewkley. II. 277.

15th or 16th-century, Wolverton. II. 345.

16th-century, West Wycombe. I. 318.

17th-century:

- Amersham. I. 3.
 Ashendon. I. 15.
 Beachampton. II. 61.
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.
 Bletchley. II. 65.
 Bradwell. II. 69.
 Broughton. II. 71.
 Burnham. I. 71.
 Castle Thorpe. II. 81.
 Chalfont St. Peter. I. 84.
 Chesham. I. 94.
 Chesham Bois. I. 102.

Monuments: cont'd.**FLOOR SLABS: cont'd.****17th-century: cont'd.**

Chetwode. II. 86.
 Chicheley. II. 89.
 Chilton. I. 105.
 Clifton Reynes. II. 92.
 Cold Brayfield. II. 94.
 Datchet. I. 114.
 East Claydon. II. 103.
 Edlesborough. II. 108.
 Ellesborough. I. 138.
 Eton. I. 146.
 Fawley. I. 156.
 Great Linford. II. 127.
 Great Missenden. I. 172.
 Great Woolstone. II. 129.
 Hanslope. II. 136.
 Hawridge. I. 191.
 Hedsor. I. 194.
 High Wycombe. I. 196.
 Hillesden. II. 150.
 Hitcham. I. 204.
 Hoggeston. II. 152.
 Ilorton. I. 207.
 Ickford. I. 216.
 Iver. I. 221.
 Langley Marish. I. 225.
 Lathbury. II. 160.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
 Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.
 Little Marlow. I. 231.
 Little Missenden. I. 234.
 Long Crendon. I. 237.
 Loughton. II. 182.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 247.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
 Marsworth. II. 194.
 Mentmore. II. 196.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 209.
 Newton Blossomville. II. 212.
 North Crawley. II. 221.
 Oakley. I. 264.
 Preston Bissett. II. 239.
 Quainton. II. 242.
 Radnage. I. 275.
 Sherington. II. 260.
 Stantonbury. II. 271.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 281.
 Stoke Hammond. II. 283.
 Stokenchurch. I. 284.
 Stone. I. 292.
 Stowe. II. 287.
 Thornborough. II. 296.
 Twyford. II. 305.
 Wendover. I. 306.
 Whitchurch. II. 324.
 Wing. II. 335.
 Wingrave. II. 338.
 Winslow. II. 341.
 Worminghall. I. 325.
 Wyrardisbury. I. 328.

1700:

Marsworth. II. 194.
 Twyford. II. 305.
 Whitchurch. II. 324.

Date uncertain, Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.

HEADSTONES:**17th-century:**

Barton Hartshorn. II. 59.
 Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.
 North Crawley. II. 221.
 Simpson. II. 263.
 Steeple Claydon. II. 272.

Monuments: cont'd.**HEADSTONES: cont'd.****17th-century: cont'd.**

Weston Underwood. II. 317.
 Wingrave. II. 338.

1700, Barton Hartshorn. II. 59.

MURAL:**16th-century:**

Aylesbury. I. 27.
 Beachampton. II. 61.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
 Chesham Bois. I. 102.
 Chicheley. II. 88-9.
 Datchet. I. 114.
 Edlesborough. II. 108.
 Hambleden. I. 186.
 Hillesden. II. 150.
 Hitcham. I. 204.
 Marlow Urban. I. 252.
 Middle Claydon. II. 198.

17th-century:

Addington. II. 53.
 Astwood. II. 58.
 Aylesbury. I. 27.
 Beachampton. II. 61.
 Beaconsfield. I. 41.
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.
 Bletchley. II. 65.
 Bradenham. I. 62.
 Burnham. I. 71.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
 Chesham. I. 94.
 Chetwode. II. 86.
 Chicheley. II. 88.
 Chilton. I. 105.
 Cold Brayfield. II. 94.
 Datchet. I. 114.
 Denham. I. 116.
 Dinton. I. 125.
 Dorney. I. 128.
 Ellesborough. II. 138.
 Eton. I. 146.
 Farnham Royal. I. 154.
 Fawley. I. 156.
 Fleet Marston. I. 158.
 Great Hampden. I. 161.
 Great Horwood. II. 123.
 Great Linford. II. 127.
 Great Missenden. I. 172.
 Haddenham. I. 178.
 Hambleden. I. 186.
 Hardmead. II. 140.
 Hardwick. II. 141.
 High Wycombe. I. 196.
 Hillesden. II. 150.
 Hitcham. I. 204.
 Horsenden. I. 205.
 Ickford. I. 216.
 Iver. I. 221.
 Langley Marish. I. 225.
 Lathbury. II. 160.
 Lavendon. II. 163.
 Little Brickhill. II. 175.
 Little Marlow. I. 231.
 Loughton. II. 182.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 247.
 Marlow Urban. I. 252.
 Marsworth. II. 194.
 Middle Claydon. II. 198.
 Moulsoe. II. 203.
 Mursley. II. 204.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 209.
 North Crawley. II. 221.
 North Marston. II. 225.

Monuments: cont'd.**MURAL: cont'd.****17th-century: cont'd.**

- Oakley. I. 264.
- Olney. II. 228.
- Penn. I. 267.
- Quainton. II. 242.
- Shabbington. I. 277.
- Slough. I. 279.
- Soulbury. II. 268.
- Stoke Hammond. II. 283.
- Stokenchurch. I. 284.
- Tingewick. II. 300.
- Turweston. II. 301.
- Twyford. II. 305.
- Waddesdon. I. 304.
- Walton. II. 308.
- Water Stratford. II. 310.
- Weston Underwood. II. 317.
- West Wycombe. I. 318.
- Wing. II. 335.
- Wingrave. II. 338.
- Wooburn. I. 323.
- Wotton Underwood. I. 327.

1700:

- Addington. II. 53.
- Edlesborough. II. 108.
- Horsenden. I. 205.
- Penn. I. 267.

1701:

- Edlesborough. II. 108.
- Walton. II. 308.

18th-century, Quainton. II. 242.

Painted funeral hatchment, 1677, Medmenham. I. 255.

Painted tablet, 17th-century, Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.

RECESSES:

13th-century, Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.

14th-century:

- Amersham. I. 3.
- Aylesbury. I. 27.
- Bledlow. I. 54.
- Bletchley. II. 65.
- Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.
- Clifton Reynes. II. 92.
- Long Crendon. I. 237.
- Oakley. I. 264.
- Olney. II. 228.
- Oving. II. 229, 230.
- Princes Risborough. I. 270.
- Soulbury. II. 268.
- Stoke Poges. I. 288.
- Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 347.

14th or 15th-century, Turweston. II. 301-2.

15th-century:

- Ashendon. I. 155.
- Beaconsfield. I. 41.
- Hambleton. I. 185-6.
- Ivinghoe. II. 157.
- Padbury. II. 233.
- Pitstone. II. 238.
- Twyford. II. 305.

17th-century:

- Chesham. I. 94.
- Chilton. I. 105.
- Hitcham. I. 204.
- Maids' Moreton. II. 186.

SLABS:**13th-century:**

- Lavendon, part of. II. 163.
- Stoke Poges. I. 288.

14th-century:

- Amersham. I. 3.
- Hedsor. I. 194.

Monuments: cont'd.**SLABS: cont'd.****14th-century: cont'd.**

- Lavendon. II. 163.
- Oakley. I. 264.

16th-century, Hughenden. I. 210.

17th-century:

- Beaconsfield. I. 41.
- Denham. I. 116.
- Hughenden. I. 210.
- Upper Winchendon. I. 300.

Date uncertain, Hughenden. I. 209.

see also Floor slabs, *above*.

TABLETS, 17th-century:

- Leckhampstead. II. 167.
- Whitchurch. II. 324.

TOMBS:

16th-century, Whaddon. II. 320-1.

17th-century:

- Beaconsfield. I. 41.
- Chenies. I. 90.
- Chesham. I. 94.
- Chesham Bois. I. 102.
- Chicheley. II. 88-9.
- Eton. I. 146.
- Fulmer. I. 159.
- Hitcham. I. 204.
- Slough. I. 279.
- Weston Underwood. II. 317.
- Whaddon. II. 321.
- Wing. II. 334-5.

TOMBSTONES, 17th-century:

- Chicheley. II. 89.
- Datchet. I. 114.
- Hitcham. I. 204.
- Horton. I. 207.
- Iver. I. 221.
- Twyford. II. 305.
- Westbury. II. 315.
- Winslow. II. 341.

c. 1700, Westbury. II. 315.

see also Brasses and Indents.

Morden, John, *alias* Andrew, brass of, 1410. II. 112-3.

Moor Farm, Great Marlow. I. 168-9.

Moore, *see* Meredith.

Moore Park. II. 32.

Moorton, Felice, d. of George, of Moorton, *see* Crane.

Morcar, permitted to retain lands by William the Conqueror. II. 15.

Mordante, Wenefride, d. of Lord, *see* Cheyne.

More, John, name inscribed on shield. II. 186.

Moreton Farm, Dinton. I. 125.

Morison, Bridget, wife of Sir Rich., *see* Bedford.

Morie:

- Rob., brass of, 1410. I. 284.
- Rob., brass of, 1415. I. 284.

Mortain:

- Rob., Count of, 1086. II. 15, 18.
- Will., Count of. II. 18.

Morteyne, arms. II. 92.

Mortlake Tapestry, Hartwell House. I. 189.

Mortoft, Felice, wife of Will., of Ittringham, *see* Crane.

Morton, Lee of, *see* Lee.

Mosyer, John, 'Minister of the Gospel', slab to, 1654. I. 225.

Mottoes:

- Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 58.
- of 'Hell Fire Club', Medmenham Abbey. I. 255.

Moulsoe. II. 6, 202-3.

The Mound, Long Crendon. I. 243-4.

The Mount, Beaconsfield. I. 47.

The Mount, Princes Risborough. I. 270.

- Mount and Bailey**, *see under* Earthworks.
Mount Nugent Farm, Chesham. I. 99.
Mount Pleasant, Chesham. I. 100.
Mount Pleasant Farm, Hedgerley Dean. I. 193.
Mowbray, arms. II. 333.
Mozeley, Col. II. 28.
Mullens, Eleonore, *see* Manyngham.
Mumford's Farm, Chalfont St. Peter. I. 85.
Murray, arms. I. 146.
Murray, Thos., Provost of Eton, monument, 1623. I. 146.
Mursley. II. 203-6, 6.
- Mursley Grange**, Mursley. II. 205.
Murston, John, brass to, 1446. ? ?
Musculus, M. Wolfgangus, commonplaces of, 1578, North Marston Church. II. 225.
Muskill Farm, Lower Winchendon. I. 249.
Muswell Hill. I. 62, 66.
Muxwell Farm, Middle Claydon. II. 199.
Myssenden, Margaret, wife of Thos., brass of, 1612. II. 320.
Myze Farm, West Wycombe. I. 320.
- Nansicles**, Mary, *see* Giffard.
The Nap, Wheeler End Common, West Wycombe. I. 320.
Naphill, Hughenden. I. 211.
Naphill Common, West Wycombe. I. 322.
Nash. II. 206-7.
Nash, Thos., 1635. II. 221.
Nash Lee Farm, Terrick, Ellesborough. I. 137, 139.
Nashleigh Farm, Ashley Green. I. 18.
Nassh, Thos., vicar of Haddenham, brass of, 1428. I. 178.
Neachells, Ann, tomb of, 1672. II. 317.
Neale, arms. II. 335.
Neale:
 Bridgett, floor slab to, 1677. II. 335.
 Bridgett, widow of John, monument to, 1677. II. 335.
 Jos., lectern given by, to Cublington Church, 1685. II. 99.
Neele, Anne, brass of. I. 250.
Neil, G. de. II. 245.
Neolithic Age. II. 6-7, 17.
New College, Oxford, arms. II. 215.
New Footpath, Chesham. I. 96.
New Park Farm, Boarstall. I. 57.
Newbery, Margaret, floor slab, 1675. I. 231.
Newcombe, bellfounder. II. 201, 228, 252, 312, 315.
Newcombe, Rob., bellfounder. II. 141, 152, 160, 236.
Newdigate, arms. I. 81; II. 335.
Newland, Rich., rector of Chenies, brass of, 1494. I. 88.
Newman, John, floor slab to, 1716, and Ann, his wife, 1696. II. 136.
Newport. II. 6.
Newport Hundred. II. 6.
Newport Pagnell. II. 207-11, 1, 4, 20, 28, 29, 32.
Newton:
 Jas., barrister of the Inner Temple, brass to, 1690. II. 163.
 Katherine, wife of Thos., brass to [1680]. II. 163.
 Katherine, wife of Thos., of Lavendon Grange, monument to, 1680. II. 163.
Newton, Norfolk, Sir Thos. Tresham of, *see* Tresham.
Newton Blossomville. II. 211-12, 14.
Newton Longville. II. 212-19, 3, 20.
- Niches**:
see also Sectional Preface. II.
13TH-CENTURY, Ecclesiastical:
 Aylesbury. I. 27.
 Haddenham. I. 178.
 Little Marlow. I. 231.
 Twyford. II. 305.
14TH-CENTURY:
 Ecclesiastical:
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.
 Bledlow. I. 54.
 Chesham. I. 94.
 Emberton. II. 113.
 Fleet Marston. I. 158-9.
 Great Horwood. II. 123.
- Niches**: *cont'd.*
14TH-CENTURY: *cont'd.*
 Ecclesiastical: *cont'd.*
 Great Missenden. I. 172.
 Grove. II. 133.
 Haddenham. I. 178.
 Haversham. II. 145.
 Long Crendon. I. 237.
 Milton Keynes. II. 201.
 North Marston. II. 225.
 Pitchcott. II. 236.
 Soulbury. II. 268.
 Stowe. II. 287.
 Whaddon. II. 321.
 Whitechurch. II. 324.
 Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 347.
 Secular:
 Bradwell Abbey. II. 69.
 Soulbury, Chelmscott Manor House. II. 269.
- 15TH-CENTURY**, Ecclesiastical:
 Bledlow. I. 54.
 Cublington. II. 99.
 Edlesborough. II. 108-9.
 Ellesborough. I. 138.
 Great Hampden, fragments. I. 161.
 Hillesden. II. 150.
 Hughenden. I. 210.
 Ickford. I. 216.
 Lavendon. II. 163.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
 Marsworth. II. 194.
 Monks Risborough. I. 259.
 North Marston. II. 225.
 Radcliffe. II. 249.
 Slapton. II. 265.
 Swanbourne. II. 289.
 Thornborough. II. 296.
 Whitechurch. II. 324.
 Wing. II. 335.
 Winslow. II. 341.
 Wyrardisbury. I. 328.
- 16th-century**, Stony Stratford East, Retreat Almshouses, I. 285.
17th-century, Hambleton Church. I. 186.
c. 1700, Woughton-on-the-Green, The Old Swan Inn. II. 347.
- DATE UNCERTAIN**:
 Ecclesiastical:
 Aylesbury, with image. I. 25.
 Bledlow. I. 54.
 Bow Brickhill. II. 67.
 Chicheley. II. 89.
 Cuddington. I. 111.
 Hughenden. I. 210.
 Little Missenden. I. 234.
 Monks Risborough. I. 258.
 Pitstone. II. 238.

(Combined Index of the Inventories of South and North Buckinghamshire.)

Niches: *cont'd.***DATE UNCERTAIN:** *cont'd.***Ecclesiastical:** *cont'd.*

Shabbington. I. 278.

Stantonbury. II. 271.

Westbury. II. 315.

Collegiate, Eton. I. 151.

Secular:

Beaconsfield. I. 42.

Burnham Abbey, canopied, part of carved vault of. I. 74.

Chenies. I. 91.

Chilton, Chilton House. I. 105.

Dorton, Dorton House. I. 134.

Penn, garden walls. I. 269.

Nicholas, St.:

Glass illustrating legends of. II. 149.

Painting. II. 176.

Nicholas, Edw., tomb, 1696, and Bridget, his wife, 1692. I. 204.**Niel's Farm**, Cublington. II. 99.**Oak Farm**, Ashley Green. I. 17-18.**Oaken Grove**. I. 163, 176, 313.**Oakley**. I. 263-6.**Oakley**, Sir Timothy Tyrill of, *see* Tyrill.**Oakleywood Farm**, Oakley. I. 266.**Offa of Mercia**. II. 6.**Offa**, defeat of Aynewulf, 777. II. 11.**O'Kelley**, Ann, floor slab, 1691. I. 196.**Old Arngrove Farm**, Boarstall. I. 59-60.**Old Hedsor House**. I. 194.**Ye Old House**, Towersey. I. 295.**The Old Malthouses**, Amersham. I. 11.**The Old Manor House**, Addington. II. 53-4.**The Old Manor House**, Hitcham. I. 205.**The Old Parsonage**, Marlow Urban. I. 252.**The Old Rectory**, Beaconsfield. I. 42.**The Old Rectory**, Edgecott, *see* Rectory Farm.**The Old Rectory**, Farnham Royal. I. 155.**The Old Rectory**, Great Hampden. I. 163.**The Old Rectory**, Hartwell. I. 191.**The Old Rectory**, Princes Risborough. I. 270-1.**The Old School House**, Whitechurch. II. 328.**The Old Tilehouse**, Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.**The Old Vicarage**, Padbury. II. 234.**The Old Workhouse**, Great Marlow. I. 169.**The Old Workhouse**, Wheeler End Common, West Wycombe. I. 320.**Oldcastle**, Sir John. II. 22.**Oldys**, Anna, wife of Thos., monument to, 1696. II. 300.**Oliffe**, Will. II. 324.**Olney**. II. 227-9, 34.**Olney**, arms. II. 317.**Olney**, John, knight, brass to, 1405, and Denise, his wife. II. 317.**Olney Park Farm**. II. 229.**Oneby**, arms. II. 116.**Oolite**, *see* under Building Material.**Orangery**, 17th-century, Langley Marish, Langley Park. I. 226.**Orchard Cottages**, Penn. I. 268.**Ordericus Vitalis**. II. 16.**Oriel windows:****16TH-CENTURY:**

Chenies. I. 90.

Dorney, Dorney Court. I. 129, 130.

Eton, Cloister Buildings. I. 148.

Whitechurch, The Old School House. II. 328.

[**Noke**], Eliz., brass to, 1658. II. 88.**Nonconformity**. II. 33.**Norbury Camp**, Little Horwood. II. 178.**Norman Conquest**. II. 14-16.**North Crawley**. II. 219-223.**North Marston**. II. 223-7.**Northall**, Edlesborough. II. 111.**Northampton**, Will. de Bohun, Earl of, arms. I. 54.**North Marston**. II. 22.**Norton**, Ann, wife of Will., floor slab to, 1671. II. 260.**Norton Disney**, Lincs., Sir Hen. Disney, 'lord' of, *see* Disney.**Norwich**, Ralph de, Chetwode Priory founded by, 1245. II. 19.**Notley Abbey**, Long Crendon. I. 244-6; II. 19.**Nottingham**, Heneage Finch, Earl of, *see* Finch.**Nucleated villages**. II. 2, 4.**Nunnery:**

Little Marlow, ruins. I. 231-2.

Wyrardisbury. I. 329.

Oriel windows: *cont'd.***16TH-CENTURY:** *cont'd.*

Wooburn. I. 324.

17th-century, Hartwell, Hartwell House. I. 189.

DATE UNCERTAIN:

Aylesbury. I. 37.

Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 58.

Long Crendon. I. 242.

Steeple Claydon, cottage. II. 274.

Ormonde:

Jas. Butler, 3rd Earl of, friary at Aylesbury founded by, 1386. I. 31; II. 20.

Jas., Butler, Earl of. I. 27.

Osborne, arms. II. 198.**Osborne**, Penelope, wife of Sir John, kt., monument to, 1695. II. 198.**Oswald**. II. 13.**Oswin, St.**, arms. I. 149.**Oswyth, St.** II. 12.**Other**, Walter, son of. II. 15.**Ouse**, River. II. 2, 72, 300.**Outbuildings:***see also* Barns and Sheds.**15TH-CENTURY:**

Great Marlow, 15th-century material. I. 169.

Wooburn. I. 324.

16TH-CENTURY:

Amersham. I. 9.

Aylesbury. I. 40.

Beaconsfield. I. 42.

Great Linford. II. 128.

Haddenham. I. 180.

Hardwick. II. 142.

High Wycombe. I. 199.

Stoke Poges. I. 290.

Towersey. I. 296.

Wexham. I. 322.

16TH or 17TH-CENTURY:

Amersham. I. 11.

Burnham. I. 79.

Great Brickhill. II. 121.

Great Missenden. I. 174-5.

Hambleton. I. 188.

Newton Longville. II. 217.

Stewkley. II. 279.

Winslow. II. 343.

Outbuildings: cont'd.**17TH-CENTURY:**

- Addington. II. 54.
 Amersham. I. 5.
 Aylesbury. I. 30, 36, 38, 39.
 Beaconsfield. I. 45, 47.
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.
 Bradwell Abbey. II. 70.
 Brill. I. 65.
 Burnham, Egypt. I. 78.
 Chesham. I. 98.
 Chicheley. II. 89.
 Clifton Reynes. II. 93.
 Denham, Denham Place. I. 121.
 Dinton, Upper Walldridge Farm. I. 126.
 Dorton. I. 134.
 Eton. I. 153.
 Great Marlow. I. 169.
 Great Missenden. I. 175.
 Haddenham. I. 181.
 Hambleden, Yewden Manor. I. 187.
 Haversham. II. 146.
 High Wycombe. I. 200.
 Langley Marish. I. 226.
 Lavendon. II. 164.
 Loughton. II. 183.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 187.
 Marlow Urban, Western House. I. 253.
 Newton Longville. II. 217.
 Quainton. II. 245, 248.
 Quarrendon. I. 273.
 Saunderton. I. 276.
 Sherington. II. 261.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 287.
 Stoke Poges, Ditton Park. I. 288.
 Stony Stratford East. II. 285.
 Thornborough. II. 297.
 Thornton. II. 299.
 Wendover. I. 312.
 Westbury, The Vicarage. II. 315.
 17th or 18th-century, Soulbury, Liscombe Park. II. 268.
 Mediæval, Long Crendon, The Mound. II. 244.
DATE UNCERTAIN:
 Amersham. I. 9, 10.
 Hambleden. I. 187.
 Quainton. II. 246.
 Wingrave. II. 339.
Ouzel, River. II. 2, 67.

Ovens:

- Bletchley, Well House. II. 67.
 Great Woolstone. II. 129.
 Newton Longville. II. 218.
 Swanbourne. II. 292, 293.
 Thornborough. II. 297.
 Whitchurch. II. 330.

Overmantels:

see also Fireplaces, Mantel-pieces, Chimney-pieces.

Overmantels: cont'd.**PLASTER:**

- 16th-century:
 Amersham. I. 5.
 Long Crendon. I. 243.
 17th-century:
 Cuddington. I. 113.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 248.
 Stone, 17th-century, Mentmore, Ledburn Manor House. II. 196.

WOODEN:

- 16th-century:
 Great Missenden, The Gables. I. 173.
 High Wycombe. I. 200.
 Quainton, The Rectory. II. 246.
 c. 1600, Ellesborough, Chequers Court. I. 141.
 17th-century:
 Amersham. I. 5, 13.
 Beaconsfield. I. 42.
 Boveney, Boveney Court. I. 61.
 Buckingham, Castle House. II. 76-7.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.
 Chesham. I. 94.
 Chetwode, The Manor House. II. 87.
 Creslow, The Manor House. II. 97.
 Datchet, Riding Court. I. 114-15.
 Denham, Denham Place. I. 120.
 Dinton. I. 126.
 Hartwell, Hartwell House. I. 189, 191.
 Hedgerley, Shell House, cornice of. I. 192.
 North Crawley, Crawley Grange. II. 223.
 Princes Risborough, Manor House. I. 270.
 Quainton, Doddershall House. II. 244, 245.
 Turweston, The Manor House. II. 302.
 c. 1700:
 Great Horwood, Manor Farm. II. 124.
 Marlow Urban, Western House. I. 253.
 Shenley Brook End. II. 254.
Date uncertain:
 Chalfont St. Peter. I. 86.
 Dorney, Dorney Court. I. 131.
 Stoke Poges, Manor House. I. 289.
17TH-CENTURY:
 Eton, Cloister Buildings. I. 140.
 Ellesborough, Chequers Court. I. 140.
 Hedgerley Dean. I. 193.
 Langley Marish, Church Library. I. 225.
 Little Missenden, The Manor House. I. 234.
 Newport Pagnell, The Vicarage. II. 210.

Oving. II. 229-31.**Oving stone,** *see under* Building Material.**Oxford:**

- Clerk of the Works for Cardinal Wolsey at, *see* Masect.
 Eustas.
 New College. II. 215.
 Rob. King, Bp. of. I. 325.
Oxford Road, Aylesbury. I. 31.

Packington:

- Dorothe, wife of Sir Thos., kt., *see* Tasburgh.
 Sir John, Royalist. I. 26.

Padbury. II. 231-5, 28, 34.**Padbury Mill, Padbury.** II. 235.**Page,** —, fellow of Eton, brass to. I. 145.**Paget,** Lord, daughter of, *see* Lee, Hon., wife of.**Paintings:**

see also Sectional Prefaces.

Paintings: cont'd.

- 13TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical:**
 Bledlow. I. 54.
 Chetwode. II. 86.
 Drayton Beauchamp. I. 137.
 Great Brickhill. II. 121.
 Haddenham. I. 178.
 Leckhampstead. II. 167.
 Little Horwood. II. 176.

(Combined Index of the Inventories of South and North Buckinghamshire.)

Paintings: cont'd.

- 13TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical: *cont'd.*
 Radnage. I. 275.
 Wingrave. II. 338.
- 14TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical:
 Brill. I. 64.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
 Little Hampden. I. 162.
 Little Kimble. I. 166.
 Padbury. II. 233.
- 14th or 15th-century, Great Missenden Parish Church.
 I. 172.
- c. 1400, Broughton Church. II. 71.
- 15TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical:
 Broughton. II. 71.
 Clifton Reynes. II. 92.
 Denham. I. 116.
 Eton. I. 143, 146.
 Grendon Underwood. II. 131.
 Hanslope. II. 136.
 Lathbury. II. 160-1.
 Lee. I. 229.
 Little Hampden. I. 162.
 Little Horwood. II. 176.
 North Crawley. II. 221.
 Whitechurch. II. 324.
 Winslow. II. 341.
- 15TH or 16TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical:
 Lee. I. 229.
 Swanbourne. II. 289.
- 16TH-CENTURY:
 Ecclesiastical:
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.
 Chicheley. II. 89.
 Clifton Reynes. II. 92.
 Fawley, responds of tower arch. I. 156.
 Foscott. II. 115.
 Ivinghoe. II. 157.
 Lathbury. II. 161.
 Little Kimble. I. 166.
 Little Marlow. I. 231.
 Marsworth. II. 194.
 Twyford. II. 305.
- Secular:
 Burnham Abbey, traces. I. 74.
 Stoke Poges, Manor House, armorial bearings.
 I. 289.
- 16TH or 17TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical:
 Hillesden. II. 150.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
- 17TH-CENTURY:
 Ecclesiastical:
 Bledlow. I. 54.
 Bradwell Abbey. II. 70.
 Buckingham. II. 71.
 Langley Marish. I. 225.
 Lathbury. II. 161.
 Ravenstone. II. 252.
 Saunderton. I. 273.
 Weston Turville, on canvas used for cupboard
 doors. I. 315.
- Secular:
 Denham, The Savoy. I. 118.
 Dorney, Dorney Court. I. 131.
 Hedgerley, church vestry. I. 192.
 Hulcott, Manor House. I. 212.
 Nash. II. 207.
- c. 1700:
 Great Horwood, Manor Farm. II. 124.
 Maids' Moreton Church. II. 186.
- 18th-century, Winslow, Winslow Hall. II. 342.
- DATE UNCERTAIN:
 Ecclesiastical:
 Bledlow. I. 54.

Paintings: cont'd.

- DATE UNCERTAIN: *cont'd.*
 Ecclesiastical: *cont'd.*
 Burnham. I. 71.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.
 Chearsley, traces. I. 87.
 Chesham. I. 94.
 Dorney, jamb of tower arch. I. 128.
 Edlesborough. II. 109.
 Edgcott. II. 106.
 Fleet Marston. I. 159.
 Great Hampden. I. 161.
 Hitcham, traces on chancel arch. I. 204.
 Horton. I. 207.
 Ickford, traces. I. 216.
 Iver. I. 221.
 Little Horwood. II. 176.
 Monks Risborough. I. 259.
 Newton Longville. II. 214.
 Oakley. I. 264.
 Oving. II. 230.
 Quainton. II. 242.
 Radnage. I. 275.
 Slapton. II. 265.
 Slough, modern restoration. I. 279.
 Soulbury. II. 268.
 Stewkley. II. 277.
 Stowe, traces. II. 287.
 Walton, traces. II. 308.
 Weston Underwood. II. 317.
 Whitechurch. II. 324.
 Wingrave. II. 338.
- Secular:
 Denham. I. 118, 120.
 Monks Risborough. I. 261.
- Pakynghon**, *see* Packington.
- Palaeolithic Age**. II. 6.
- Palmer**, crest and arms. I. 130, 131; II. 72.
- Palmer**:
 Eliz., d. of Ralph, of Little Chelsey, Midd., *see* Verney.
 Eliz., *see* Ingoldsby.
 Sir Jas. II. 32.
 Sir Jas., Gentleman Usher to Chas. I., and Chancellor
 of the Order of the Garter. I. 128.
 Jane, d. of Sir Jas., kt., monument, 1663. I. 128.
- Panelling**:
 15TH-CENTURY:
 Denham, Denham Place, Ante-Chapel. I. 120.
 Eton, Cloister Buildings. I. 150.
 Quainton, Duddershall House. II. 244.
- 15th or 16th-century, Denham, Denham Place, Chapel.
 I. 120.
- 16TH-CENTURY:
 Ecclesiastical:
 Burnham. I. 71.
 Great Horwood, incorporated in modern seating.
 II. 123.
 Wingrave. II. 338.
- Collegiate, Eton. I. 149.
- Secular:
 Beaconsfield. I. 42, 47.
 Brill, The Manor House. I. 65.
 Chilton. I. 105, 106.
 Dorney. I. 130, 131.
 Ellesborough, Chequers Court. I. 140.
 Eton Wick, Bell Farm. I. 154.
 Farnham Royal, The Old Rectory. I. 155.
 High Wycombe. I. 197, 198, 200.
 Langley Marish. I. 226, 227.
 Loughton, Manor House. II. 183.
 Lower Winchendon, Winchendon Priory. I. 247.
 Marlow Urban, The Ship Inn. I. 253.
 Mursley, Salden House Farm. II. 206.

Panelling: cont'd.**16TH-CENTURY: cont'd.****Secular: cont'd.**

Quainton. II. 244, 246.

Twyford, The Vicarage. II. 306.

16TH OR 17TH CENTURY, secular:

Amersham. I. 5, 12.

Ashendon, Pollicott Farm. I. 16.

Aylesbury. I. 35.

Calverton Manor House. II. 78.

Denham, The Savoy. I. 118.

Ellesborough, Chequers Court. I. 141.

Emberton. II. 113.

Haddenham, Church Farm House. I. 178.

Hambleton, Burrow Farm. I. 187.

Marsh Gibbon, The Manor House. II. 191.

Newton Longville, The Rectory. II. 215.

North Crawley, Crawley Grange. II. 223.

c. 1600, North Marston Church. II. 225.

17TH-CENTURY:**Ecclesiastical:**

Boarstall. I. 57.

Boveney. I. 60.

Burnham. I. 71.

Chalfont St. Giles. I. 81.

Chetwode. II. 86.

Chicheley. II. 89.

Dorton. I. 132.

Hillesden. II. 150.

Hitcham. I. 204.

Hoggeston, umbrella stand. II. 152.

Little Linford. II. 179.

Loughton, loose. II. 182.

Moulsoe. II. 203.

Olney, used as covers to gas meters, etc., from chests. II. 228.

Ravenstone. II. 252.

Soulbury, Liscombe Park Chapel. II. 268.

Stoke Goldington. II. 281.

Taplow, from pews. I. 294.

Willen. II. 331.

Wyrardisbury. I. 328.

Collegiate, Eton. I. 149, 150.

Secular:

Amersham. I. 3, 4, 5, 10, 13.

Addington, The Old Manor House. II. 54.

Ashley Green. I. 17.

Aston Clinton, Dundridge Farm. I. 21.

Astwood. II. 58.

Aylesbury. I. 29, 32, 35, 36.

Barton Hartshorn, The Manor. II. 60.

Beachampton Hall Farm. II. 62.

Beaconsfield. I. 42, 43, 44, 45, 47.

Bierton with Broughton. I. 51.

Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 58.

Boveney, Boveney Court. I. 61.

Bradenham, Bradenham House. I. 62.

Brill. I. 64, 65.

Buckingham. II. 76.

Burnham. I. 78.

Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82, 83.

Chalfont St. Peter. I. 85.

Chesham. I. 97, 98, 100.

Chetwode, The Manor House. II. 87.

Chilton. I. 103, 106.

Creslow, The Manor House. II. 96.

Cuddington. I. 112, 113.

Datchet, Riding Court. I. 114.

Denham. I. 118, 120, 121.

Dinton. I. 126.

Dorney, Dorney Court. I. 130, 131, 133, 134.

Ellesborough, Chequers Court. I. 139, 140.

Eton. I. 152.

Fingest, Fining Farm. I. 158.

Panelling: cont'd.**17TH-CENTURY: cont'd.****Secular: cont'd.**

Gayhurst. II. 117.

Great Brickhill, fragments. II. 121.

Great Missenden. I. 173, 174.

Grendon Underwood, Rookery Farm. II. 132.

Hambleton. I. 186.

Hartwell. I. 189, 191.

Hedgerley Dean. I. 193.

High Wycombe. I. 199, 200, 202.

Hoggeston, The Manor House. II. 153.

Horton. I. 208.

Ibstone. I. 213.

Ickford, Manor Farm. I. 217.

Iver, Parsonage Farm. I. 222.

Lillingstone Dayrell, The Old Tile House. II. 170.

Lillingstone Lovell, Lillingstone Hall. II. 172.

Little Marlow. I. 232.

Little Missenden. I. 235.

Long Crendon. I. 240, 243.

Lower Winchendon. I. 247, 248.

Marlow Urban. I. 252.

Medmenham, Bockmer. I. 256.

Middle Claydon, Claydon House. II. 199.

North Crawley, Crawley Grange. II. 223.

Penn. I. 269.

Princes Risborough, The Manor House. I. 270.

Quainton. II. 244, 248.

Radcliffe, The Manor House. II. 250.

Sherington, The Rectory. II. 261.

Slough. I. 280.

Soulbury, Hill Farm. II. 270.

Steeple Claydon School. II. 273.

Stokenchurch. I. 286.

Stone. I. 293.

Swanbourne, Charlton Hill Farm. II. 291.

Thornborough. II. 297.

Turweston, The Manor House. II. 302.

Wendover. I. 307, 308, 310.

Whitchurch. II. 326, 329.

Woodham. II. 346.

Worminghall, Wood Farm. I. 326.

Wyrardisbury. I. 328.

c. 1700:

Aylesbury. I. 34.

Fawley Parish Church. I. 156.

Great Horwood Manor Farm. II. 124.

Great Linford. II. 128.

Great Woolstone. II. 129.

High Wycombe, The Priory. I. 198.

Horton. I. 207, 208.

Ivinghoe. II. 158.

Marlow Urban, Western House. I. 253.

Middle Claydon, Claydon House. II. 199.

Quainton, The Rectory. II. 245, 246.

Radcliffe, The Manor House. II. 250.

Wavendon, The Manor House. II. 312.

1700, Winslow, Hall. II. 342.

DATE UNCERTAIN:

Denham, Denham Place. I. 120.

Dorney, Dorney Court. I. 130.

Ivinghoe Church. II. 157.

Thornborough, The Manor Farm. II. 296.

Pankridge Farm, Bledlow Ridge, Bledlow. I. 56.**Pargetting**, Haddenham. I. 181.**Park Farm House**, Weston Underwood. II. 318.**Park Farm**, Wing. II. 335.**Park Wood**, Bradenham. I. 62.**Parke**, Hugh, M.A., S.T.B., rector of Loughton, brass of, 16th-century. II. 182.**Parlaunt Park Farm**, Langley Marish. I. 225-6.**Parson's Fee**, Aylesbury. I. 33.

- Parsonage Farm**, Iver. I. 221-2.
Parsonage Farm, Penn. I. 268.
Parsons, Sir John. II. 32.
Particular Baptist Chapel, Winslow. II. 341.
Parvises:
 Chesham. I. 93.
 High Wycombe. I. 196.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 207, 208.
Passelewe, family. II. 18.
Pasture Farm, Boarstall. I. 59.
Patcham, Sussex, Hen. Shelley of, *see* Shelley.
Pate, Susan, d. of Rich., of Gloucester, *see* Lovett.
Patens, *see under* Plate.
Paul, St.:
 Carving. II. 92, 209.
 Glass. I. 178; II. 149, 317.
 Painting. I. 64, 162.
Pavement:
 Black and white marble, 17th-century, Lathbury, church. II. 160, 161.
 Blue and white, Mursley, Mursley Grange. II. 205.
Payn, Alice, wife of Thos., brass of, 1427. II. 145.
Payne, arms. II. 305.
Payne, Anne, monument to, 1624, and Margaret, her daughter, 1641. II. 305.
Paynel, Faulk, Pickford or Newport Pagnell Priory founded by, before 1154. II. 20.
Paynell, arms. II. 92.
Paxton, Peeter, headstone to, 1673. II. 59.
Peasants' Revolt, 1381. II. 20-1.
Peckham, arms. I. 115, 116.
Peckham:
 Amphillis, d. of Sir Edw., brass of, 1445. I. 115.
 Sir Edm., knight, tomb, 1564, and wife, 1570. I. 116.
 Sir Rob., Privy Councillor to Queen Mary, tablet to, 1569. I. 116.
Pednornmead End, Chesham. I. 96.
Pekham, *see* Peckham.
Pelham, Dame Dorothy, *see* Dormer.
Pen, *see* Penn.
Penda. II. 12.
Penington:
 Isaac. II. 25, 33.
 Isaac, burial place, 1679. I. 82.
 Mary, burial place, 1682. I. 82.
Peniston, Hester, d. of Sir Thomas, floor slab to, 1617. II. 287.
Penn. I. 266-9, 92; II. 32, 33.
Penn, arms. I. 267.
Penn:
 Eliz., *see* Style.
 Gulielma Maria, burial place, 1689. I. 82.
 John, brass of, 1597, Ursula his wife, and six sons. I. 267.
 John, brass of, 1641, Sarah his wife, sons and daughters. I. 267.
 Sarah, wife of John, *see* Style.
 Springett, burial place, 1689. I. 82.
 Will. II. 33.
 Will., brass of, 1638, Martha his wife, 1635, and son and daughters. I. 267.
 Will., tablet to, 1693. I. 267.
 Will., burial place, 1718. I. 82.
Penne, John de la, brass of, 1537, and Eliz. his wife, 1521. I. 2.
Pennsylvania, Will. Penn. founder of. I. 82.
Pentlands Farm, Egypt, Burnham. I. 78.
Penyston, arms. II. 287.
Penyston, Martha, wife of Sir Thos., baronet, monument to, 1619. II. 287.
Pepps:
 Eliz., d. of Sam., rector of Clifton Reynes, floor slab to, 1680. II. 92.
 Peter, son of Sam., M.A., fellow of Emanuel College, floor slab to, 1684. II. 92.
Peter, St.:
 Carved figure. II. 92, 209.
 Glass. I. 247; II. 86, 149, 317.
 Image. I. 89.
 Painting. I. 64, 162.
Peter of Weston, bellfounder. II. 294.
Petsoe Manor. II. 235.
Petty:
 Ann, *see* O'Kelley.
 Edm., floor slab, 1661. I. 196.
Petty's Farm, Ludgershall. I. 251.
Petworth, Dr. Thos. Barker, rector of, *see* Barker.
Peverel:
 Will., lands granted to, by William the Conqueror. II. 15.
 Will., commandery of Knights Hospitallers at Hogshaw founded by. II. 20.
Peyton, arms. II. 345.
Peyton, Eliz., d. of Sir John, of Dodington, Ely, *see* Chester.
Phelip, arms. I. 89.
Phelip, Anne, widow of Sir Dav., kt., brass of, 1510. I. 89.
Philips:
 Thos., floor slab to, 1686. I. 325.
 Thos., floor slab to. I. 325.
Phillips, arms. I. 216.
Phillips, Thos., tablet to, 1704, and Mary his wife, 1681. I. 216.
Pigeon-house, 16th-century, Monks Risborough. I. 259.
Piggott, Sir Rich., of Doddershall, monument to, 1685, and Ann his wife, 1686, and members of family. II. 242.
Pighley, Northants, Thos. Isham of, *see* Isham.
Pigot, arms. II. 243, 244, 245.
Pigot, of Colwick, Waddesdon, arms. I. 303.
Pigot:
 Mat., monument, 1598. II. 61.
 Rob., and Mary his wife, brass of, c. 1555. I. 100, 303.
Pigott, arms. II. 108, 160, 242, 320.
Pigott:
 Alice, d. of Edm., of Loughton, *see* Chandflower.
 Lady Ann, church plate given by to Quainton. II. 242.
 Frances, d. of John and Winefred, *see* Brugis.
 Lettice, wife of Thos., monument erected by, 1701. II. 268.
 Luce, d. of Thos., *see* Lee.
 Thos., 'Sergeant at the Law', tomb, 1519, and Agnes and Elizabeth, his wives. II. 320-1.
 Valentine, house at Loughton, remodelled by, c. 1580. II. 183.
 Winefred, inscription to, 1592. II. 108.
Pile dwellings, Hedsor. II. 8, 194.
Pilkerton, Martha, wife of Edw., gravestone to, 1689. II. 130.
Pindon Manor, Hanslope. II. 139.
Pineham, Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 348.
Pinfold, arms. II. 308.
Pinfold, Sir Thos., kt., LL.D., king's advocate, etc., monument to, Eliz., his wife, and Eliz., his mother. II. 308.
Pinner Green, Chesham. I. 100.
Pippin, Ephraim, rector of Lavendon, monument to, 1670. II. 163.
Piscinae:
see also Sectional Prefaces.
 11th or 12th-century, Lavendon, capital of pillar. II. 163.
12TH-CENTURY:
 Addington. II. 53.
 Hanslope (reused material). II. 136.
 Little Marlow. I. 231.
 Slough. I. 279-80.
 Towersey. I. 295.

Piscinae: cont'd.

c. 1200, Upper Winchendon. I. 300.

13TH-CENTURY:

Ashendon. I. 15.
 Aylesbury. I. 27.
 Bledlow. I. 54.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.
 Dinton. I. 125.
 Dunton. II. 102.
 East Claydon. II. 103.
 Farnham Royal. I. 154-5.
 Great Hampden. I. 161.
 Haddenham. I. 178.
 Hanslope. II. 136.
 Haversham. II. 145.
 Horsenden. I. 205-6.
 Ickford. I. 216.
 Iver. I. 221.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
 Little Brickhill. II. 175.
 Little Kimble. I. 166.
 Newton Longville. II. 214.
 Padbury. II. 233.
 Princes Risborough. I. 270.
 Radnage. I. 275.
 Sherington. II. 260.
 Stewkley. II. 277.
 Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
 Stoke Poges. I. 288.
 Stone. I. 292.
 Swanbourne. II. 289.
 Turweston. II. 301.
 Wendover. I. 306.
 Weston Turville. I. 315.
 Whaddon. II. 321.
 Worminghall. I. 325.
 Wyrardisbury. I. 328.

13th or 14th-century, Aylesbury. I. 27.

14TH-CENTURY:

Adstock. II. 55.
 Amersham. I. 3.
 Ashendon. I. 15.
 Aston Clinton. I. 20.
 Astwood. II. 58.
 Aylesbury. I. 27.
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.
 Bletchley. II. 65.
 Bradwell. II. 69.
 Bradwell Abbey. II. 70.
 Burnham. I. 71.
 Castle Thorpe. II. 80.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.
 Chearsley. I. 87.
 Chesham. I. 94.
 Cholesbury. I. 108.
 Clifton Reynes. II. 93.
 Cuddington. I. 111.
 Dorney. I. 128.
 Dorton. I. 132.
 East Claydon. II. 103.
 Emberton. II. 113.
 Fleet Marston. I. 159.
 Grandborough. II. 119.
 Great Hampden. I. 161.
 Great Horwood. II. 123.
 Great Missenden. I. 172.
 Grendon Underwood. II. 131.
 Grove. II. 133.
 Haddenham. I. 178.
 Hambleton. I. 186.
 Hanslope. II. 136.
 Haversham. II. 145.
 Hitcham. I. 204.

Piscinae: cont'd.**14TH-CENTURY: cont'd.**

Hoggeston. II. 152.
 Hughenden. I. 210.
 Hulcott. I. 212.
 Ilmer. I. 219.
 Ivinghoe. II. 157.
 Langley Marish. I. 225.
 Lathbury. II. 161.
 Lee. I. 229.
 Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.
 Little Brickhill. II. 175.
 Little Horwood. II. 176.
 Little Kimble. I. 166.
 Little Woolstone. II. 180.
 Ludgershall. I. 250.
 Marsworth. II. 194-5.
 Milton Keynes. II. 201.
 Moulsoe. II. 203.
 Mursley. II. 204.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 209.
 Newton Longville. II. 214.
 North Crawley. II. 221.
 North Marston. II. 225.
 Oakley. I. 264.
 Olney. II. 238.
 Oving. II. 230.
 Padbury. II. 233.
 Quainton. II. 242.
 Ravenstone. II. 252.
 Saunderton. I. 276.
 Shenley Church End. II. 257.
 Sherington. II. 260-1.
 Simpson. II. 263.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 281.
 Stoke Hammond. II. 283.
 Stokenchurch. I. 284.
 Stowe. II. 287.
 Turville. I. 298.
 Twyford. II. 305.
 Waddesdon. I. 304.
 Walton. II. 308-9.
 Wendover. I. 306.
 Weston Turville. I. 315.
 Weston Underwood. II. 317.
 Whaddon. II. 321.
 Wing. II. 335.
 Winslow. II. 341.
 Wooburn. I. 323.
 Worminghall. I. 325.
 Wotton Underwood. I. 327.

14TH or 15TH CENTURY:

Grandborough. II. 118.
 Quainton. II. 242.
 Steeple Claydon. II. 272.
 Westbury. II. 315.

15TH-CENTURY:

Amersham, modern copy. I. 3.
 Aston Abbots. II. 56.
 Beachampton. II. 61.
 Beaconsfield. I. 40, 41.
 Bow Brickhill. II. 67.
 Brill. I. 64.
 Buckingham. II. 72.
 Buckland. I. 68.
 Chenies. I. 90.
 Cublington. II. 99.
 Drayton Beauchamp. I. 137.
 Edlesborough. II. 109.
 Ellesborough. I. 138.
 Foscott. II. 115.
 Great Brickhill. II. 121.
 Great Horwood. II. 123.
 Grendon Underwood. II. 131.

Piscinae: cont'd.**15TH-CENTURY: cont'd.**

- Hardmead. II. 140.
 Hardwick. II. 142.
 Hillesden. II. 150.
 Horton. I. 207.
 Iver. I. 221.
 Lavendon. II. 163.
 Little Linford. II. 179.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 247.
 Ludgershall. I. 250.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
 Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.
 Medmenham. I. 255.
 Mentmore. II. 196.
 North Marston. II. 225.
 Pitstone. II. 238.
 Preston Bissett. II. 239.
 Shabbington. I. 278.
 Soulbury. II. 268.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 281.
 Stoke Poges. I. 288.
 Swanbourne. II. 289.
 Tingewick. II. 300.
 Waddesdon. I. 304.
 Wendover, Bosworth House. I. 307.
 Westbury. II. 315.
 Wing. II. 335.
 Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 345.
 16th-century, Linslade. II. 173.

DATE UNCERTAIN:

- Bledlow. I. 54.
 Burnham. I. 71.
 Clifton Reynes. II. 93.
 Cold Brayfield, church. II. 94.
 Great Missenden, basin. I. 172.
 Hitcham. I. 204.
 Lavendon. II. 163.
 Little Hampden. I. 162.
 Soulbury, Chelmscott Manor House. II. 269.
 Stantonbury. II. 271.
 Turweston, recess, no basin. II. 301.
 Whitchurch. II. 324.

Pitch Green, Bledlow. I. 56.

Pitchcott. II. 235-6.

Pitman, John, tombstone, 1685. II. 315.

Pitstone. II. 236-8, 34.

Pitt, Thos., slab to, 1667, Agnes his wife, 1650, and children. I. 207.

Place Farm, Wyrardisbury. I. 328-329.

Plaster Work, ornamental:

- Aylesbury. I. 32.
 Burnham. I. 76.
 Creslow, The Manor House. II. 96.
 Dorton, Dorton House, cartouche above fireplace. I. 133-134.
 Grandborough. II. 120.
 Haddenham. I. 180.
 Hoggston, The Manor House. II. 153.
 Langley Marish Parish Church. I. 225.
 Towersey. I. 296.
 West Wycombe, Laurel Cottage, interior. I. 320.

Plate, Church:

see also Sectional Prefaces.

ALMS DISHES, post-Reformation:

- Hitcham. I. 204.
 Irvinghoe. II. 157.
 Bowl, post-Reformation, Chalfont St. Peter. I. 84.
 Cover Paten, date uncertain, Burnham. I. 71. *See also* Patens, *below*.

CUPS:

- of Elizabethan pattern, with modern bowl, stem possibly original, Aston Clinton. I. 20.
 Elizabethan, Great Kimble. I. 165.

Plate, Church: cont'd.**CUPS: cont'd.****1562:**

- Aston Abbots. II. 56.
 Little Horwood. II. 176.
 1565, Turville. I. 298.

1568:

- Dorton. I. 132.
 Linslade. II. 173.
 Wingrave. II. 338.

1569:

- Adstock. II. 55.
 Akeley. II. 55.
 Bledlow. I. 54.
 Brill. I. 64.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.
 Chearsley. I. 87.
 Chilton. I. 105.
 Datchet. I. 114.
 Dinton. I. 125.
 Dorney. I. 128.
 Drayton Parslow. II. 100.
 East Claydon. II. 103.
 Edgcott. II. 106.
 Ellesborough. I. 138.
 Farnham Royal. I. 155.
 Grandborough. II. 119.
 Great Woolstone. II. 129.
 Grendon Underwood. II. 131.
 Halton. I. 184.
 Haversham. II. 145.
 Hoggston. II. 152.
 Ilmer. I. 219.
 Lavendon. II. 163.
 Leckhampstead. II. 167.
 Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.
 Little Marlow. I. 231.
 Little Woolstone. II. 180.
 North Marston. II. 225.
 Oving. II. 230.
 Pitchcott. II. 236.
 Quainton. II. 242.
 Steeple Claydon. II. 272.
 Twyford. II. 305.
 Wendover. I. 306.
 Whitchurch. II. 324.
 Wing. II. 335.

1570:

- Astwood. II. 58.
 Barton Hartshorn. II. 59.
 Mentmore. II. 196.
 Tyringham with Filgrave. II. 307.

c. 1570, Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.

1570 or 1574, Towersey. I. 295.

1571, Shalstone. II. 253.

1573, Padbury. II. 233.

1574, Stokenchurch. I. 284.

1577:

- Cholesbury. I. 108.
 Radnage. I. 275.
 1589, Wotton Underwood. I. 327.
 1592, Westbury. II. 315.
 1597, Penn. I. 267.

16th-century:

- Buckland. I. 68.
 Cold Brayfield. II. 94.
 Stoke Hammond. II. 283.
 Winslow. II. 341.

after 1600:

- Aston Sandford. I. 22.
 Bledlow. I. 54.
 Bow Brickhill. II. 67.
 Brill. I. 64.
 Chalfont St. Peter. I. 84.
 Clifton Reynes. II. 93.

Plate, Church: cont'd.**CUPS: cont'd.****after 1600: cont'd.**

- Cublington. II. 99.
 - Denham. I. 116.
 - Dorney. I. 128.
 - Edlesborough. II. 109.
 - Emberton. II. 113.
 - Fingest. I. 157.
 - Foscott. II. 115.
 - Great Linford. II. 127.
 - Hambleton. I. 186.
 - Hanslope. II. 136.
 - Hardmead. II. 140.
 - Hedgerley. I. 192.
 - High Wycombe. I. 196.
 - Hitcham. I. 204.
 - Horsenden. I. 206.
 - Horton. I. 207.
 - Ibstone. I. 213.
 - Ickford. I. 216.
 - Lathbury. II. 161.
 - Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
 - Little Linford. II. 179.
 - Little Missenden. I. 234.
 - Loughton. II. 182.
 - Marlow Urban. I. 252.
 - Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.
 - Medmenham. I. 255.
 - Middle Claydon (kept at Winslow). II. 198.
 - Newton Longville. II. 214.
 - North Crawley. II. 221.
 - Ravenstone. II. 252.
 - Saunderton. I. 276.
 - Shabbington. I. 278.
 - Slapton. II. 265.
 - Slough. I. 280.
 - Soulbury. II. 268.
 - Stewkley. II. 277.
 - Tattenhoe. II. 294.
 - Thornton. II. 299.
 - Turweston. II. 301.
 - Weston Turville. I. 315.
 - Weston Underwood. II. 317.
 - Whitchurch. II. 324.
 - Willen. II. 331.
 - Wing. II. 335.
 - Worminghall. I. 325.
 - Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 347.
 - Wyrardisbury. I. 328.
- Cup, cover, Elizabethan, Newton Longville. II. 214.
- Dish, standing, post-Reformation, Soulbury. II. 268.
- Dutch spoon, 17th-century, Farnham Royal. I. 155.

FLAGONS, after 1600:

- Bradwell. II. 69.
- Cublington. II. 99.
- Drayton Beauchamp. I. 137.
- Emberton. II. 113.
- Grove. II. 133.
- Hoggeston. II. 152.
- Lathbury. II. 161.
- Little Missenden. I. 234.
- Marsworth. II. 195.
- Newport Pagnell. II. 209.
- Newton Blossomville. II. 212.
- Newton Longville. II. 214.
- Princes Risborough. I. 270.
- Quinton. II. 242.
- Slapton. II. 265.
- Soulbury. II. 268.
- Weston Turville. I. 315.
- Whitchurch. II. 324.
- Willen. II. 331.
- Wing. II. 335.

Plate, Church: cont'd.

- Knife (silver handle), after 1600, Lathbury. II. 161.
- Knife and fork, after 1600, Astwood. II. 58.

PATENS AND COVER-PATENS:

- 14th-century, Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.
- 15th-century, Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 347.
- 1568, Dorton. I. 132.

1569:

- Adstock. II. 55.
- Akeley. II. 55.
- Brill. I. 64.
- Datchet. I. 114.
- Dinton. I. 125.
- Drayton Parslow. II. 100.
- East Claydon. II. 103.
- Edgecott. II. 106.
- Ellesborough. I. 138.
- Farnham Royal. I. 155.
- Halton. I. 184.
- Hoggeston. II. 152.
- Ilmer. I. 219.
- Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.
- Little Horwood. II. 176.
- North Marston. II. 225.
- Oving. II. 230.
- Pitchcott. II. 236.
- Quinton. II. 242.
- Steeple Claydon. II. 272.
- Wing. II. 335.
- Winslow. II. 341.

1570:

- Great Kimble. I. 165.
- Grendon Underwood. II. 131.
- Mentmore. II. 196.
- Stoke Mandeville, new parish church. I. 282.

1571, Wendover. I.**1573, Padbury. II. 233.****1574, Stokenchurch. I. 284.****1577, Radnage. I. 275.****1589, Wotton Underwood. I. 327.****1592, Westbury. II. 315.****1597, Penn. I. 267.****after 1600:**

- Aston Abbots. II. 56.
- Aston Sandford. I. 22.
- Bledlow. I. 54.
- Bletchley. II. 65.
- Boarstall. I. 57.
- Bow Brickhill. II. 67.
- Bradwell. II. 69.
- Brill. I. 64.
- Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.
- Chalfont St. Peter. I. 84.
- Clifton Reynes. II. 93.
- Cublington. II. 99.
- Dorney. I. 128.
- Edlesborough. II. 109.
- Emberton. II. 113.
- Foscott. II. 115.
- Great Horwood. II. 124.
- Great Linford. II. 127.
- Hambleton. I. 186.
- Hardmead. II. 140.
- Haversham. II. 145.
- Hedgerley. I. 192.
- High Wycombe. I. 196.
- Hitcham. I. 204.
- Hoggeston. II. 152.
- Horton. I. 207.
- Ickford. I. 216.
- Lathbury. II. 161.
- Lavendon. II. 163.
- Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
- Little Missenden. I. 234.

Plate, Church: *cont'd.***PATENS AND COVER-PATENS:** *cont'd.*after 1600: *cont'd.*

- Loughton. II. 182.
 Marlow Urban. I. 252.
 Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.
 Medmenham. I. 255.
 Middle Claydon. II. 198.
 Newport Pagnell. II. 209.
 Newton Longville. II. 214.
 North Crawley. II. 221.
 Oakley. I. 264.
 Pitstone. II. 238.
 Quainton. II. 242.
 Ravenstone. II. 252.
 Saunderton. I. 276.
 Shabbington. I. 278.
 Soulbury. II. 268.
 Stoke Goldington. II. 281.
 Stoke Hammond. II. 283.
 Stokenchurch. I. 284.
 Swanbourne. II. 289.
 Tattenhoe. II. 294.
 Thornton. II. 299.
 Turville. I. 298.
 Weston Turville. I. 315.
 Weston Underwood. II. 317.
 Whaddon. II. 321.
 Whitchurch. II. 324.
 Willen. II. 331.
 Wing. II. 335.
 Wingrave. II. 338.
 Winslow. II. 341.
 Worminghall. I. 325.
 Wyrardisbury. I. 328.
 Chenies, 1635 (? 1576). I. 90.
 Date uncertain:
 Burnham. I. 71.
 Little Linford. II. 179.
PEWTER, after 1600:
 Drayton Beauchamp. I. 137.
 Stony Stratford East. II. 284.
Plates, after 1600, Wing. II. 335.
SALVERS:
 after 1600:
 Great Brickhill. II. 121.
 Ivinghoe. II. 157.
 Marsworth. II. 195.
 Whitchurch. II. 324.
 Willen. II. 331.
 Secular tasting dish, after 1600, Oakley. I. 264.
 Spoons, after 1600, Winslow. II. 341.

Plateau camps, *see under* Earthworks.**de la Plaunche**, Eliz., d. of Will., of Haversham, *see* Clinton.**Playstow**, Hen., floor slab to, 1674-5. I. 306.**'Plessi'**, Joan, brass of, c. 1350. II. 242.**Plomer's Green**, Lane End, West Wycombe. I. 321.**Plough Farm**, Chetwode. II. 86.**Pocock**, Rich., floor slab to, 1695. II. 341.**Pollicott Farm**, Ashendon. I. 15-16.**Pondclose House**, Lillingstone Dayrell, *see* The Rectory.**Poor-boxes**:

- 16th-century, North Marston. II. 225.
 16th or 17th-century, Slough. I. 280.

17TH-CENTURY:

- Bletchley. II. 65.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.
 Stoke Hammond. II. 283.
 Moulsoe. II. 203.
 Whitchurch. II. 324.

Poor man's boxes. II. 23, 182.**Popham**, arms. I. 161.**Poplar Farm**, Bow Brickhill. II. 67.**Poplar Farm**, Great Kimble. I. 166.**Porches**:

- Shell, Marlow Urban, Western House. I. 253.

TIMBER:

- 14th-century, Stoke Poges Church. I. 288.
 14th-century, Upper Winchendon Church. I. 300.
 15th-century:
 Little Missenden Church, arch. I. 238.
 Weston Turville. I. 315.
 15th or 16th-century, Stoke Mandeville, Old Parish Church. I. 281.
 16th-century:
 Walton Church. II. 308.
 Wyrardisbury, Place Farm. I. 328.
 17th-century, Buckingham, The Mitre Inn. II. 74.
 Stokenchurch. I. 285.

TWO-STOREYED:

- 14th-century:
 Great Linford Church. II. 127.
 Sherington Church. II. 260.
 15th-century:
 Chilton Church. I. 103, 104.
 Eton, ante-chapel. I. 145.
 Little Hampden Church. I. 162.
 Slough, Upton Court. I. 280.
 16th-century:
 Amersham, Raans Farm. I. 13.
 Aylesbury, Walton Grange. I. 40.
 Chicheley Church. II. 88.
 Ludgershall Church. I. 249, 250.
 Thornborough, The Manor Farm. II. 296.
 17th-century:
 Brill. I. 66.
 Calverton, Manor House. II. 78.
 Hambleden, The Manor House. I. 186.
 Langley Marish, almshouses. I. 226.
 Quainton, Doddershall House. II. 243.
 Taplow. I. 294.
 1700, Warrington Farmhouse. II. 309.

THREE-STOREYED:

- 16th-century:
 Gayhurst. II. 116, 117.
 North Crawley, Crawley Grange. II. 222.
 17th-century:
 Marlow Urban. I. 254.
 Medmenham Abbey. I. 255.
 Waggon, of stone, Long Crendon. I. 244.

Portland stone, *see under* Building Material.**Poslingford**, Suff., Thos. of, Golding, *see* Golding.**The Post Office**, Radclive. II. 251.**The Post Office**, Westbury. II. 316.**Pottery**:

- see also under* Roman Remains and Samian.
 Celtic, Aston Clinton. II. 8.

MEDIAEVAL:

- Tattenhoe. II. 294.
 Thornborough. II. 298.

Pottman, Mrs. Mary, slab to, 1656. I. 225.**Poundon**. II. 238.**Poynetts**, Hambleden. I. 188.**Prehistoric remains**:

- Ashley Green. I. 16.
 Burnham. I. 69.
 Cholesbury. I. 106.
 Clifton Reynes. II. 7, 90.
 Gerrards Cross. I. 160.
 Great Kimble. I. 164.
 Halton. I. 184.
 Hitcham. II. 7.
 Medmenham. I. 256-7.

Prehistoric remains: *cont'd.*

West Wycombe. I. 318.

Premonstratensian Canons, house of, at Lavendon. II. 19.**Presbytery**, Eton Church. I. 143-4.**Preston**, Eleanor, d. of Hugh, *see* Brudenell.**Preston Bissett**. II. 238-40.**Preston Denary**, Northampts., Charles Edmonds of, *see* Edmonds.**Prestwood**, Great Missenden. I. 173.**Price:**

Fras., vicar of Worminghall, floor slab to, 1701, and Jane, his wife, 1662. I. 325.

Eliz., floor slab to, 1694. I. 325.

Prichard:

—, floor slab, 17th-century. II. 127.

Sir Will., knight, monument to, 1704, and Sarah, his wife, 1708, and their son William, 1685. II. 127.

The Primroses, Aylesbury. I. 31.**Princes Risborough**. I. 269-73; II. 3, 4, 7, 15.**Priory**, Hedsor, remains. I. 194.**The Priory**, High Wycombe. I. 198.**The Priory**, Marsh Gibbon. II. 192-3.**The Priory**, Whitchurch. II. 326.**Proby**, arms. I. 13.**Proby**, Sir Heneage, kt., Lord of the Manor of Raans, floor slab to, 1662, and to Helen, his wife, 1678. I. 3.**Pruet**, Lord, inscription to daughters of, c. 1700, and arms. II. 186.**Pryce**, *see* Price.**Pudding stone**, *see under* Building Material.**Pulpits:***see also* Sectional Prefaces.**14TH-CENTURY:**

Marsworth, stone base. II. 195.

Upper Winchendon. I. 300.

15TH-CENTURY:

Bow Brickhill. II. 67.

Chilton, arched opening, possibly former pulpit. I. 104.

Ibstone. I. 213.

15TH or 16TH-CENTURY:

Denham, Denham Place Chapel. I. 120.

Marsworth, rail. II. 195.

16th-century, Great Hampden, panel. I. 161.

17TH-CENTURY:

Boarstall. I. 57.

Boveney. I. 60.

Cheddington. II. 83.

Chesham Bois. I. 102.

Dinton. I. 125.

Pulpits: *cont'd.***17TH-CENTURY:** *cont'd.*

Dorney. I. 128.

Dorton. I. 132.

Edlesborough. II. 109.

Foscott. II. 115-6.

Grendon Underwood. II. 131.

Hitcham. I. 204.

Ickford. I. 216.

Iver. I. 221.

Ivinghoe. II. 157.

Langley Marish. I. 225.

Lavendon. II. 163.

Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.

Little Horwood. II. 176.

Little Kimble. I. 167.

Lower Winchendon. I. 247.

Middle Claydon. II. 198.

Mursley. II. 204.

Newton Blossomville. II. 212.

Pitstone. II. 238.

Princes Risborough. I. 270.

Radnage. I. 275.

Ravenstone. II. 252.

Shabbington. I. 278.

Shenley Church End. II. 257.

Stantonbury. II. 271.

Steeple Claydon. II. 272.

Towersey. I. 295.

Twyford. II. 305.

Wavendon. II. 312.

Weston Turville. I. 315.

Willen. II. 331.

Wing. II. 335.

Winslow. II. 341.

Wyrardisbury. I. 328.

incorporating 17th-century panels, Medmenham. I. 255.
c. 1700:

Ashendon. I. 15.

Fawley. I. 156.

18th-century, Stowe, chapel. II. 288.

Date uncertain, Whitchurch. II. 324.

Pulpit Hill, Great Kimble. I. 164.**Purefoy**, G., of Wadley. II. 253.**'Purret'**, Bridget, d. of Rich., *see* Hartawe.**Putnam Place**, Penn. I. 267-8.**Pygott**, *see* Pigot.**Pyke**, John, brass of, 15th-century. I. 115.**Pyxe**, Eliz., d. of Will., brass to, 1617. II. 308.**Quainton**. II. 240-8, 3.**Quakers:**

Meeting houses:

Chalfont St. Giles, Jordans. I. 82.

Weston Turville, house said to have been. I. 316.

Secret meeting place, Woodside Farm, Amersham. I. 13-14.

Quarrendon. I. 273, 189; II. 12, 22, 27.**Quash Farm**, Towersey. I. 297.**Queen Anne's Hospital**, Newport Pagnell. II. 210.**'Queen's Temple'**, Stowe Park. II. 286.**Quern**, mediæval, Hillesden. II. 151.**Raans Chapel**, Amersham Parish Church. I. 1.**Raans Farm**, Amersham. I. 12-13.**Raans**, lord of the manor of, *see* Proby, Sir Heneage.**Rab's Meadow**, Lee. I. 230.**Radcliffe**, Kath., d. of Anthony, tablet to, 1660. I. 81.**Radcliffe**. II. 249-51.**Radnage**. I. 274-5.**Railings**, wrought iron, *see under* Ironwork.**Rainwater heads and pipes:***see also* Sectional Preface. II.

15th-century, North Marston Church. II. 225.

16th-century, North Marston Church. II. 225.

Rainwater heads and pipes: cont'd.**17TH-CENTURY:**

- Ashendon Parish Church. I. 15.
- Brill, The Manor House. I. 64.
- Chesham, Great Hundridge Farm. I. 96, 97.
- Dorney, Dorney Court. I. 130.
- Ellesborough, Chequers Court. I. 140.
- Hambleton, Manor House. I. 186.
- Hartwell. I. 189.
- High Wycombe. I. 199.
- Lillingstone Dayrell, The Old Tilehouse. II. 170.
- Marlow Urban, Western House. I. 253.
- Quainton. II. 243.
- Soulbury, Liscombe Park. II. 268-9.
- Wendover. I. 310.

18th-century, Soulbury, Liscombe Park. II. 268-9.

DATE UNCERTAIN:

- Foscott. II. 116.
- Hillesden Church, projections for spouts. II. 146.

Ralph. II. 17.

Ram Alley, Stoke Goldington. II. 282.

Rambald, priest. II. 14.

Ramesii, Johannes. I. 280.

Ramsay, arms. I. 204.

Ramsay:

- Eliz., d. of Thos., *see* Alford.
- Thos., brass of, 1510, and Margaret, his wife. I. 204.

Ratcliffe family. II. 27.

Ravenstone. II. 14, 19, 32, 251-3.

Rawson, arms and crest. I. 42.

Raynolds, arms. I. 303.

Raynolds, Mary, wife of Cuthbert, brass to, 1602. I. 303.

Read, arms. II. 246.

Read, of Barton, arms. II. 242.

Read:

- Anne, d. of Sir Thos., *see* Winwood.
- Mary, d. of Thos., *see* Bulstrode.

Reading desk, c. 1700, Fawley. I. 156.

Rebus, on bell, Cheddington. II. 83.

Recesses:

see also under Monuments, funeral.

12th-century, Upper Winchendon Parish Church. I. 299.

c. 1200, Radnage Parish Church. I. 274.

13TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical:

- Brill. I. 64.
- Chetwode. II. 86.
- High Wycombe. I. 196.
- Hanslope. II. 136.
- Linslade. II. 173.
- Slough. I. 279.

14TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical:

- Great Missenden. I. 172.
- Hanslope. II. 136.
- Hughenden. I. 210.
- Little Missenden. I. 234.
- Waddesdon. I. 304.
- Wexham. I. 322.
- Whaddon. II. 321.

15TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical:

- Bletchley. II. 65.
- Iver. I. 221.
- Lathbury. II. 161.

15th or 16th-century, Hughenden Parish Church. I. 209.

16TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical:

- Ellesborough. I. 138.
- Eton. I. 144.
- Linslade. II. 173.

16TH or 17TH-CENTURY:

- Langley Marish, Parlaunt Park Farm, cellar. I. 226.
- Stoke Poges Parish Church. I. 288.

17TH-CENTURY:

- Amersham. I. 7.
- Aylesbury. I. 40.
- Bradenham, Bradenham House. I. 62.

Recesses: cont'd.

17TH-CENTURY: *cont'd.*

- Denham. I. 122.
- The Rectory. II. 246.
- Wendover. I. 306.

DATE UNCERTAIN:

Ecclesiastical:

- Aylesbury. I. 25.
- Bledlow. I. 53, 54.
- Cheddington. II. 83-4.
- Cold Brayfield. II. 94.
- Creslow, chapel. II. 98.
- Emberton. II. 113.
- Great Missenden. I. 172.
- Haddenham. I. 178.
- Hanslope. II. 133.
- High Wycombe. I. 195.
- Long Crendon. I. 236.
- Stokenchurch. I. 284.
- Towersey. I. 295.
- Wooburn. I. 323.

Secular:

- Aylesbury. I. 34.
- Burnham Abbey. I. 75.
- Creslow, The Manor House. II. 96, 97.
- Denham, The Savoy. I. 118.
- High Wycombe, Hospital of St. John the Baptist. I. 197.
- Long Crendon. I. 242.
- Wooburn. I. 324.

The Rectory, Amersham. I. 3.

The Rectory, Beaconsfield. I. 42.

The Rectory, Clifton Reynes. II. 93.

The Rectory, Emberton. I. 113.

The Rectory, Great Linford. II. 128.

The Rectory, Hardwick. II. 142.

The Rectory, Horton. I. 207.

The Rectory, formerly Pond Close House, Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.

The Rectory, Monks Risborough. I. 259.

The Rectory, Newton Longville. II. 215.

The Rectory, Quainton. II. 245-6.

The Rectory, Saunderton. I. 276.

The Rectory, Sherington. II. 261.

The Rectory, Walton. II. 309.

Rectory Cottages, Bletchley. II. 65.

Rectory Farm, or The Old Rectory, Edgcott. II. 106.

Rectory Farm, Hanslope. II. 137.

Rectory Farm, Horsenden. I. 206.

Rectory Farm, Simpson. II. 263-4.

The Red House, Wendover. I. 310.

Red Lion Cottage, Penn. I. 269.

Redberd, Rich., rector of Bradenham, brass of. I. 62.

Reddengwick Wood, Great Missenden. I. 173.

Rede, Rob., brass to, 1515, and Mervel, his wife. I. 145.

Redehode, Rychard, modern inscription to, Agnes, his wife, son William, and Johanna, his wife, 1468. I. 196.

Redland End. I. 163, 263.

Redman:

Geo., floor slab to, 1699. II. 335.

Hen., steward to the Earl of Carnarvon, floor slab to, 1672. II. 335.

Reeve, Joane, wife of John, gravestone to, 1646. II. 136

Reeve's Farm, Amersham. I. 12.

Reie, Thos., slab to, 1596. I. 27.

Religious houses. II. 19-20.

Remigius, Bishop. II. 12.

Reredoses:

15TH-CENTURY:

- Pitstone. II. 238.
- Quainton. II. 242.
- Stantonbury. II. 271.

Reredoses: cont'd.**17TH-CENTURY:**

Ravenstone. II. 252.

Stowe. II. 287.

DATE UNCERTAIN:

Aston Clinton, sill of 15th-century window carried down to form. I. 19.

Drayton Parslow. II. 100.

Eton. I. 146.

Retreat almshouses, Stony Stratford East. II. 285.**The Retreat**, Towersey. I. 295.**Reynes**, arms. II. 91, 92.**Reynes**, Sir John, brass of, 1428. II. 91.**Richard**, king of the Romans, Burnham Abbey founded by, 1266. II. 14.**Rickford's Hill**, Aylesbury. I. 31.**Rickmansworth**. II. 2.**Riding Court**, Datchet. I. 114-115.**Ridlington**, Rutland, Sir Edw. Harrington of, *see* Harrington.**Rigby (Rigbe)**, Alex., bellfounder. I. 276; II. 94, 163, 172.**Ring**, signet, 15th-century, of latten, Dorton House. I. 13.**Ring-work**, *see under* Earthworks.**Ringborough**, Hundred of. II. 5, 6.**Risley**, arms. II. 86.**Risley of Chetwode**, arms. II. 172.**Risley:**

Eliz., widow of Hen., floor slab to, 17th-century. II. 86.

John, floor slab to, 1682. II. 86.

Mary, d. of Paul, monument to, 1668. II. 86.

Susan, d. of Thos., floor slab to, 1660. II. 86.

Roberts, Eliz., wife of Rich., monument, 1689, with arms. I. 196.**Robertson**, Hugh, vicar of Wooburn, brass to, 1614. I. 323.**Robinson**, Martha, gravestone, 1691. I. 255.**Robinson's Farm**, Ravenstone. II. 253.**Rockhalls Farm**, Hughenden. I. 210.**Rocklane Farm**, Soulbury. II. 270.**The Rockwood Ale House**, Aylesbury. I. 29.**Rofford**, John, bellfounder. I. 234; II. 253, 283.**Rok**, Eliz., brass of, 1540. I. 267.**Rokes**, arms. II. 333.**Rolf**, Turstin, son of, *see* Turstin.**Roman period**. II. 8-11.**Roman remains:***see also* Sectional Prefaces.

Arch and pieces of walling, Hughenden. I. 209.

BATHS:

Foscott. II. 115.

Tingewick. II. 299.

Cemetery, Long Crendon. I. 235.

COINS:

Chenies. I. 88.

Ellesborough. I. 137.

Foscott. II. 115.

Hambleton. I. 184.

High Wycombe. I. 194.

Hughenden. I. 209.

Little Brickhill. II. 174.

Little Kimble. I. 164.

Long Crendon. I. 235.

Oakley. I. 263.

Tingewick. II. 299.

DWELLING HOUSES:

Chenies. I. 88; II. 9-10.

Ellesborough. I. 157.

Foscott. II. 115.

Hambleton. I. 184; II. 10-11.

High Wycombe. I. 194; II. 9.

Hughenden, possibly. I. 209.

Little Kimble. I. 165.

Roman remains: cont'd.**DWELLING HOUSES: cont'd.**

Oakley, possibly. I. 263.

Shenley Brook End. II. 254.

Tingewick. II. 299.

Enamelled bronze fibulae, Stony Stratford West. II. 285.

Flue tiles, Foscott. II. 115.

Flues, Hambleton. II. 10.

Horse-trappings, Stony Stratford West. II. 285.

Kilns, stone. I. 290.

Mosaic flooring, Hambleton. I. 184.

Painted wall plaster, Little Brickhill. II. 174.

Plaques, silver, Stony Stratford West. II. 285.

POTTERY:

Brill. I. 62.

Ellesborough. I. 137.

Hambleton. I. 184.

Hughenden. I. 209.

Little Brickhill. II. 174.

Little Kimble. I. 164.

Oakley. I. 263.

Thornborough. II. 298.

Road, Long Crendon. I. 235.

TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS:

Foscott. II. 115.

Hambleton. II. 70.

Little Kimble. I. 164.

Shenley Brook End. II. 254.

Stowe. II. 286.

TILES:

Brill. I. 62.

Hambleton. I. 184.

Hughenden. I. 209.

Little Brickhill. II. 174.

Little Kimble. I. 164.

Tingewick. II. 299.

Wing. II. 332.

Urns, stone. I. 290.

VILLAGE SITE:

Little Brickhill. II. 174.

Stone. I. 290.

Well, Stone. I. 290.

Rolowe, hundred of. II. 5, 6.**Roodlofts:**

Abutment for, Ivinghoe. II. 156.

DOORS AND DOORWAYS:

Ashendon, outline. I. 14.

Aston Clinton. I. 19.

Broughton. II. 70.

Buckland. I. 67.

Burnham. I. 70.

Castle Thorpe. II. 79.

Cheddington. II. 83.

Chilton. I. 104.

Denham, remains. I. 115.

East Claydon. II. 102.

Edlesborough. II. 107.

Foscott. II. 115.

Great Horwood. II. 123.

Great Missenden. I. 170.

Haddenham. I. 177.

Hanslope. II. 134.

Hardmead. II. 139.

Hoggeston. II. 151.

Leckhampstead. II. 165.

Lillingstone Lovell. II. 171.

Marsh Gibbon. II. 188.

Monks Risborough. I. 257.

Newton Longville. II. 213.

North Marston. II. 224.

Oakley. I. 263.

Quainton. II. 241.

Shabbington. I. 277.

Rood lofts: cont'd.

DOORS AND DOORWAYS: cont'd.

Sherington. II. 259.
Soulbury. II. 266, 267.
Stokenchurch. I. 283.
Swanbourne. II. 288.
Thornborough. II. 295.
Tingewick. II. 300.
Twyford. II. 303.
Upper Winchendon. I. 299.
Waddesdon, blocked. I. 302.
Wendover. I. 305.
Weston Underwood. II. 316.
Wing. II. 332, 333.

STAIRS AND STAIR TURRETS:

Broughton. II. 70.
Castle Thorpe. II. 79.
Chalfont St. Giles, built up. I. 80.
Cheddington. II. 83.
East Claydon. II. 102.
Edgecott. II. 105.
Edlesborough. II. 107.
Foscott. II. 115.
Haddenham. I. 177.
Hanslope. II. 135.
Hardwick. II. 141.
Hoggeston. II. 151.
Horton. I. 206.
Hulcott, remains. I. 211.
Iver. I. 219.
Lathbury. II. 159.
Monks Risborough, remains. I. 257.
Newton Longville. II. 213.
Pitstone. II. 237.
Quainton. II. 241.
Simpson. II. 262.
Soulbury. II. 267.
Thornborough. II. 295.
Twyford. II. 302.
Walton. II. 308.
Weston Turville, remains. I. 314.
Wing. II. 333.
Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 346.
Support for, Hulcott. I. 212.

Rood Screens, see Screens.

Roofs:

Flagstones, 15th-century, Lillingstone Dayrell Church, porch. II. 169.

TIMBER:

13th-century, Aylesbury Church. I. 26.

14th-century:

Ecclesiastical:

Amersham. I. 2.
Burnham. I. 71.
Cheersley. I. 86.
Haddenham. I. 178.
Ickford. I. 215.
Lathbury. II. 160.
Little Woolstone. II. 180.
Stoke Poges. I. 288.
Towersey. I. 298.
Whaddon. II. 320.

14th or 15th-century:

Stewkley Church. II. 277.

Secular:

Burnham, Huntercombe Manor House. I. 78.
Chesham, trusses, etc. I. 95.
Creslow, The Manor House. II. 97.
Denham, The Savoy. I. 118.
Eton Wick, Bell Farm. I. 154.
Marlow Urban, The Old Parsonage. I. 252.

Roofs: cont'd.

TIMBER: cont'd.

15th-century:

Ecclesiastical:

Ashendon. I. 14-15.
Aylesbury. I. 26.
Bledlow. I. 54.
Bletchley. II. 64.
Bradwell. II. 69.
Buckingham Chapel, roof constructed 18th century, partly of 15th-century timber. II. 72.
Burnham. I. 71.
Castle Thorpe. II. 80.
Chalfont St. Giles. I. 80-1.
Cheersley. I. 86.
Chesham. I. 93.
Chesham Bois. I. 101.
Chilton. I. 104.
Denham. I. 115.
Drayton Beauchamp. I. 136.
Dunton. II. 101-2.
Edgecott. II. 105.
Edlesborough. II. 108.
Eton. I. 145.
Fleet Marston. I. 158.
Great Hampden. I. 161.
Great Horwood. II. 123.
Great Missenden. I. 171.
Grendon Underwood. II. 130.
Haddenham. I. 178.
Hanslope. II. 136.
Hardwick. II. 141.
High Wycombe. I. 196.
Hoggeston. II. 152.
Iver. I. 220.
Ivinghoe. II. 156.
Lathbury. II. 160.
Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
Little Hampden. I. 162.
Little Horwood. II. 176.
Little Linford. II. 179.
Little Marlow. I. 231.
Little Missenden. I. 233-4.
Long Crendon. I. 237.
Loughton. II. 182.
Lower Winchendon. I. 247.
Ludgershall. I. 250.
Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
Marsworth. II. 194.
Medmenham. I. 255.
Monks Risborough. I. 258-9.
Newport Pagnell. II. 209.
Newton Longville. II. 214.
North Crawley. II. 220-1.
North Marston. II. 225.
Oakley, remains. I. 264.
Oving. II. 230.
Penn. I. 267.
Pitstone. II. 237-8.
Radnage. I. 274.
Ravenstone. II. 252.
Shabbington. I. 278.
Simpson. II. 263.
Slapton. II. 265.
Slough. I. 279.
Soulbury. II. 267.
Stantonbury. II. 271.
Stoke Hammond. II. 283.
Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
Stokenchurch. I. 284.
Stony Stratford West. II. 286.
Thornborough. II. 295.
Thornton, trusses. II. 298.

Roofs: cont'd.**TIMBER: cont'd.****15th-century: cont'd.****Ecclesiastical: cont'd.**

- Towersey. I. 295.
- Twyford. II. 304.
- Upper Winchendon. I. 300.
- Weston Turville. I. 315.
- Wing. II. 333.
- Wingrave. II. 338.
- Winslow. II. 340-1.
- Wooburn. I. 323.
- Wyrardisbury. I. 328.

Secular:

- Amersham. I. 4, 9.
- Ashley Green. I. 16.
- Aylesbury. I. 34, 38.
- Bletchley. II. 65.
- Chesham. I. 98, 101.
- Fenny Stratford. II. 114.
- Great Kimble. I. 163.
- Great Missenden. I. 173, 174.
- Haddenham, The Church Farm House. I. 180.
- Long Crendon. I. 241.
- Medmenham, The Manor House. I. 256.
- Mentmore, Ledburn Manor House. II. 197.
- Penn, remains. I. 267, 268.
- Saunderton. I. 277.
- Slough, Upton Court. I. 280.
- Twyford, The Vicarage. II. 306.
- Wendover, Bank Farm, remains. I. 311.
- West Wycombe, The Church Loft. I. 319.
- Whitchurch, The Priory. II. 326.
- Wooburn. I. 324.

15th or 16th-century:**Ecclesiastical:**

- Aylesbury. I. 26.
- Bierton with Broughton. I. 49.
- Chesham. I. 93.
- Creslow, chapel. II. 98.
- Dinton. I. 124.
- Fenny Stratford. II. 114.
- East Claydon. II. 103.
- Grandborough. II. 118.
- Great Missenden. I. 171.
- Hanslope. II. 135-6.
- High Wycombe. I. 196.
- Ickford. I. 215.
- Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.
- Marsworth. II. 194.
- Padbury. II. 233.

Secular:

- Loughton, Manor House. II. 183.
- Towersey, barn. I. 297.

c. 1500, Buckingham, Castle House, remains. II. 77.**16th-century:****Ecclesiastical:**

- Adstock. II. 55.
- Aston Clinton, St. Leonard's Church. I. 20.
- Astwood. II. 58.
- Bletchley. II. 64.
- Buckland. I. 68.
- Chicheley. II. 88.
- Drayton Beauchamp. I. 136.
- Drayton Parslow, porch. II. 100.
- Great Kimble. I. 165.
- Hardmead. II. 140.
- High Wycombe. I. 196.
- Ilmer. I. 218.
- Ivinghoe. II. 156.
- Linslade. II. 173.
- Long Crendon. I. 237.
- Ludgershall. I. 250.
- Newton Longville. II. 214.

Roofs: cont'd.**TIMBER: cont'd.****16th-century: cont'd.****Ecclesiastical: cont'd.**

- Radclive. II. 249.
- Radnage. I. 274.
- Shenley Church End. II. 257.
- Sherington. II. 260.
- Soulbury. II. 267.
- Stokenchurch. I. 284.
- Turweston. II. 301.
- Twyford. II. 304.
- Whitchurch. II. 323.
- Winslow. II. 340.
- Wooburn. I. 323.

Secular:

- Amersham. I. 3, 5, 9.
- Aylesbury. I. 33, 34, 37.
- Beaconsfield. I. 42.
- Burnham. I. 72-4, 77, 79.
- Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.
- Chenies. I. 91.
- Chesham. I. 95, 100.
- Chilton. I. 104.
- Coleshill, barn. I. 108-9.
- Denham, Denham Marsh Farm. I. 119.
- Dorney, Dorney Court. I. 130.
- Edlesborough. II. 110.
- Great Missenden. I. 174, 175-6.
- Hawridge. I. 192.
- Long Crendon. I. 240.
- Marsworth, Russell Farm. II. 195.
- Olney. I. 229.
- Penn. I. 269.
- Wendover. I. 306, 310, 312.
- Wexham. I. 322.
- Wooburn. I. 324.

16th or 17th-century:**Ecclesiastical:**

- Bierton with Broughton. I. 49.
- Bledlow. I. 54.
- Castle Thorpe. II. 80.
- Thornborough. II. 295.
- Walton. II. 308.

Secular:

- Amersham. I. 8, 10, 11.
- Great Missenden. I. 175.
- Iver, Parsonage Farm. I. 222.
- Wooburn. I. 324.

c. 1600:

- Aylesbury. I. 29.
- Monks Risborough. I. 261.
- Wendover. I. 309.

17th-century:**Ecclesiastical:**

- Ashendon. I. 14.
- Beachampton. II. 61.
- Bow Brickhill. II. 67.
- Brill. I. 63.
- Clifton Reynes. II. 91.
- Fulmer. I. 159.
- Hoggeston. II. 152.
- Langley Marish. I. 224.
- Lillingstone Lovell. II. 171-2.
- Ravenstone. II. 252.
- Shenley Church End. II. 257.
- Simpson. II. 263.
- Stoke Goldington. II. 281.
- Winslow, chapel. II. 341.

Secular:

- Amersham. I. 3, 4, 6, 10, 12.
- Ashley Green. I. 18.
- Aylesbury. I. 32, 38.
- Bletchley. II. 66.

Roofs: cont'd.**TIMBER: cont'd.**17th-century: *cont'd.*Secular: *cont'd.*

- Boveney. I. 61.
 Brill. I. 65.
 Burnham. I. 74, 78, 79.
 Chesham. I. 97, 98.
 Chesham Bois. I. 102.
 Denham. I. 119.
 Haddenham. I. 181.
 Hambleden. I. 188.
 Hanslope, Tathall End Farm. II. 138.
 High Wycombe. I. 200.
 Hitcham. I. 205.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 248.
 Marlow Urban. I. 253.
 Whitchurch. II. 329.
 Wyrardisbury, Place Farm. I. 329.

Mediaeval:

- Long Crendon. I. 244.
 Wingrave, Church Farm, remains. II. 339.

Date uncertain:

Ecclesiastical:

- Aston Sandford. I. 22.
 Burnham. I. 71.
 Farnham Royal. I. 154.
 Fawley. I. 156.
 Fingest. I. 157.
 Great Linford. II. 127.
 Horton. I. 207.
 Lee. I. 229.
 Soulbury, Liscombe Park, chapel. II. 268.
 Weston Underwood. II. 317.

Secular:

- Denham, The Savoy. I. 118.
 Long Crendon. I. 239.
 Stoke Poges, Tithe Farm. I. 290.
 Swanbourne. II. 290, 291.
 Thornborough, The Manor House. II. 296.

VAULTED:

12th-century, Slough Church. I. 279.

13th-century:

- Great Marlow, Widmer Chapel, cellar. I. 169.
 High Wycombe Church. I. 196.

14th-century:

Ecclesiastical:

- Monks Risborough. I. 259.
 Sherington. II. 266.

Secular:

- Creslow, The Manor House, crypt. II. 97.
 Great Linford. II. 127.

15th-century:

Ecclesiastical:

- Amersham, porch. I. 2.
 Chesham. I. 93.
 Chilton. I. 104.
 Eton, Lupton Chapel. I. 144.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 185, 186.
 Newton Blossomville, tower. II. 212.
 Collegiate, Eton. I. 149.

Secular:

- Chenies. I. 91.
 Chilton, Chilton House, cellars. I. 105.

Roofs: cont'd.**VAULTED: cont'd.**

16th or 17th-century:

- Langley Marish, Parlaunt Park Farm, cellar. I. 226.

- Newport Pagnell, Tickford Abbey. II. 210.

17th-century:

- Eton College. I. 149.
 Willen Church. II. 330.

Date uncertain:

- Denham, Denham Place, cellars. I. 120.
 Marlow Urban, cellar. I. 253.
 Wingrave Church. II. 337.
 Winslow. II. 342.

- Rook Wood**, Great Missenden. I. 173.

- Rookery Farm**, Grandborough. II. 120.

- Rookery Farm**, Grendon Underwood. II. 132.

- Rookery Park**, Aston Clinton. I. 21.

- The Rosaries**, Chearsley. I. 87.

- Rose**, Rich., floor slab to, 1682, and Alice, his wife, 1713. II. 338.

- Rose Cottage**, Dorney. I. 131.

- Rose Cottage**, Hoggston. II. 153.

- Rosoman**, Thos., headstone to, and Eliz. his wife, 1693. II. 272.

- Roundabout Wood**, Saunderton. I. 276.

- Roundhill Farm**, Haddenham. I. 184.

- Round-House Farm**, Fawley. I. 156.

- Rowley Farm**, Langley Marish. I. 228.

- Rowsham**, Wingrave. II. 339.

- Royal Arms**. I. 148, 186, 225, 276, 280, 329.

- Royal Latin School**, Buckingham. II. 23.

- Rudying**, John, Bible given by, to Buckingham, 1471. II. 71.

- Rufford**, arms. II. 108.

Rufford:

- John, brass of, 1540, and Brygett, Ann, and Elynore, his wives. II. 108.

- Thos., monument to, 1599. II. 108.

- William, bellfounder. II. 140.

- Rumbold, St.** II. 13.

- Rupert**, Prince. II. 27, 28.

- Russell**, arms. I. 89, 90-91, 326.

Russell:

- Catherine, wife of Fran., Lord, tomb, 1652-3. I. 89.

- Eliz., wife of Will., Lord, of Thornhaugh, tomb, 1611. I. 89.

- Eliz., inscription to, 1616. I. 89.

- Fran., Earl of Bedford, *see* Bedford.

- Fran., inscription to, 1612. I. 89.

- Fran., Lord of Thornhaugh, tomb, 1641. I. 89.

- Fran., Lord of Thornhaugh, monument erected to grandparents, 1691. I. 90.

- John, Lord, Earl of Bedford, *see* Bedford.

- Lord, monuments erected by. I. 89.

- Will., slab to, 1694. I. 210.

- Russell Farm**, Marsworth. II. 195.

- Russells, The**, of Chequer's Court. II. 26.

- Ruthall**, arms. II. 202.

- Ruthall**, Rich., brass of, 1528, wife, sons, and daughters. II. 202.

- Rutland**, Bridget, wife of Earl of, *see* Bedford.

- Rysley**, Will., brass of, 1516, and Agnes, his wife. II. 172.

- Sackville**, arms. II. 333.

- St. John**, Margaret, d. of Sir John, of Bletsoe, knight, *see* Bedford.

- St. John's Royal Latin School**, Buckingham. II. 72.

- St. Osyths**, Aylesbury. I. 33.

- St. Rumbold's Well**, Buckingham. II. 74.

- Salden**. II. 20.

- Salden**, John Fortescue of, *see* Fortescue.

- Salden House Farm**, Mursley. II. 205-6.
Sale's Farm, Ashley Green. I. 17.
Salome, d. of Herodias, painting. I. 81.
Salt Hill, Upton-cum-Chalvey. I. 301.
Salter, arms. I. 221.
Salter:
 Bryan, floor slab, 1663. I. 221.
 Sir Edw., kt., carver in ordinary to King Charles, floor slab. I. 221.
 Sir Edw., tablet, 1648. I. 221.
 John, brass to, 1523, and to Eliz., his wife. I. 81.
 Mary, wife of Sir Will., kt., monument, 1631. I. 221.
Samian pottery:
 Hambleden. I. 184.
 Little Kimble. I. 164.
 Stone. I. 290.
Samian urns, Long Crendon. I. 235.
Sanders, arms. II. 225.
Sanders:
 Eliz., d. of Fras., *see* Tyringham.
 Rich., brass of, 1602. II. 225.
Sandstone, *see under* Building Material.
Sankye, Winefred, d. of Thos., of Edlesborough, *see* Pigott.
Sapcote, Eliz., d. of Sir John, of Northamptonshire, knight, *see* Bedford.
Saunders, arms and crest. II. 72, 169, 312.
Saunders:
 Dorothy, wife of Will., *see* Dayrell.
 Dorothy, *see* Ingoldsby.
 Eliz., brass to, 1613. II. 225.
 John, bellfounder. I. 156, 159, 204; II. 83, 166.
 John, brass put in to Eliz., his mother, by. II. 225.
 Rich., brass to, 1639. II. 312.
Saunderton. I. 276-7; II. 3.
Saundres, Alice, brass of, 146(?)1. II. 287.
Savage, arms. II. 257.
Savage, Elizabeth, *see* Hampden.
Savile, Dr. I. 152.
The Savile House, Eton. I. 151-2.
The Savoy, Denham. I. 116-118.
Sawyer's Green, Langley Marish. I. 225.
Saxi, Hardwick held by. II. 13.
Saxon settlements. II. 2.
Sayer, Mary, wife of Hen., floor slab to, 1671. I. 234.
Scelke, John, brass to, and Cristine his wife. II. 194.
Sch . . ., Rob. II. 250.
Schools: II. 23-6.
 16TH-CENTURY:
 Amersham Grammar School, now house. I. 3; II. 25, 26.
 Whitchurch. II. 328.
 17TH-CENTURY:
 Beachampton. II. 26, 62-3.
 Marlow Urban, Sir William Borlase's School. I. 253-4; II. 26.
 Steeple Claydon, now part of library. II. 273.
 c. 1700, Great Linford. II. 127-8.
 High Wycombe, Grammar School. I. 197; II. 25.
Schorne, Master John (d. 1314), rector of North Marston. II. 223.
 Alleged miracles by. II. 21-2.
Scotland, arms. I. 108.
Scott:
 Sir Gilbert. I. 22; II. 146.
 Hannah, d. of Thos., brass to, 1699. II. 323.
 Thos., of Aylesbury, regicide. II. 26.
 Thos., of Creslow, brass to, 1699. II. 323.
Scott's Farm, Marsh Gibbon, *see* The Priory.
- Screens**:
see also Sectional Preface. II.
STONE:
 Eton, church. I. 146.
 Fleet Marston, remains. I. 158.
WOODEN:
 14th-century, ecclesiastical:
 Great Missenden, part of. I. 172.
 Newton Longville. II. 214.
 Saunderton, now chancel rail. I. 276.
 c. 1400, Saunderton Parish Church, now chancel rail. I. 276.
 15th-century:
 Ecclesiastical:
 Adstock. II. 55.
 Boveney. I. 60.
 Burnham. I. 71.
 Dorney, remains of lower part. I. 128.
 Edlesborough. II. 109.
 Emberton. II. 113.
 Great Horwood. II. 124.
 Haddenham. I. 175.
 Iver. I. 221.
 Ivinghoe. II. 157.
 Langley Marish. I. 225.
 Linslade. II. 173.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
 Monks Risborough. I. 259.
 Moulsoe. II. 203.
 North Crawley. II. 221.
 Oving. II. 230.
 Slapton. II. 265.
 Upper Winchendon. I. 300.
 Weston Turville. I. 315.
 Wingrave. II. 338.
 Secular:
 Amersham. I. 9.
 Beaconsfield. I. 41.
 15th-century fragments incorporated in modern, High Wycombe Church. I. 196.
 15th or 16th-century:
 Denham, Denham Place Chapel. I. 120.
 Ilmer. I. 219.
 Middle Claydon. II. 198.
 Quainton. II. 242.
 c. 1500, Quainton, The Rectory. II. 245-6.
 16th-century:
 Ecclesiastical:
 Chilton. I. 105.
 Edgcott. II. 106.
 Haddenham. I. 178-9.
 Hillesden. II. 150.
 Horsenden. I. 206.
 Long Crendon. I. 237.
 Moulsoe. II. 203.
 Wing. II. 335.
 Wingrave, panels. II. 338.
 Secular:
 Dorney, Dorney Court, beam probably part of. I. 130.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 247.
 17th-century:
 Ecclesiastical:
 Castle Thorpe. II. 80.
 Dorney, incorporated remains. I. 128.
 Langley Marish. I. 225.
 Long Crendon. I. 237.
 Newton Longville. II. 214.
 Ravenstone. II. 252.
 Twyford. II. 305-6.
 Collegiate, Eton, Cloister Buildings. I. 150.
 Secular:
 Beaconsfield. I. 41.
 Dorney, Dorney Court. I. 130.
 Dorton, Dorton House. I. 132, 133, 134.

Screens: cont'd.

WOODEN: cont'd.

17th-century: *cont'd.*

Secular: *cont'd.*

Little Missenden. I. 235.

Radclive, The Manor House. II. 250.

Date uncertain:

High Wycombe Church, pillars possibly part of.
I. 196.

Saunderton Church, carving. I. 276.

Slough Church, fragments. I. 280.

Scroope, Scrop, see Scrope.

Scrope, arms. I. 185, 186.

Scrope, of Masham and Nevill, arms. I. 185.

Scrope:

Geo., brass of, 1614. I. 185.

Ralph, rector of Hambleden, brass to, 1516. I. 185.

Ralph, mural tablet, 1572. I. 186.

Rob., brass to, and Kateryne, his wife. I. 185.

Scudamore, arms. II. 92.

Seagrave's Farm, Penn. I. 269.

Sealey's Farm, Beaconsfield. I. 47.

Seare:

John, slab to, 1682, and Mary, his wife, 1685. I. 191.

John, slab to, 1699. I. 191.

Mary, d. of John, slab to, 1687. I. 191.

Rich., and Eliz. I. 191.

Seating:

see also Sectional Prefaces. II.

14th-century, Brill Parish Church. I. 64.

15TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical:

Astwood. II. 58.

Aylesbury. I. 27.

Boveney. I. 60.

Buckingham, desks made up of. II. 71.

Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.

Chesham Bois. I. 102.

Dorney. I. 128.

Edlesborough. II. 109.

Great Horwood. II. 124.

Great Missenden. I. 172.

Grendon Underwood, rectory, fragments of poppy heads. II. 131.

Horton. I. 207.

Ivinghoe. II. 157.

Monks Risborough. I. 259.

North Marston. II. 225.

Oving. II. 230-1.

Radclive. II. 250.

Steeple Claydon. II. 272.

Turville. I. 298.

Twyford. II. 306.

Wing. II. 335.

15TH or 16TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical:

Denham, Denham Place, Chapel. I. 120.

Edgcott. II. 106.

Hardmead. II. 140.

High Wycombe. I. 196.

Stoke Poges. I. 288.

16TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical:

Chilton. I. 105.

Cublington. II. 99.

Dorney. I. 128.

Dorton. I. 132.

Drayton Beauchamp. I. 137.

Edgcott. II. 106.

Great Hampden. I. 161.

Great Woolstone. II. 129.

Haddenham. I. 179.

Haversham. II. 145.

Hillesden. II. 150.

Lower Winchendon. I. 247.

Seating: cont'd.

16TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical: *cont'd.*

North Crawley. II. 221.

North Marston. II. 225.

Pitstone. II. 238.

Stone. I. 292.

Towersey. I. 295.

Upper Winchendon. I. 300.

Whitchurch. II. 324.

Worminghall. I. 325.

16th or 17th-century, Ickford Parish Church. I. 216.

17TH-CENTURY:

Ecclesiastical:

Buckingham. II. 71, 72.

Fawley. I. 156.

Hillesden. II. 150.

Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.

Moulsoe. II. 203.

North Crawley. II. 221.

Pitstone. II. 238.

Ravenstone. II. 252.

Whitchurch. II. 324.

Willen. II. 331.

Secular:

Dorney, Dorney Court. I. 130.

Eton College, Upper School. I. 150.

Slough, Upton Court. I. 280.

Family pews. II. 32.

Stoke Mandeville, new Parish Church. I. 282.

STONE SEATS, ecclesiastical:

Drayton Parslow. II. 100.

Great Hampden. I. 160.

Hoggeston. II. 152.

Long Crendon. I. 235.

Newton Blossomville. II. 212.

Padbury. II. 233.

Pitchcott. II. 236.

Quainton. II. 246.

Sherington. II. 260.

Stantonbury. II. 271.

Thornborough. II. 295.

Wing. II. 333.

Secular buildings, see Sectional Prefaces.

Sedilia:

see also Sectional Prefaces.

13TH-CENTURY:

Chetwode. II. 86.

Iver. I. 221.

Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.

Shenley Church End. II. 257.

Stewkley. II. 277.

13th or 14th-century, Bletchley. II. 65.

14TH-CENTURY:

Aston Clinton. I. 20.

Aylesbury. I. 27.

Castle Thorpe. II. 80.

Chesham. I. 94.

Cholesbury. I. 108.

Clifton Reynes. II. 93.

Emberton. II. 113.

Great Horwood. II. 124.

Great Missenden. I. 172.

Hambleden. I. 186.

Hanslope. II. 136.

Hitcham. I. 204.

Langley Marish. I. 225.

Lathbury. II. 161.

Lee. I. 229.

Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.

Milton Keynes. II. 201.

Newport Pagnell. II. 209.

Newton Longville. II. 214-5.

Preston Bissett. II. 239.

Sedilia: *cont'd.***14TH-CENTURY:** *cont'd.*

- Princes Risborough. I. 270.
 Ravenstone. II. 252.
 Stoke Hammond. II. 283.
 Twyford. II. 306.
 Whaddon. II. 321.
 Whitchurch. II. 324.

15TH-CENTURY:

- Drayton Beauchamp. I. 137.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 186.
 North Marston. II. 225.
 Sherington. II. 261.
 16th-century, Leckhampstead. II. 167.

DATE UNCERTAIN:

- Ashenden. I. 14.
 Buckland. I. 67.
 Burnham. I. 71.
 Hulcott. I. 212.
 Lower Winchendon. I. 247.
 Upper Winchendon. I. 300.

LEDGE OF WINDOW CARRIED DOWN TO FORM:

- Aston Clinton. I. 19.
 Cheddington. II. 84.
 Cublington. II. 99.
 Dorney. I. 128.
 Edlesborough. II. 107.
 Farnham Royal. I. 154.
 Lavendon. II. 161.
 Linslade. II. 173.
 Little Horwood. II. 176.
 Middle Claydon. II. 197.
 Mursley. II. 203.
 Pitchcott. II. 236.
 Quainton. II. 242.
 Steeple Claydon. II. 272.
 Stokenchurch. I. 283.
 Stoke Poges. I. 288.
 Tingewick. II. 299.
 Turweston. II. 302.
 Weston Underwood. II. 317.
 Wing. II. 335.

Niche for, Edlesborough. II. 109.

Seer Green. I. 277.

Segehowe, hundred of. II. 6.

Seling, Rob., brass to, 1692. II. 175.

Selwood Cottages, Upton-cum-Chalvey. I. 301.

Serjeant:

- Jane, wife of Rich., tablet to. I. 125.
 Rich., tomb, 1668, and Anne and Jane, his wives. I. 125.

Settlements. II. 3-4.

Seven Ways Plain, Burnham. I. 69.

Seymour Court. II. 33.

Shabbington. I. 277-8; II. 14.

Shakespeare Farm, Grendon Underwood. II. 131.

Shalstone. II. 253, 14.

Shandoyse, *see* Chandos.

Shardloes: II. 33.

- Sir. Will., Drake of, *see* Drake.
 Will., Tothill of, *see* Tothill.

Sheds, *see* Outbuildings.

Shell House, Hedgerley. I. 192.

Shelley, arms. II. 88.

Shelley:

- Edw., gravestone, 1694. I. 250.
 Will., son of Hen., of Patcham, brass to, 1638. II. 88.

Shenley Brook End. II. 254.

Shenley Church End. II. 255-9.

Shenley, Herts, Ralph Allwey of, *see* Allwey.

Shenton, Leicestershire, Will. Wollaston of, *see* Wollaston.

Sherington. II. 259-261.

Sherland, Mary, d. of Thos., of Welshall, *see* Salter.

Shields, *see* under Heraldry.

Shingaye, Hen. Longe of, *see* Longe.

Shipwash:

- John, brass to, 1457, and Joan, his wife. I. 185.
see also Shypwasshe.

Shooke, Elisha (1594). II. 250.

Shotover, Sir Tim. Tyrrell of, *see* Tyrrell.

Shreding Green Farm, Iver. I. 221.

Showlar, John, tombstone to, 1699. II. 315.

Shutters:

- 16th-century, Hambleden, Burrow Farm. I. 187.
 Hinge for, 13th-century, Lee Parish Church, window. I. 229.

REBATES FOR:**Ecclesiastical:**

- Chesham. I. 92.
 Barton Hartshorn. II. 59.
 Dunton. II. 161.
 Edgcott. II. 105.
 Fleet Marston. I. 158.
 Hanslope. II. 134.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 168.
 Lillingstone Lovell. II. 170.
 Linslade. II. 173.
 Little Hampden. I. 162.
 Little Kimble. I. 165-6.
 Milton Keynes. II. 199.
 North Marston. II. 224.
 Padbury. II. 232.
 Sherington. II. 259.
 Wingrave. II. 338.

Secular:

- Buckingham, Castle House. II. 76.
 Marlow Urban, The Old Parsonage. I. 252.

Shypwasshe:

- Will., and Margery, his wife, brass to, 15th-century. I. 185.
see also Shipwash.

Sibdsen Mead. II. 27.

Sidney, arms. I. 161; II. 334, 335.

Sidney, Mary, d. of Sir Will, *see* Dormer.

Sigehow, Hundred of. II. 5.

Silk wrap, embroidered, 17th-century, Newton Longville. II. 214.

Simpson. II. 261-4.

Singleborough, Great Horwood. II. 126.

Slapton. II. 264-6.

Slough. I. 278-286; II. 14.

Slough Farm, Saunderton. I. 277.

Smith:

- Thos., M.A., Fellow of Eton:
 Brass to, 1572. I. 145.
 Work on Eton College. II. 25.
 Col., siege of Hillesden, 1644. II. 30.

Smythe:

- Marie, *see* Barker.
 Sir Edw., kt., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Ireland, Lord of the Manor of Whitechurch, floor slab to. II. 324.
 Luke, floor slab to, 1694. II. 324.
 Sir Nich., brass to, 1517. I. 89.

The Smithy, Newton Longville. II. 217.

Snebshall Priory. II. 19, 321, 294.

Snoxell, Edw. II. 71.

Somers, Anne, d. of Rob. Carr, Earl of, *see* Bedford.

Sothewyk, Maud and Margery, wives of Thos., brass to. I. 323.

(Combined Index of the Inventories of South and North Buckinghamshire.)

Sotton, John, brass to, 1518, and 'Augnet', his wife. II. 102.

Sculbury. II. 266-70.

Sounding boards:

Boarstall. I. 57.
Iver. I. 221.
Pitstone. II. 328.
Radclive. II. 250.
Ravenstone. II. 252.
Wyrardisbury. I. 328.

South Lea Farm, Datchet. I. 115.

Southend Hill, Cheddington. II. 84.

Southlands Farm, Denham. I. 119.

South Tinker's Hole, Wing. II. 335.

Southorpe. II. 12.

Sowthen, John, tablet to, 1631. I. 116.

Spade Oak Ferry, Little Marlow. I. 232.

Sparke:

Rose, wife of Thos., tablet to, 1615. II. 65.
Thomas, rector of Bletchley, plate given by. II. 65.
Thomas, brass of, 1616, sons, daughter, etc. II. 65.

Speaking or singing trumpet, 17th-century, Haversham. II. 49, 145.

Speen, Princes Risborough. I. 272-3.

Speen Farm, Princes Risborough. I. 272-3.

Spence, John, rector of Quainton, brass of, 1485. II. 241.

Spires, ecclesiastical:

Aylesbury. I. 24.
Beachampton. II. 61.
Chesham. I. 92.
Hanslope. II. 34, 133, 135.
Ilmer. I. 218.
Ivinghoe. II. 155.
Olney. II. 34, 227, 228.
Princes Risborough. I. 269.
Sherington. II. 259.
Wexham. I. 322.

The Spring, Monks Risborough. I. 261.

Spring Cottage, Mursley. II. 205.

Springe, arms. I. 81.

Springe, Bridgett, d. of Sir John, kt., *see* Fletewoodes.

Spurling, Thos., tombstone, 1658. I. 221.

Squints, in Churches:

Chalfont St. Giles. I. 79.
Clifton Reynes. II. 91.
Drayton Beauchamp, traces. I. 135, 136.
Emberton. II. 112.
Great Hampden. I. 160.
Great Missenden. I. 170, 172.
Hardmead, possibly. II. 140.
Horsenden. I. 205.
Ickford. I. 214.
Lillingstone Dayrell. I. 168.
Lillingstone Lovell. II. 170.
Little Horwood. II. 176.
Ludgershall. I. 249.
Maids' Moreton. II. 185.
Moulsoe. II. 203.
North Marston. II. 224-5.
Oakley. I. 263.
Pitstone. II. 237.
Simpson. II. 263.
Soulbury. I. 266, 267.
Stantonbury. II. 271.
Steeple Claydon. II. 272.
Stoke Mandeville. I. 281.
Stokenchurch. I. 283.
Stoke Poges. I. 288.
Upper Winchendon. I. 299.
Wing, traces of, formerly. II. 332.
Winslow, possibly. II. 340.

Stables, *see* Outbuildings.

Stafford knot, on font, Astwood. II. 58.

Stafford of Tattenhoe, arms.

Stafford:

Thos., of 'Tatenho', almshouses caused to be erected by, and built by Thos., his son, 1654, Shenley Church End. II. 258.

Thos. of 'Tatenho', monument of, 1607. II. 257.

Staines, Middlesex. II. 12.

Stace, John, floor slab, 1661, and his wife, 1662. I. 306.

Stafford, arms. I. 247.

Staircases:

see also Sectional Prefaces.

CIRCULAR:

14th-century, Ivinghoe Church. II. 155.

15th-century:

Ashendon Church, tower. I. 44.
Hillesden Church, turret. II. 148.
Ludgershall Church. I. 250.
North Marston Church. II. 225.

17th-century, Haddenham, Dove House. I. 182.

ENCLOSED:

16th-century, Little Ickford Manor Farm. I. 217.
East Claydon, White House Farm, c. 1600. II. 103.
Adstock Church. II. 55.
Broughton Church. II. 71.
Great Horwood Church. II. 123.

CENTRAL NEWEL:

15th-century, Chicheley Church. II. 88.

16th-century:

Amersham. I. 8.
Aylesbury. I. 34.
Beaconsfield, Old Rectory. I. 42.
Boarstall, Tower Farm. I. 59.
Datchet. I. 114.
Eton Wick, Bell Farm. I. 153-154.
Hambleton, Burrow Farm. I. 187.
Ivinghoe. II. 158.
Wendover, Wellwick Farm. I. 312.

16th or 17th-century:

Amersham. I. 8.
Ashendon, Pollicott Farm. I. 16.
Beaconsfield. I. 45.
Denham. I. 121.
Eton. I. 153.
Haddenham, The Church Farm House. I. 180.

17th-century:

Amersham. I. 11.
Ashley Green. I. 17.
Aston Clinton, Dundridge Farm. I. 21.
Brill, The Manor House. I. 65.
Chalfont St. Giles. I. 83.
Cuddington. I. 113.

Wendover, central newel only. I. 309.

17th or 18th-century, High Wycombe, The Priory. I. 198.

Date uncertain:

Dinton, Upper Waldrige Farm. I. 126.
Gayhurst. II. 117.
North Crawley, The Manor House. II. 222.
Swanbourne, The Manor House. II. 291.

Pulpit, 17th-century, Iver. I. 221.

Roodloft, *see under* Roodloft.

STONE:

14th-century:

Boarstall, gatehouse. I. 59.
Hardwick Church. II. 141.

17th-century, Eton, church porch. I. 145.

Marsh Gibbon, barn. II. 192.

TOWER:

13th-century, Aylesbury. I. 24.

14th-century:

Edlesborough. II. 108.
Whitchurch. II. 323.

Staircases: cont'd.**TOWER: cont'd.****15th-century:**

- Stoke Goldington. II. 281.
- Stony Stratford East. II. 284.
- Weston Underwood. II. 316.

16th-century:

- Bletchley. II. 64.
- Marsworth. II. 194.
- Pitcheott. II. 236.

17th-century:

- Wavendon. II. 311.
- Willen. II. 330.

Turrets, *see that title*.

WOODEN:**15th-century, Amersham. I. 4.****16th-century:**

- Amersham. I. 5.
- Bledlow. I. 55.
- Brill Parish Church. I. 64.
- Ellesborough, Chequers Court. I. 141.
- Great Hampden Parish Church. I. 162.
- Great Kimble, Grange Farm. I. 166.
- Haddenham. I. 180.
- High Wycombe. I. 197, 199.
- Marsh Gibbon. II. 191, 192.
- North Crawley, Crawley Grange. II. 223.
- Stoke Poges, Tithe Farm. I. 290.
- Twyford, The Vicarage. II. 306.
- West Wycombe, Wheeler End Common, Huckenden Farm. I. 320.

16th or 17th-century:

- Amersham. I. 8.
- Emberton. II. 113.
- Great Missenden. I. 173, 176.
- Langley Marish. I. 228.
- Little Missenden. I. 234, 235.
- Princes Risborough. I. 271.
- Quainton, The Laurels. II. 261.
- Sherington, The Laurels. II. 261.

17th-century:

- Amersham. I. 4, 7, 11, 12.
- Ashley Green. I. 17, 18.
- Aylesbury. I. 32, 34.
- Barton Hartshorn, The Manor House. II. 60.
- Beachampton. II. 262.
- Beaconsfield, Sealey's Farm. I. 47.
- Bradenham, Bradenham House. I. 62.
- Brill Parish Church. I. 64.
- Buckingham. II. 74, 76.
- Burnham, Huntercombe Manor House. I. 78.
- Chesham. I. 94, 97, 99.
- Chicheley, Grange Farm. II. 89.
- Chilton. I. 106.
- Creslow, The Manor House. II. 96.
- Cuddington. I. 111, 113.
- Denham. I. 116, 118, 120-122.
- Dorton, Dorton House. I. 132, 134.
- Eton. I. 145, 150, 152, 153.
- Fleet Marston. I. 159.
- Foscott, The Manor House. II. 116.
- Great Hampden, Hampden House. I. 163.
- Great Linford, The Rectory. II. 128.
- Great Missenden. I. 174.
- Grendon Underwood, Rookery Farm. II. 132.
- Hardwick. II. 142.
- Hartwell, Hartwell House. I. 191.
- Hedgerley, Shell House. I. 192.
- High Wycombe. I. 200-201.
- Hoggeston, The Manor House. II. 153.
- Horton. I. 208.
- Hulcott, Manor House. I. 212.
- Ickford, Manor Farm. I. 217.
- Iver, Parsonage Farm. I. 222.

Staircases: cont'd.**WOODEN: cont'd.****17th-century: cont'd.**

- Langley Marish. I. 224, 228.
- Leckhampstead, Home Farm. II. 167.
- Lillingstone Dayrell, The Old Tile House. II. 170.
- Little Marlow. I. 232.
- Long Crendon, Manor House. I. 240.
- Marlow Urban. I. 252.
- Marsh Gibbon. II. 189, 191.
- Mentmore, Manor Farm. II. 196.
- Mursley, Mursley Grange. II. 205.
- Newport Pagnell. II. 210.
- Newton Longville, The Manor House. II. 215.
- North Marston. II. 226.
- Penn. I. 269.
- Princes Risborough. I. 270.
- Quainton, Doddershall House. II. 244.
- Radclive, The Manor House. II. 250.
- Shalstone, The Manor House. II. 253.
- Shenley Church End. II. 257.
- Sherington, The Rectory. II. 261.
- Stoke Goldington. II. 282.
- Stoke Mandeville, Yew Tree Farm. I. 282.
- Stokenchurch. I. 285, 286.
- Swanbourne. II. 292.
- Turweston, The Manor House. II. 302.
- Upper Winchendon. I. 301.
- Walton, The Manor House. II. 309.
- Wendover. I. 308, 310, 311.
- Weston Underwood. II. 318.

c. 1700:

- Great Horwood, The Manor Farm. II. 124.
- Great Linford. II. 128.
- Great Woolstone, farm house. II. 129.
- Hanslope. II. 137, 138.
- Haversham, The Manor House. II. 145.
- Marlow Urban, Western House. I. 253.
- Warrington. II. 309.

1700, Winslow, Winslow Hall. II. 342.**Date uncertain:**

- Calverton, Manor House. II. 78.
- Grendon Underwood, Shakespeare Farm. II. 131.
- Newton Longville. II. 217.
- Steeple Claydon. II. 273.
- Swanbourne. II. 291, 293.
- Woughton-on-the-Green, Pineham. II. 348.

Stalls, 15th-century, carving of, Wing Church. II. 335.

Stanhope, arms and crest. II. 335.

Stanhope, Sir Will., church plate given by, Wing. II. 335.

Stanhill Manor. I. 135.

Stanley Wood House, Amersham. I. 12.

Stantonbury. II. 270-2.

States House, Medmenham. I. 255.

Stayeley, Marie, d. of Will., of Bignell, *see* Giffard.

Steeple Claydon. II. 272-5, 3, 29.

Stevens:

- Dorothy, wife of John, brass to, 1685. II. 296.
- Eliz., d. of Thos., floor slab to, 1685. I. 325.
- Thos., floor slab to, 1687. I. 325.

Stewkley. II. 275-80, 3, 23.

Stewkley, arms. I. 267.

Stigand, Archbishop. II. 15.

Stocking's Farm, Coleshill. I. 100.

Stocks:

- Addington. II. 54.
- Dinton. I. 127.
- Marlow Urban. I. 254.
- Thornborough. II. 297.
- Towersey. I. 297.

Stock's Place, Coleshill. I. 108.

The Stockwell, Haddenham. I. 183.

(Combined Index of the Inventories of South and North Buckinghamshire.)

Stodeley:

- Emmot, brass to. I. 300.
 Sir John, vicar of Upper Winchendon, brass, 1502.
 I. 300.

Stodfold, hundred of. II. 6.**Stoke**, hundred of. II. 5.**Stoke Goldington**. II. 280-2, 34.**Stoke Green**, Stoke Poges. I. 290.**Stoke Hammond**. II. 282-4.**Stoke Mandeville**. I. 281-3; II. 12, 26, 32.Brudenell of, *see* Brudenell.**Stokenchurch**. I. 283-286.**Stoke Park**, Stoke Poges. I. 289, 290; II. 32.**Stoke Park Wood**, Stoke Goldington. II. 281.**Stoke Poges**. I. 286-290.**Stokys**, Rob., and Eliz., his wife, brass of, 1560. I. 145.**Stollidge**, field, Tingewick. II. 299.**Stone**. I. 290-293; II. 5.**Stone**, J. S. I. 137.**The Stone**, Chalfont St. Giles. I. 83; II. 27.**Stone House**, Marlow Urban. I. 252-3.**Stone tunnel**, remains, 14th-century, Boarstall. I. 59.**Stonewell's Farm**, Chalfont St. Giles. I. 83.**Stonor**, arms. I. 329; II. 14.**Stonor:**Eliz., d. of Sir Walter, *see* Hobby.

John, son of Walter, brass of, 1512. I. 328.

Stony Stratford East. II. 284-5.**Stony Stratford**. II. 20, 25, 33.**Stony Stratford**, Rob. Hammond of, *see* Hammond.**Stony Stratford West**. II. 285-6.**Stools**, *see under* Furniture.**Stortford**, Will., treasurer of St. Paul's, 1387-1393, Arch-deacon of Middlesex, 1393-1416, brass of, 1416.
 II. 305.**Stoups:****14TH-CENTURY:**

Chesham. I. 94.

Ickford. I. 216.

Oving. II. 231.

Whaddon. II. 321.

14th or 15th-century, Walton. II. 309.

15TH-CENTURY:

Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.

Chicheley. II. 89.

Clifton Reynes. II. 93.

Dorton. I. 132.

Eton. I. 146.

Great Missenden. I. 172.

Grendon Underwood. II. 131.

Hanslope. II. 136.

Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.

Little Linford. II. 179.

Milton Keynes. II. 201.

Newton Blossomville. II. 212.

Pitstone. II. 238.

Princes Risborough. I. 270.

Quainton. II. 242.

Thornborough. II. 296.

15TH or 16TH-CENTURY:

Great Hampden. I. 161.

Leckhampstead. II. 167.

16th-century or earlier, Bledlow. I. 54.

16TH-CENTURY:

High Wycombe. I. 196.

Leckhampstead. II. 167.

Linslade. II. 173.

Mediaeval, Upper Winchendon. I. 300.

DATE UNCERTAIN:

Astwood. II. 58.

Beachampton (probably). II. 61.

Chilton. I. 105.

Stoups: cont'd.**DATE UNCERTAIN: cont'd.**

Foscott. II. 116.

Hardmead. II. 140.

Little Woolstone. II. 180.

Lower Winchendon. I. 247.

Medmenham. I. 255.

Monks Risborough. I. 259.

Padbury (possibly). II. 233.

Sherington. II. 261.

Stantonbury. II. 271.

Stone. I. 292.

Wendover. I. 306.

Wing. II. 335.

Stowe. II. 33, 286-8.**Stowe**, Temples of, *see* Temples.**Stowe House**, Stowe. II. 28.**Strap ornament:****17TH-CENTURY:**

Beaconsfield, The Rectory. I. 42.

Chenies Church, tomb. I. 89.

Dorney Church, door. I. 128.

Dorton, Dorton House. I. 133.

Padbury Church, communion table. II. 233.

Amersham, Bury Farm. I. 12.

Ickford Church, monument. I. 216.

Stratford, Fenny, *see* Fenny Stratford.**Stratford, Stony**, *see* Stony Stratford.**Stratford, Water**, *see* Water Stratford.**Stuart**, Royal arms. I. 225; II. 69, 70, 201, 287.**Studley hamlet**, Beckley. II. 5.**Sturdy**, John, bellfounder. I. 93; II. 55, 283.**Style:**

John, brass of, 1613. I. 234.

Mary, d. of Thos., *see* Sayer.

Sarah, wife of Rob., slab to, 1679. I. 234.

Styles, Ann, wife of Thos., slab to, 1663. I. 234.**Suckley**, Eliz., d. of Ralph, *see* Pinfold.**Summerhouses:**

made up with 13th-century moulded arch of clunch,

Great Missenden. I. 173.

Hartwell, with 17th-century panelling. I. 191.

High Wycombe, 17th-century. I. 200.

Sundials:*see also* Sectional Preface. II.

Adstock. II. 55.

Astwood. II. 58.

Bledlow. I. 54.

Bletchley. II. 65.

Broughton. II. 71.

Burnham. I. 71.

Castle Thorpe. II. 80.

Chesham. I. 94.

Creslow, The Manor House. II. 95.

Clifton Reynes. II. 93.

Dinton. I. 125.

Edgecott. II. 106.

Fleet Marston. I. 159.

Gayhurst. II. 117.

Great Hampden, remains. I. 160.

Grendon Underwood, scratched. II. 131.

Hanslope. II. 137.

Hillesden. II. 49, 150.

Lathbury. II. 161.

Lavendon. II. 164.

Leckhampstead. II. 167.

Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.

Loughton. II. 182.

Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.

Medmenham, Lodge Farm. I. 256.

Milton Keynes. II. 201.

North Marston. II. 225.

Padbury. II. 233.

Sundials: *cont'd.*

- Shenley Church End. II. 257.
 Stewkley. II. 277.
 Stoke Hammond. II. 283.
 Swanbourne, Ivy Farm. II. 292.
 Tattenhoe. II. 294.
 Thornborough, The Manor Farm. II. 296.
 Towersey, Grange Farm. I. 297.
 Twyford. II. 306.
 Waddesdon. I. 304.
 Westbury. II. 315.
 Wing. II. 337.

- T . . . , J . . . ,** floor slab, 1695. II. 108.
T . . . , M . . . , floor slab, 1700. II. 108.
Tables, *see under* Furniture.
Taillebois, Ivo de. II. 16.
Talbot family, Castle Hill, Wing, stronghold of. II. 18.
Tanner, William, tombstone, 1688. II. 315.
Tapestries:
 Denham, Denham Place. I. 120.
 Hartwell, Hartwell House. I. 189.
Taplow. I. 293-294; II. 3, 7.
Taplow Court, Taplow. I. 294.
Tasburgh, Dorothe, wife of Thos., brass to, 1577. I. 191.
Tasker, Madame, house rebuilt by, 1690, Newport Pagnell. II. 210.
'Tatenho', Thomas Stafford of, *see* Stafford.
Tathall End Farm, Hanslope. II. 138.
Tathall, Hanslope. II. 138.
Tattenhoe. II. 294.
Taylor, Faith, wife of Edward, floor slab to, 1657. II. 65.
Temple, arms. II. 271.
Temple:
 Eleanor, widow of Sir Peter, floor slab to, 1671. II. 271.
 John, son of Thomas, brass to, 1592. II. 287.
 Sir John, floor slab to, 1632, and Dorothy, his wife, 1625. II. 271.
 Martha, d. of Sir Thos., *see* Penyston.
Temple Farm, Brill. I. 66.
Temples of Stowe. II. 26, 33.
Tepur, Will., gravestone, 1629. I. 250.
Terra cotta:
 Panel, 17th-century, Amersham. I. 10.
 Roundels, 16th-century, Aylesbury. I. 30.
Terraces, Hillesden. II. 151.
Terrell, George, son and heir of Humfrey and Jane, inscription. II. 298.
Terrick House, Ellesborough. I. 139.
Terynham, John, and his two wives, Elizabeth, brass to, 15th-century. II. 307.
Tetchwick Farm, Ludgershall. I. 250, 252.
Teynton stone, *see under* Building Materials.
Thakeston, arms. II. 257.
Thame, river. II. 1.
Thame (Oxon). II. 28.
Thames, river. I. 255, 256; II. 2, 6, 7, 14, 18.
Theed or Theede:
 John, brass to, 1622. II. 334.
 John, of 'Leburne', floor slab to, with brass, 1641. II. 196.
 Margaret, d. of John, of Horton, monument to, 1700. II. 108.
 Mary, wife of John, floor slab to. II. 196.
 Mary, d. of Thos., *see* Wigg.
 Samuel, floor slab to, 1676. II. 338.
 Samuel, tablet to, 1676. II. 338.
 Thos., floor slab to, 1675. II. 196.
St. Thomas of Canterbury, painting. II. 341.

- Sunflower Farm,** Chetwode. II. 87.
Sutton, H. II. 71.
Swanbourne. II. 288-293, 3, 15, 23, 28.
Swayne, Thos., S.T.B., Prebendary of Aylesbury and Chaplain to Bp. of London, brass of, 1519. I. 323.
Swinderley, Lines, Sir Hen. Disney, 'lord' of, *see* Disney.
Swynstede, John. II. 108.
Syer, Will., rector of Radnage, brass to, 1605. I. 275.
Symeon, Eliz., d. of Edm., *see* Hampden.
Syon, Abbess, *see* Jordon, Agnes.
Syot, John, vicar of West Wycombe, brass to. I. 318.

- Thomson,** Morrise. II. 145.
Thornborough. II. 294-8, 14.
Thornborough Bridge, Thornborough. II. 297.
Thornhaugh:
 Fran., Lord Russell of, *see* Russell.
 Will., Lord Russell of, *see* Russell.
Thornhill, Rob., of Tuxford, parson of Denham, 1612, brass of. I. 115.
Thornton. II. 298-9, 2, 23, 22, 32.
Thorpe, Rob., tablet to, 1623, with arms. I. 41.
Three Households, Chalfont St. Giles. I. 84.
Throckmorton, arms. II. 317.
Throckmorton:
 Eliz., wife of Sir Rob., brass of, 1571, and daughters. II. 317.
 Fras., son of Sir Fras., monument to, 1676. II. 317.
 Sir Fras., kt. and baronet, monument to, 1680. II. 317.
 Rob., son of Sir Rob., baronet, monument to, 1688. II. 317.
 Thos., monument to, 1614. II. 317.
Thurleby, Thos., rector of Shenley Church End, brass of, 1432. II. 257.
Thurloe, Rob., vicar of Hughenden, d. 1483, brass of. I. 209.
Tickeshele, *see* Ickeshill.
Tickford Abbey, Newport Pagnell. II. 20, 209-10.
Tilehurst, Sir Peter Vanlore of, *see* Vanlore.
Tiles:
 see also Sectional Prefaces.
 Roman, *see under* Roman remains.
13TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical:
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
 Little Kimble. I. 166.
14TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical:
 Amersham. I. 3.
 Bierton with Broughton. I. 50.
 Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.
 Edlesborough. II. 109.
 Hitcham. I. 204-5.
 Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 169.
 Little Woolstone. II. 180.
 Milton Keynes. II. 201.
 Pitstone. II. 238.
 Slapton. II. 265.
 Stone. I. 292.
14TH or 15TH-CENTURY:
 Hanslope. II. 136-7.
 Milton Keynes. II. 201.
 Moulsoe. II. 203.
15TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical:
 Barton Hartshorn. II. 59.
 Hillesden. II. 150.
 Langley Marish. I. 225.
 Pitstone. II. 238.

Tiles: *cont'd.*15TH-CENTURY, ecclesiastical: *cont'd.*

Stewkley. II. 277.

Thornborough. II. 296.

16TH-CENTURY:

Chenies. I. 91.

Ickford Rectory. I. 216.

Waddesdon, Parish Church. I. 304.

17TH-CENTURY:

Ravenstone Church. II. 252.

Wendover, Brays Wood. I. 306.

MEDIÆVAL, ecclesiastical:

Chilton. I. 105.

Cuddington. I. 111.

Great Hampden. I. 161.

Great Kimble. I. 165.

Haddenham. I. 179.

Horsenden. I. 206.

Iver. I. 221.

Lillingstone Lovell. II. 172.

Little Marlow. I. 231.

Ludgershall. I. 250.

Maids' Moreton. II. 186.

Marsworth. II. 195.

Monks Risborough. I. 259.

Newton Longville. II. 215.

Saunderton. I. 276.

Twyford. II. 306.

Waddesdon, fragments. I. 304.

Westbury. II. 315.

Wexham. I. 322.

DATE UNCERTAIN:

Ecclesiastical:

Chesham Bois. I. 102.

Great Missenden. I. 172.

Hitcham. I. 205.

Little Missenden. I. 234.

Weston Underwood. II. 317.

Secular, Stoke Poges, Dinton Park. I. 288.

Roofing, West Wycombe, Desborough Castle. I. 318.

Tiller, Will., headstone, 1686. I. 207.**Tinder-box**, 17th-century, Newton Longville. II. 217.**Tingewick**. II. 34, 299-300.**Tipping**, arms and crest. I. 216, 284.**Tipping:**

Barth., of Chekers, brass of, 1632. I. 284.

Barth:

Floor slab, 1680. I. 284.

Free School founded by. I. 284.

Monument to, d. 1680. I. 284.

Eliz., *see* Whistler.

Martha, wife of Barth., brass of, 1632. I. 284.

Thos., monument, 1595, and Margaret his wife. I. 216.

Tiptoft, arms. I. 185.**Tithe Farm**, Ivinghoe Aston. II. 157.**Tithe Farm**, Stoke Poges. I. 290.**Tochi**, Iver held by, 1066. II. 13.**Tombs**, *see* Monuments, funeral.**Tombstones**, *see* Monuments, funeral.**Tompson's Farm**, Long Crendon. I. 240.**Toot, The**, Shenley Church End. II. 257.**Top Farm**, Clifton Reynes. II. 93.**Topping**, Frances, d. of Thos., *see* Bruloe.**Tornay**, James, Yeoman of the Crown to Henry VIII., brass of, 1519, and his wives Amye and Elizabeth, and children. II. 265.**Tostig**, son of Earl Godwin. II. 15.**Tothill**, Joan, d. of Will., of Shardeloes, *see* Drake.**Totternhoe stone**, *see under* Building Material.**Totyngton**, Thos., Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds, *see* Bury St. Edmunds.**Towcester**. II. 28.**Tower Farm**, Boarstall. I. 59.**Towers:**

ECCLESIASTICAL:

11th-century, Lavendon. II. 161, 162-3.

12th-century:

Chesham. I. 92.

Clifton Reynes. II. 90, 91.

Fingest. I. 156, 157.

Haversham. II. 143, 145.

Iver, bases of walls. I. 219.

Sherington, upper part rebuilt in 15th century. II. 259.

Slough. I. 278.

Stewkley. II. 275.

c. 1200:

Burnham. I. 69, 69-70.

Radnage. I. 274.

13th-century:

Aylesbury. I. 22, 24.

Bledlow. I. 52, 53.

Cold Brayfield. II. 93, 94.

Drayton Beauchamp. I. 135, 136.

Fawley. I. 155.

Great Brickhill. II. 120.

Great Hampden. I. 160, 161.

Great Linford. II. 126, 127.

Haddenham. I. 176, 177-8.

Hardmead. II. 139, 140.

Ickford. I. 214, 215.

Iver. I. 219, 220.

Lathbury. II. 158, 160.

Leckhampstead. II. 164, 165.

Lillingstone Dayrell. II. 167, 168-9.

Lillingstone Lovell. II. 170, 171.

Long Crendon. I. 235-6.

North Crawley. II. 219, 220.

Ravenstone. II. 251, 252.

Simpson. II. 261, 262.

Stoke Poges. I. 286, 287.

Tyringham with Filgrave. II. 307.

Westbury. II. 314, 315.

Wingrave. II. 337, 338.

14th-century:

Addington. II. 54.

Beachampton. II. 60, 61.

Bierton with Broughton. I. 47, 48.

Bradwell, partly rebuilt. II. 68.

Chilton. I. 103, 104.

Edlesborough. II. 106, 108.

Great Horwood. II. 122, 123.

Great Kimble. I. 164, 165.

Great Missenden. I. 170, 171.

Hardwick. II. 141.

Ivinghoe. II. 154, 155.

Little Marlow. I. 230, 231.

Marsh Gibbon. II. 188, 189.

Milton Keynes. II. 199, 200.

Monks Risborough. I. 257, 258.

Moulsoe. II. 202.

Oakley. I. 263, 264.

Olney. II. 227, 228.

Penn. I. 266.

Radclive. II. 249.

Stoke Hammond. II. 284.

Stone. I. 291, 292.

Stowe. II. 286, 287.

Thornton. II. 299.

Twyford. II. 302.

Water Stratford. II. 310.

Wendover. I. 304, 305.

West Wycombe. I. 318.

Whaddon. II. 318, 320.

Towers: cont'd.**ECCLESIASTICAL: cont'd.****14th-century: cont'd.**

Whitchurch. II. 322, 323.

Winslow. II. 339, 340.

Wolverton. II. 345.

c. 1400, Astwood. II. 57.

15th-century:

Adstock. II. 54, 55.

Amersham. I. 1.

Ashendon. I. 14.

Bletchley. II. 63, 64.

Bow Brickhill. II. 66, 67.

Bradenham. I. 61.

Brill. I. 62, 63.

Broughton. II. 70, 70-1.

Chalfont St. Giles. I. 79, 80.

Chearsley. I. 86.

Cheddington. II. 82, 83.

Chenies. I. 88.

Chicheley. II. 87-8.

Cublington. II. 98.

Cuddington. I. 109, 110-111.

Denham. I. 115.

Dinton. I. 123, 124.

Drayton Parslow. II. 99, 100.

Dunton. II. 101.

Edgcott. II. 105.

Ellesborough. I. 137, 138.

Emberton. II. 111, 112.

Grandborough. II. 118.

Grendon Underwood. II. 130.

Hanslope. II. 133, 135.

High Wycombe. I. 194, 196.

Hillesden. II. 146, 148.

Linslade. II. 173.

Little Brickhill. II. 174, 174-5.

Little Horwood. II. 175, 176.

Little Missenden. I. 232, 233.

Loughton. II. 181, 181-2.

Lower Winchendon. I. 246.

Ludgershall. I. 249, 250.

Maids' Moreton. II. 185.

Marsworth. II. 193, 194.

Medmenham. I. 254, 255.

Mentmore. II. 195, 196.

Mursley. II. 203, 204.

Newton Blossomville. II. 211, 212.

Newton Longville. II. 213, 214.

North Marston. II. 223, 225.

Pitstone. II. 237.

Preston Bissett. II. 238, 239.

Quainton. II. 240, 241.

Shabbington. I. 277.

Shenley Church End. II. 255, 256.

Slapton. II. 264, 265.

Stoke Goldington. II. 280, 281.

Stony Stratford East. II. 284.

Stony Stratford West. II. 285.

Thornborough. II. 294, 295.

Tingewick. II. 299, 300.

Upper Winchendon. I. 299, 300.

Walton. II. 307, 308.

Wavendon. II. 311.

Weston Turville. I. 313, 315.

Weston Underwood. II. 316.

Wing. II. 331, 333.

Wooburn. I. 323.

Worminghall. I. 324, 325.

Woughton-on-the-Green. II. 346, 347.

15th or 16th-century:

Aston Abbots. II. 56.

Chetwode. II. 85, 86.

East Claydon. II. 102, 102-3.

Towers: cont'd.**ECCLESIASTICAL: cont'd.****15th or 16th-century: cont'd.**

Middle Claydon. II. 197, 197-8.

Turville. I. 297-298, 298.

Swanbourne. II. 288, 289.

15th and 16th-century, Pitchcott. II. 235, 236.

16th-century:

Dorney. I. 128.

Hitcham. I. 203, 203-4.

Hoggeston. II. 151, 152.

Horton. I. 206, 206-7.

Newport Pagnell. II. 207, 208.

Oving. II. 229, 230.

Soulbury. II. 266, 267.

17th-century:

Langley Marish. I. 223, 224.

Padbury. II. 232, 233.

Stoke Mandeville. I. 281.

Willen. II. 330.

COLLEGIATE:

15th-century, Eton. I. 146-8.

16th-century, Eton. I. 146-8.

SECULAR:

14th-century, Creslow, The Manor House. II. 94, 95-6.

17th-century, Fulmer. I. 159.

Mediaeval, Great Hampden, Hampden House. I. 162.

Wood, Hoggeston Church, upper part. II. 151, 152.

Towersey. I. 294-297.**Town End, Radnage. I. 275.****Town Farm, Little Missenden. I. 234.****Town Farm, Water Stratford. II. 311.****The Town Mill and House, Amersham. I. 6****Town House, High Wycombe. I. 197-8.****Townsend Farm, Marsh Gibbon. II. 193.****Toye Court, Leckhampstead, see Lower Farm.****Transepts:****12TH-CENTURY:**

Chesham. I. 92, 93.

Hillesden, possibly dating from. II. 146.

Shenley Church End. II. 255.

13TH-CENTURY:

Amersham. I. 1, 2.

Aylesbury. I. 22, 25.

Burnham. I. 69, 70.

Chilton. I. 102, 104.

Cuddington. I. 109.

Hambleton. I. 184, 185.

Ivinghoe. II. 154.

Long Crendon. I. 235, 236.

Marsh Gibbon. II. 188.

Monks Risborough. I. 257.

Stone. I. 291.

14TH-CENTURY:

Bierton with Broughton. I. 47, 48-9.

Great Missenden. I. 170, 170-1.

Oakley. I. 263, 264.

Simpson. II. 261.

Towersey. I. 294, 295.

15TH-CENTURY:

Edlesborough. II. 106, 107.

Haddenham. I. 176, 177.

Horton. I. 206.

16th-century, Stokenchurch. I. 283, 284.

17th-century, Langley Marish. I. 223, 224.

Date uncertain, Stoke Hammond. II. 282.

Trenches, Langley Marish. I. 225.**Tresco House, Amersham. I. 5.****Treson, Sir Brian. II. 27.**

(Combined Index of the Inventories of South and North Buckinghamshire.)

Tresham, Mary, d. of Sir Thos. of Newton, Norfolk, *see* Crane.

Trevor, Margaret, widow of Sir John, kt., slab from tomb of, 1614. I. 279.

Trewonwall, Agnes, d. of John, *see* Manfield.

Tring, Herts. I. 30; II. 2.

Trip, John. I. 261.

Trone, Margaret, brass to, 1588. I. 196.

Troughton:

—, brass to, and his wife, d. of — Hampden, 16th or 17th-century. II. 136.

Rich. II. 136.

Truelove, arms. I. 221.

Truelove:

Mary, tablet to, d. 1684. I. 221.

Will., tablet to, 1677. I. 221.

Tubbs, —, widow, floor slab to, 17th-century. II. 89.

Tudor, royal arms. I. 146; II. 336.

Tumuli, *see under* Earthworks.

Turf-cuttings, *see under* Earthworks.

Turnay, John, brass of, 1502, and Agnes, his wife. II. 267.

Turnis, Thos., slab to, 1596. I. 27.

Turrets:

Bell, *see that title*.

ECCLESIASTICAL:

High Wycombe. I. 196.

Horton, churchyard walls. I. 207.

STAIR:

Ecclesiastical:

Addington. II. 53.

Amersham. I. 2.

Aston Clinton. I. 19.

Astwood. II. 57.

Aylesbury. I. 24.

Beaconsfield. I. 41.

Bierton with Broughton. I. 49.

Bow Brickhill. II. 67.

Bradenham. I. 61.

Chearsley. I. 86.

Cheddington. II. 83.

Chenies. I. 88.

Chesham. I. 93.

Chilton. I. 104.

Cuddington. I. 110.

Dinton. I. 124.

Dorney. I. 128.

Drayton Beauchamp. I. 186.

East Claydon. II. 103.

Emberton. II. 112.

Eton. I. 144.

Great Brickhill. II. 120.

Great Horwood. II. 123.

Great Missenden, traces. I. 170.

Grendon Underwood. II. 130.

Haddenham. I. 177.

Hanslope. II. 134, 135.

Hillesden. II. 148.

Horton. I. 206.

Ivinghoe. II. 155, 156.

Lavendon, blocked. II. 163.

Linslade. II. 173.

Little Missenden. I. 233.

Long Crendon. I. 235.

Lower Winchendon. I. 246.

Maids' Moreton. II. 185.

Marsworth. II. 194.

Medmenham. I. 255.

Mentmore. II. 196.

Middle Claydon. II. 198.

Milton Keynes. II. 200.

Monks Risborough. I. 258.

Moulsoe. II. 202.

Turrets: cont'd.

STAIR: cont'd.

Ecclesiastical: cont'd.

Newport Pagnell. II. 208.

Newton Blossomville. II. 212.

North Crawley. II. 220.

North Marston. II. 224.

Oakley. I. 264.

Olney. II. 228.

Oving. II. 230.

Pitstone. II. 237.

Quainton. II. 241.

Radcliffe. II. 249.

Shabbington. I. 277.

Shenley Church End. II. 255, 256.

Sherington. II. 259, 260.

Slapton. II. 265.

Soulbury. II. 267.

Stewkley. II. 275, 276.

Stoke Hammond. II. 282.

Stone. I. 292.

Tingewick. II. 300.

Upper Winchendon. I. 300.

Wendover. I. 305.

Weston Turville. I. 315.

Whaddon. II. 320.

Wing. II. 333.

Winslow. II. 340.

Wolverton. II. 345.

Wooburn. I. 323.

Worminghall. I. 325.

Collegiate, Eton. I. 146, 147, 151.

Secular:

Chenies. I. 90.

Creslow, The Manor House. II. 95.

Long Crendon, Notley Abbey. I. 245, 246.

Soulbury, Liscombe Park. II. 268.

Wood, octagonal, 17th-century, Amersham, The Market

Hall. I. 4.

Turstin, priest, Wingrave land held by. II. 14.

Turstin, son of Rolf. II. 15, 17.

Turville. I. 297-9; II. 32.

Turville, arms. II. 268.

Turville:

Ambrose, kt. I. 225.

Dame Elenor, w. of Ambrose. I. 225.

Sir Fras. slab, 1623. I. 225.

Turville family. II. 47.

Turville Green. I. 213.

Turweston. II. 301-2.

Tussock (or hassock) of dried grass, possibly 17th-century,

Hoggeston Church. II. 152.

Tuxford, Rob., Thornhill of, *see* Thornhill.

Twyford. II. 302-7.

Twyford, Roger Giffard of, *see* Giffard.

Tyldsley:

Jacomyne, wife of Will., inscriptions to, 1556. I. 71.

Will., inscription to, 1563. I. 71.

Tydney, arms. II. 166.

Tydney:

Johne, d. of John, *see* Grenewey.

Reynold, brass of, 1508, and daughters. II. 166.

Typing, *see* Tipping.

Tyrelcote Farm, Thornton. II. 299.

Tyrrill, arms. II. 271.

Tyrrill:

Charles, floor slab to, 1694. II. 271.

Eleanor, d. of Sir Tymothy, of Oakley, *see* Temple.

Tyrell, Eliz., w. of Sir John, of Horton, kt., monument, 1631. I. 105.

Tyringham. II. 14.

Tyringham, arms. II. 91, 92, 307.

Tyringham:

- Dorothy, floor slab to, 1602. I. 247.
 Eliz., floor slab to, 1639. I. 247.
 Fras., tablet to, 1684, and Eliz. his wife, 1682. I. 247.
 Mary, d. of John, *see* Catesby. II. 307.
 Thos., brass to, 1596, and Parnell, his wife, 1595.
 II. 307.
 Thos., floor slab to, 1609. I. 247.
 Thos., monument, 1629, and Eliz., his wife, 1638.
 I. 247.

Tyringham Hall, Cuddington. I. 111.

Tyringham with Filgrave. II. 307.

Tyrrell, arms. I. 264; II. 298.

Tyrrell:

- Eliz., w. of Sir Tim., floor slab to, 1693. I. 264.
 Humphrey, of Wolverton. II. 298.
 Jane, wife of Humphrey, *see* St. John.

Tyrrell: cont'd.

- John, son of Sir Tim., floor slab to, 1692. I. 264.
 Margaret, d. of Sir Tim., of Shotover, tablet to, 1686.
 I. 264.
 Mary, wife of Jas., floor slab to, 1687. I. 264.
 Sir Tim., Master of the Buckhounds to Charles I., and
 Governor of Cardiff Castle, floor slab to, 1701.
 I. 264.
Tyrrell. I. 102.
Tyrrell:
 Eyre, son of Thos. and Dorothy, floor slab to, 1698.
 II. 80.
 Sir Thos., kt., Justice of the Court of Common Pleas,
 monument, 1671, and Bridget, his wife, with arms.
 II. 80.
Tyson, Jane, d. of Moses, *see* Croke.
Tythorpe. II. 11.

Ulster, badge. I. 134; II. 199, 209.

Underhill, Edw., citizen and haberdasher of London, brass
 to, 1606. I. 145.

Unton, Eliz., d. of Sir Alex., kt., *see* Croke.

Up End, North Crawley. II. 221.

Uphoe Manor, Lavendon. II. 163.

Upper Cadsden, Monks Risborough. I. 260.

Upper Farm, Drayton Beauchamp. I. 137.

Upper Farm, Maids' Moreton. II. 187.

Upper Green Farm, Towersey. I. 296.

Upper Hartwell, Stone. I. 293.

Upper Hundreds, Aylesbury. I. 39.

Upper Icknield Way. I. 260; II. 236.

Upper Panshill Farm, Boarstall. I. 59.

Upper South Farm, Quainton. II. 243.

Upper Waldrige Farm, Dinton. I. 126.

Upper Weald, Calverton. II. 79.

Upper Winchendon. I. 299-301.

Upping's Farm, Quarrendon. I. 273.

Upton. II. 15.

Upton-cum-Chalvey. I. 301.

Upton, Dinton. I. 127.

Upton Court, Slough. I. 280.

Upton Farm, Dinton. I. 127.

Upton Dairy, Slough. I. 280.

Usher, Eliz., d. of the Rt. Rev. Jas., Archbp. of Armagh
 and Primate of All Ireland, *see* Tyrrell.

Uvedall, Anne, wife of John, brass of, 1611. II. 127.

Uxbridge. II. 2.

The Vache, Chalfont St. Giles. I. 82.

The Vache, Thos., Fleetwood, lord of, *see* Fleetwood.

Vanlore, Susanna, d. of Sir Peter, of Tilehurst, *see*
 Croke. I.

Vale Farm, Chesham. I. 99.

Verney, arms. II. 103, 198, 199, 241, 242.

Verney of Claydon, arms. II. 245.

Verney:

- Sir Edm., standard bearer to Charles I., monument of,
 1642, and his wife, Margaret, 1641. II. 198.
 Edm., and Mary, his wife. II. 103.
 Eliz., wife of John, monument to, 1686. II. 198.
 Hon. Col. Hen., monument to, 1671. II. 198.
 John, brass to, 1694. II. 198.
 John, Viscount Fermanagh. II. 198.
 Margery, wife of Sir 'Rauff', knight, brass of, 1509,
 sons and daughters. II. 241-2.
 Mary, wife of Sir John, monument to, 1694. II. 198.
 Penelope, *see* Osborne.
 Sir Ralph, kt. and bart., monument of, 1696, and wife
 Mary, 1650. II. 198.
 Urian and Lettice, monument of, 1608. II. 198.
Vernon, John, tomb to, 1622, and wife, 1650. I. 90.
Verrio, ceiling painted by. I. 78.

Vestment cupboard, Aylesbury Parish Church. I. 27.

Vestries:

- Aylesbury. I. 22, 24-5.
 Eton. I. 144.
 Hillesden. II. 147.
 Maids' Moreton. II. 185.
 North Marston. II. 223, 224.
 Weston Turville. I. 313.
The Vicarage, Buckingham. II. 74.
The Vicarage, Chilton. I. 106.
The Vicarage, Dorney. I. 131.
The Vicarage, High Wycombe. I. 197.
The Vicarage, Little Horwood. II. 176-7.
The Vicarage, Newport Pagnell. II. 210.
The Vicarage, Twyford. II. 306.
The Vicarage, Westbury. II. 315.
Vicarage Farm, Stoke Poges, *see* Tithe Farm.
Vicarages, ordination of. II. 21.
Village crosses, *see under* Crosses.
Village sites and enclosures, *see under* Earthworks.
Vine Tree Farm, Wendover. I. 308-9.
Virgin, John, Minister of North Marston, monument to,
 1694. II. 225.
 'Vylleby, Johannes'. II. 179.

Waddesdon. I. 301-304; II. 5, 8.

Wadley, G. Purefoy of, *see* Purefoy.

Wafer, carved on wall, Bletchley. II. 65.

Wake, Christian, tablet to, 1609. I. 304.

Wakefield, Will., bellfounder. II. 338.

Waker, Nathaniel, rector of Lavendon, monument to, 1654.
 II. 163.

Waleston, arms. I. 267.

Waliston, John, smith, brass of, 1469, and Isabell and
 Joan, his wives. I. 89.

(Combined Index of the Inventories of South and North Buckinghamshire.)

- Walgrave**, John, bellfounder. II. 58, 69, 300.
- Walker**, Jane, d. of Thos., *see* Bois.
- Waller**, arms. I. 41.
- Waller**:
Edm., slab, 1667. I. 41.
Edm., the poet. I. 40.
Tomb, 1687, and Maria, his wife, 1700. I. 41.
Lucy, wife of Edm., slab, 1686. I. 41.
Thos., slab to, 1627, and Dorothy, his wife, 1626. I. 41.
Sir Will., siege of Boarstall House, 1644. II. 30.
- Wallingford**. II. 14, 30.
- Wallis**, Rob., rector and patron, Ellesborough, chaplain to Duchess of Richmond, tablet to, 1666. I. 138.
- Walls, garden and boundary, etc.**:
16TH-CENTURY:
Beaconsfield. I. 42.
Burnham, Burnham Abbey. I. 75.
Gayhurst. II. 117.
High Wycombe. I. 199.
Hillesden. II. 151.
16th or 17th-century, Hanslope. II. 139.
17TH-CENTURY:
Beaconsfield. I. 42.
Boarstall. I. 59-60.
Bradenham. I. 62.
Chenies. I. 90.
Creslow, The Manor House. II. 98.
Datchet. I. 115.
Denham. I. 121, 122.
Dinton. I. 126.
Hedgerley Dean. I. 193.
Penn. I. 269.
Radelive. II. 250.
Stewkley. II. 277.
Thornborough. II. 296.
Willen. III. 33.
Winslow. II. 341.
- DATE UNCERTAIN**:
Mursley, Salden House Farm. II. 206.
Quanton. II. 245.
- Walnut Tree Farm**, Walton. II. 309.
- Walsh**:
Eliz., wife of Walter, *see* Hobby.
Walter, junr., brass to, 1561. I. 328.
- Waltheof**, Earl. II. 15.
- Walter**, son of Other. II. 15.
- Walter the Fleming**. II. 15.
- Walton**. II. 307-9.
- Walton Court**, Aylesbury. I. 40.
- Walton Crange**, Aylesbury. I. 40.
- Walton House**, Aylesbury. I. 39-40.
- War**, Will. II. 86.
- Ware Farm**, Marsh Gibbon. II. 192.
- Warham**, Archbishop, arms. I. 126.
- Warren**, John, brass of, 1609, Eliz., his wife, and children. I. 41.
- Warren Farm**, Wolverton. II. 345.
- Warene**, arms. II. 334.
- Warrington**. II. 309.
- Warwick**, badge. II. 134, 136.
- Warwick**, Earls of. II. 17.
- Warwick**:
Anne, wife of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of, tomb, 17th-century. I. 89.
Will. de Beauchamp, Earl of, *see* Beauchamp.
- Wase**:
Anne, wife of Will., floor slab to, 1661. I. 114.
Jas., son of Will., floor slab to. I. 114.
Will., floor slab to, 1642. I. 114.
Will., floor slab to, 1673. I. 114.
- Washington**, Mar . . . , d. of Laurence, *see* Horsepoole.
- Wastel**, Sam., communion table given to Foscott Church by, 1633. II. 115.
- Water Eton**. II. 309-10.
- Watermill**, High Wycombe. I. 200-1.
- Waterside**, Chesham. I. 96.
- Water Stratford**. II. 310-11.
- Water Tank**, 17th-century, Hartwell, Old Rectory. I. 191.
- Watford Church**, altar tombs from. I. 89.
- Watling Street**. II. 174, 2, 8.
- Watson**, Will., rector of Bow Brickhill, monument to, 1608. II. 67.
- Wattle and Daub**, *see under* Building Material.
- Watts**, John, tombstone to, 1692. II. 341.
- Watts**, bellfounders. II. 228, 260, 315.
- Wavendon**. II. 311-3, 14.
- Waynflete**, Bp. Will.:
Provost of Eton, 1443. II. 24.
Work on Eton Church, from 1469. I. 143; II. 24.
- Weather-vanes**:
15th-century, Great Hampden Parish Church. I. 161.
16th-century, Chepping Wycombe Rural, Loudwater. I. 92.
Iver, barns. I. 222.
- Weedon**. II. 313-4.
- Weedon**, arms. I. 156.
- Weedon**, Rob., floor slab, 1659. I. 156.
- Welles**, William, bellfounder. II. 166.
- Wellesborne**, arms. I. 209, 210.
- Well-house**, Amersham. I. 3.
- Well House**, Bletchley. II. 66.
- Wellhouse of St. Rumbold's Well**, Buckingham. II. 74.
- Wells**, wooden winding gear, Coleshill, Bowers Farm. I. 108.
- Welshall**, Thos., Sherland of, *see* Sherland.
- Wellwick Farm**, Wendover. I. 311.
- Wendover**. I. 304-313; II. 2, 4, 15, 20, 27.
- Wenman**, arms. II. 305.
- Wenman**:
Ferdinando, floor slab to, 1671. II. 305.
Ferdinando, son of Francis, bart., of Carswell, Oxon, monument to, 1671. II. 305.
Mary, d. of Phillip, Viscount, *see* Crofts.
Phillip, Lord, floor slab to, 1686. II. 305.
Rich., son of Thos., of Carswell, Oxon, monument to, 1572. II. 305.
Rich., Viscount, floor slab to, 1640. II. 305.
Rich., Viscount, monument to, 1640, and Agnes, his wife, 1617. II. 305.
Thos., Viscount, monument to, 1664, and to his wife, Margaret, 1658. II. 305.
- Wenman of Tuam**, Philip, 3rd Viscount Tuam, monument to, 1686. II. 305.
- Wentworth**, arms. I. 71.
- Wentworth**:
Anne, *see* Knatchbull.
Fras., tablet to, 16th-century. I. 71.
Dame Jane, tablet to, 16th-century. I. 71.
Sir Nich. I. 71.
Paul, tablet to, 1593. I. 71.
- West**, arms. I. 62; II. 194.
- West**:
Chas., monument, 1684. I. 62.
Edm., Sergeant at Law, floor slab to, 1681. II. 194.
Mary, wife of Edm., brass of, 1606. II. 194.
Nich., brass to, 1586, and Joan, his wife, 1585. II. 194.
Roger, floor slab to, 1700. II. 194.
Sarah, wife of Edm., floor slab to, 1691. II. 194.
- Westbury**. II. 314-6.
- Westbury Farm**, Shenley Brook End. II. 254.
- Westbury Manor**, Marsh Gibbon. II. 189.
- Westbury**, Provost, Eton. II. 24.
- Westcott**. I. 313.
- West End**, Weston Turville. I. 316.
- Westend Hill**, Cheddington. II. 84.

- Western House**, Marlow Urban. I. 253.
Westfield Farm, Hillesden. II. 151.
Westlington, Dinton. I. 127.
Weston, Sir John Clarke of, *see* Clarke.
Weston's, Eton. I. 152.
Weston's Yard, Eton. I. 151.
Weston Favill, Northants, Martin Harvey of, *see* Harvey.
Weston Manor, Weston Underwood. II. 318.
Weston, Peter of, bellfounder. II. 294.
Weston Turville. I. 313-318; II. 17.
Weston Underwood. II. 316-8.
Westhorpe, Little Marlow. II. 11.
West Wycombe. I. 318-322.
Wexham. I. 322.
Wexham Court, Wexham. I. 322.
Whaddon. II. 318-22.
Whaddon Chase. II. 8.
Whaddon Hall, Brown Willis of, *see* Willis.
Whappedore:
Whapplelore:
 Will., steward to Henry, Cardinal of England and Bp. of Winchester, brass of, and Margery, his wife. I. 84.
 Will., sen., brass of, 1398, and Eliz. his wife. I. 84.
Wharf House, Hedsor. I. 194.
Wharton, arms. I. 323.
Wharton:
 Arthur, son of Philip, Lord, brass of, 1641. I. 323.
 Philip, Lord, monument to, 1695, and to Eliz. and Mary, his wives. I. 323.
Wheeler, arms. I. 114, 196.
Wheeler:
 Hanbury, floor slab to, 17th-century. I. 114.
 Hanbury, tablet, 1633. I. 114.
 Jacob, shoemaker, monument, 1621. I. 196.
 John, tablet, 1636. I. 114.
 Mary, wife of Edm., tablet to, 1626. I. 114.
Wheeler End Common, West Wycombe. I. 320.
Whelpley Hill, Ashley Green. I. 16, 18.
Whelpley Hill Farm, *see* Berries Farm.
Whyette, Will., brass to, and Alice, his wife, 1525. I. 84.
Whipping-posts:
 Dinton. I. 127.
 Marlow Urban. I. 254.
Whistler, Eliz., floor slab, 1693-4. I. 284.
Whitchurch. II. 322-330, 4.
Whitchurch:
 Rich., floor slab to, 1709. I. 84.
 Thos., floor slab to, 1691. I. 84.
Whitchurch House, Whitchurch. II. 328-9.
White, arms. II. 221.
White:
 Eliz., wife of Thos., Caddecot, of Newport Pagnell, monument to, 1687. II. 221.
 John, bellfounder. II. 152.
 John, headstone to, 1689. II. 189.
 John, and Alice, his wife, brass to, 1497. I. 185.
 Mary, headstone to, 1680. II. 189.
 Wulfward. II. 15.
Whitechurch Close, Westcott. I. 313.
Whitehall Court, Aylesbury. I. 31.
White Hill, Aylesbury. I. 31.
The White House, High Wycombe. I. 199.
White House Farm, East Claydon. II. 103.
Whiteleaf, Monks Risborough. I. 260.
Whiteleaf Cross, Monks Risborough. I. 263.
Whitelock, arms. I. 156.
Whitelock, Sir Jas., judge of the court of Common Pleas, monument to, 1632, and Eliz., his wife, 1631. I. 156.
Whitelocke, Bulstrode, Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal. II. 27-8.
Whittingham, arms. II. 242.
Whitmore, Will., bellfounder. I. 224.
Wicliff, Ludgershall living held by, 1368-1374. II. 22.
Widmer Chapel, Great Marlow. II. 22.
Widmer Farm, Great Marlow. I. 169.
Wigg:
 Frances, d. of Rich., floor slab to, 1689. II. 283.
 Mary, wife of Edw., floor slab to, 1665. II. 196.
Wigginton. II. 14.
Wighthan, Agnes de, *see* Grenville.
Wigson, Christian, d. of Will., kt., of Wolston, *see* Wake.
The Wilderness, Upper Winchendon. I. 300-1.
Wilford, arms. I. 225.
Wilford, Eliz., *see* Kidderminster.
Wilkes, arms. II. 169.
Wilkes or Wilks, Frances, wife of Matthew, floor slab to, 1694. II. 169.
Wilkes:
 John. II. 33.
 Joane, d. of Edw., *see* Disney.
 Marke, son of Edw., monument to, 1678. II. 283.
Wilkinson, arms. I. 304.
Wilkinson, Hen., rector of Waddesdon, tablet to, 1647, and Sarah his wife, 1664. I. 304.
Will, Mary, wife of William, tombstone to, 1691. II. 89.
Willen. II. 32, 330-1.
 —, William, skinner, top of tomb, 1612. I. 207.
William the Conqueror. II. 14-15.
Williams:
 Erasmus, rector of Tingewick, brass of, 1608. II. 300.
 Thos., tombstone to, 1696. II. 305.
Willis, arms. II. 65.
Willis:
 Alice, wife of Thos., floorslab to, 1699. II. 65.
 Browne, of Whaddon Hall. II. 32, 65.
 Thos., floorslab to, 1699. II. 65.
Willoughby, arms. I. 252.
Willoughby, Kath., wife of Will., monument, 1597. I. 252.
Wilton Park, Beaconsfield. I. 47.
Winchendon Hill Farm, Lower Winchendon. I. 248.
Winchendon, Lower, *see* Lower Winchendon.
Winchendon Priory, Lower Winchendon. I. 247.
Winchendon, Upper, *see* Upper Winchendon.
Winchester, *See of*, arms. II. 214.
Winchester:
 Foxe, Bp. of, arms. I. 186.
 Hen. Beaufort, Bp. of. I. 84.
 Bp. of, nunnery at Irvinghoe founded by, before 1129. II. 19.
Windmill, 17th-century, Brill. I. 66.
Windmill Farm, Wingrave. II. 339.
Windmill Fields, Stony Stratford West. II. 285.
Windsor End, Beaconsfield. I. 46-7.
Windsor, Will., second lord, North Chapel, Bradenham Church built by, 16th-century. I. 61.
Winemar the Fleming, lands given to. II. 15.
Wing. II. 331-7, 5, 18, 20, 13.
Wing, Rob. Dormer, Baron de, *see* Dormer.
Wingrave. II. 337-9, 14.
Winscott Farm, Soulbury. II. 270.
Winslow. II. 339, 345, 198, 21, 32, 33, 6.
Winslow Hall, Winslow. II. 341-2.
Winwood, arms and crest. II. 242, 246.
Winwood, Rich., deputy lieutenant of the county, son of Sir Ralph, kt., principal Secretary of State to Charles I.:
 Almshouses erected and endowed by, 1687, Quainton. II. 246.
 Altar tomb, 1688, and Anne, his wife, 1693-4. II. 242.
The Winwood Almshouses, Quainton. II. 246.
Winwood Chapel, Quainton, church. II. 241.
Witchert, *see under* Building Material.
Woad Farm, Lathbury. II. 161.
Woburn, Rob. Hobbes, abbot of. II. 267, 324.
Woburn Sands, Wavendon. II. 313.
Wodbrgge, Gylles, brass to, 1532, and Eliz., his wife. I. 178.

- Wokenton**, Humphrey Tyrrell of, *see* Tyrrell.
Wokingham, bell foundry. I. 22.
Wollaston, Anne, d. of Will., of Shenton, *see* Chester.
Wolsey, Cardinal: I. 154.
 Arms. I. 186.
 End of panelled bedstead belonging to. I. 186.
Wolston, Will., kt., of, *see* Wigson.
Wolverton. II. 345.
Wolverton Castle. II. 15.
Wooburn. I. 323-324; II. 32.
Wooburn Green. I. 324.
Wood:
 Cæsar, *alias* Cranmer, *see* Cranmer.
 Mary, *see* Cranmer.
Wood End Farm, Little Horwood. II. 178.
Wood End, Little Horwood. II. 176.
Wood Farm, Clifton Reynes. II. 93.
Wood Farm, Worminghall. I. 326.
Woodbine Cottages, Drayton Beauchamp. I. 137.
Woodcoke, Rich., vicar of Chesham, monument, 1623.
 I. 93-94.
Woodhall, Jane, d. of Edm., *see* Goad.
Woodham. II. 345-6.
Woodlands Park, Great Missenden. I. 163, 176.
Woodrow High House, Amersham. II. 26.
Woodside Farm, Amersham. I. 13-14.
Woodside Farm, Quainton. II. 243.
Woodwork:
 Chests, *see that title*.
 Fireplaces, *see that title*.
 Panelling, *see that title*.
 Pulpits, *see that title*.
 Screens, *see that title*.
 Staircases, *see that title*.
Woollhed, John, brass to, 1709, and Elizabeth, his wife,
 1696. II. 296.
-
- Yardley, or Erle**, hundred. II. 6.
Yare, Will., bellfounder. I. 26.
Yate of Lydford, arms. I. 303.
Yew hedges, 17th-century, Beaconsfield. I. 42.
Yew tree, Liscombe Park, Soulbury. II. 269.
Yew Tree Avenue, Hedsor. I. 193.
Yew Tree Cottage, Bletchley. II. 66.
Yew Tree Cottage, Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
Yew Tree Farm, Stoke Mandeville. I. 282.
-
- Yewden Manor Farm**, Hambleden. II. 9-10.
Yewden Manor, Hambleden: I. 187.
 John Greene of, *see* Greene.
Yewden Manor Farm, Hambleden. I. 184.
Yewtree Farm, Sherington. II. 261.
'Yngrave' or 'Yngrame', John, brass to, 14[59]. II. 225.
Young, Dorothy, d. of John, of Croome, *see* Dayrell.
'Yttingaforda'. II. 11.
-
- Zephaniah**, painted figure. II. 221.
-
- Zouche**, arms. II. 92.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.
(ENGLAND).

MAP
SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS
SCHEDULED IN
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
(NORTH).

REFERENCE.

The Monuments in each Parish, shown by figures in red.

Churches, indicated by a red cross.

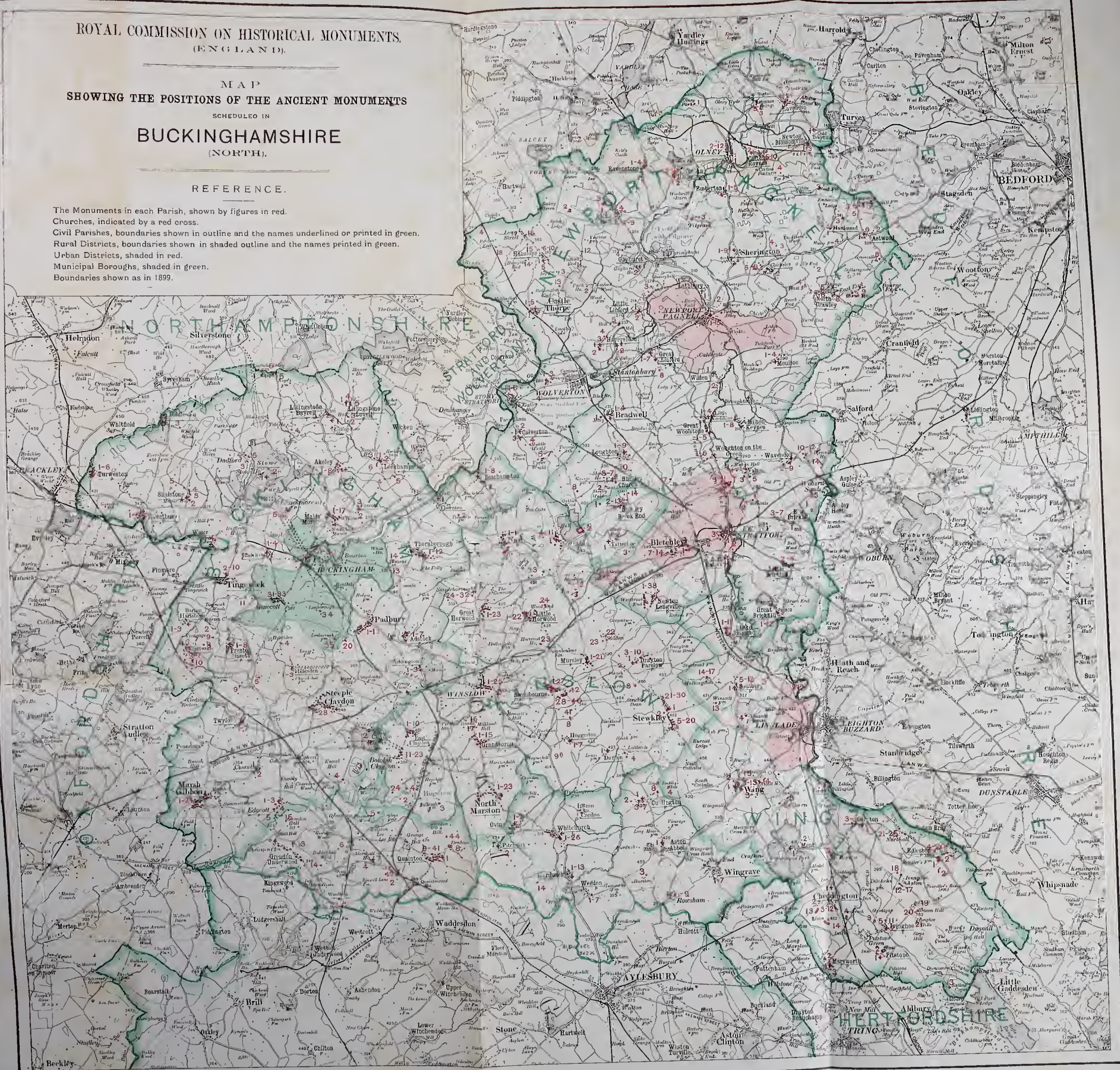
Civil Parishes, boundaries shown in outline and the names underlined or printed in green.

Rural Districts, boundaries shown in shaded outline and the names printed in green.

Urban Districts, shaded in red.

Municipal Boroughs, shaded in green.

Boundaries shown as in 1899.





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